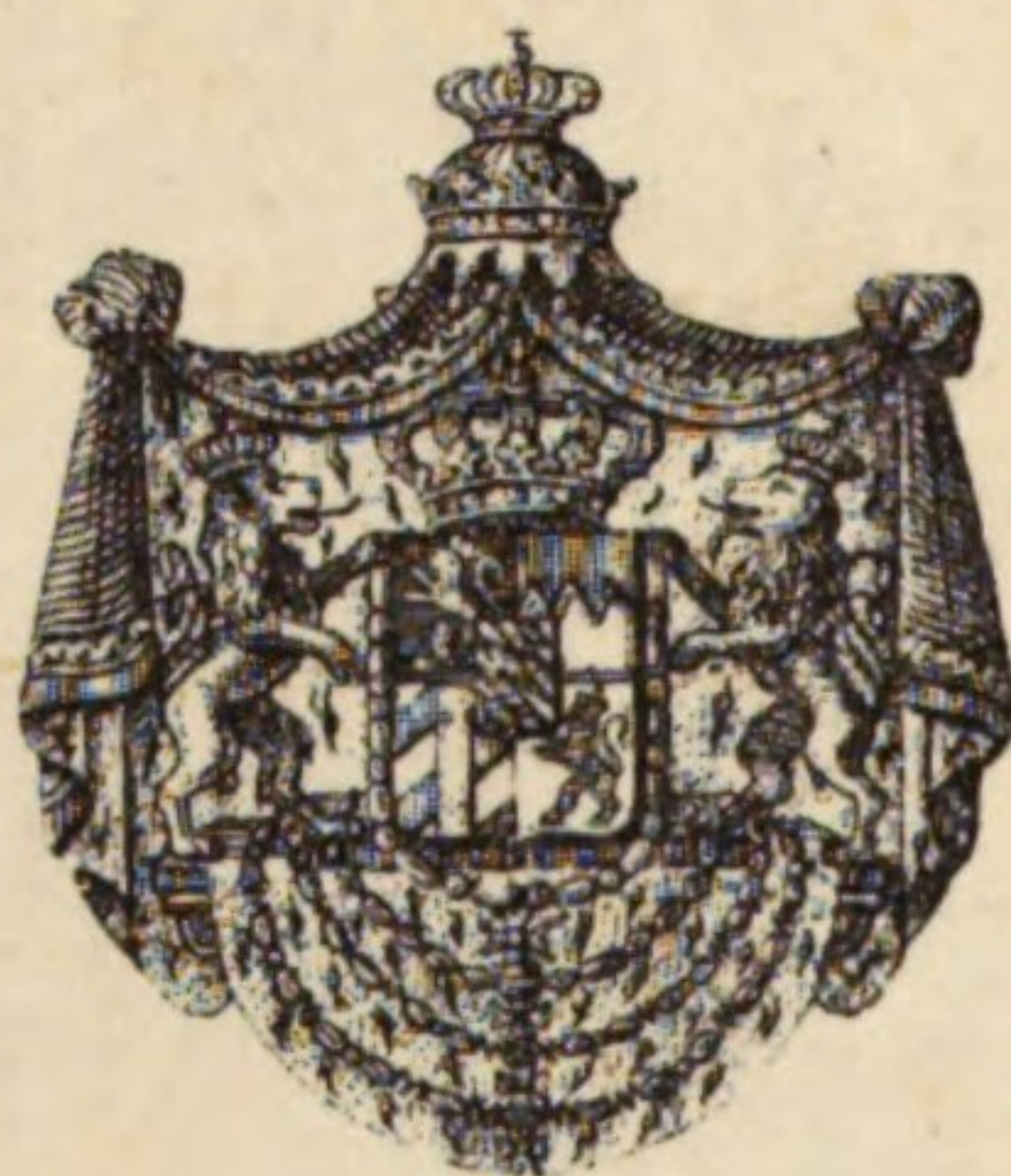


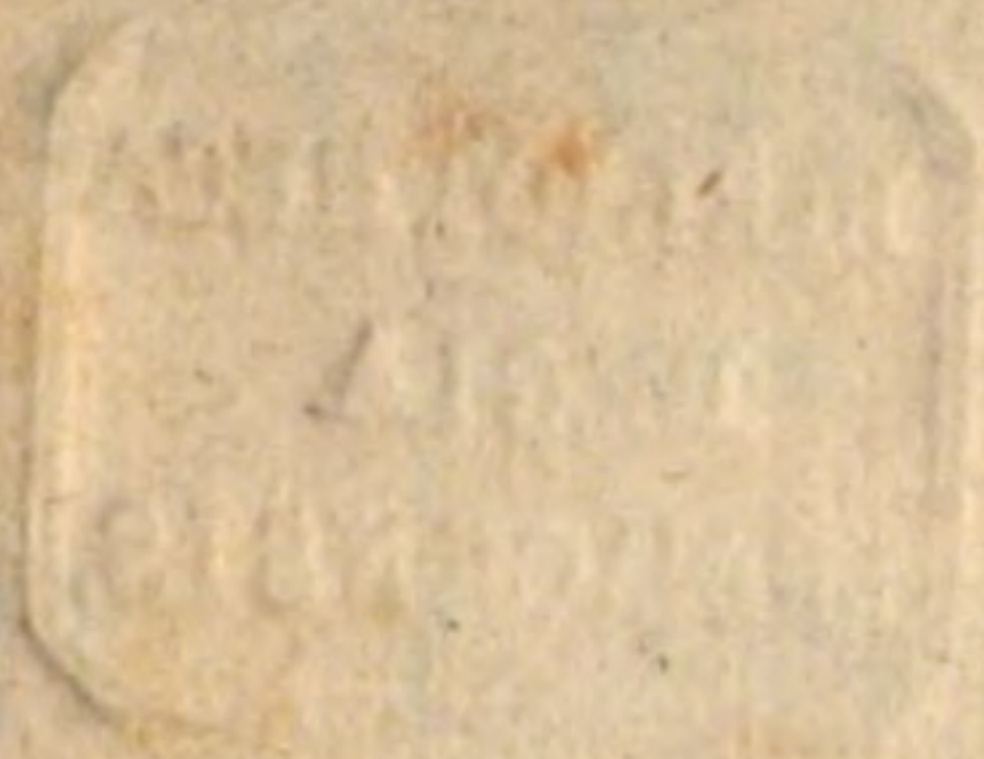
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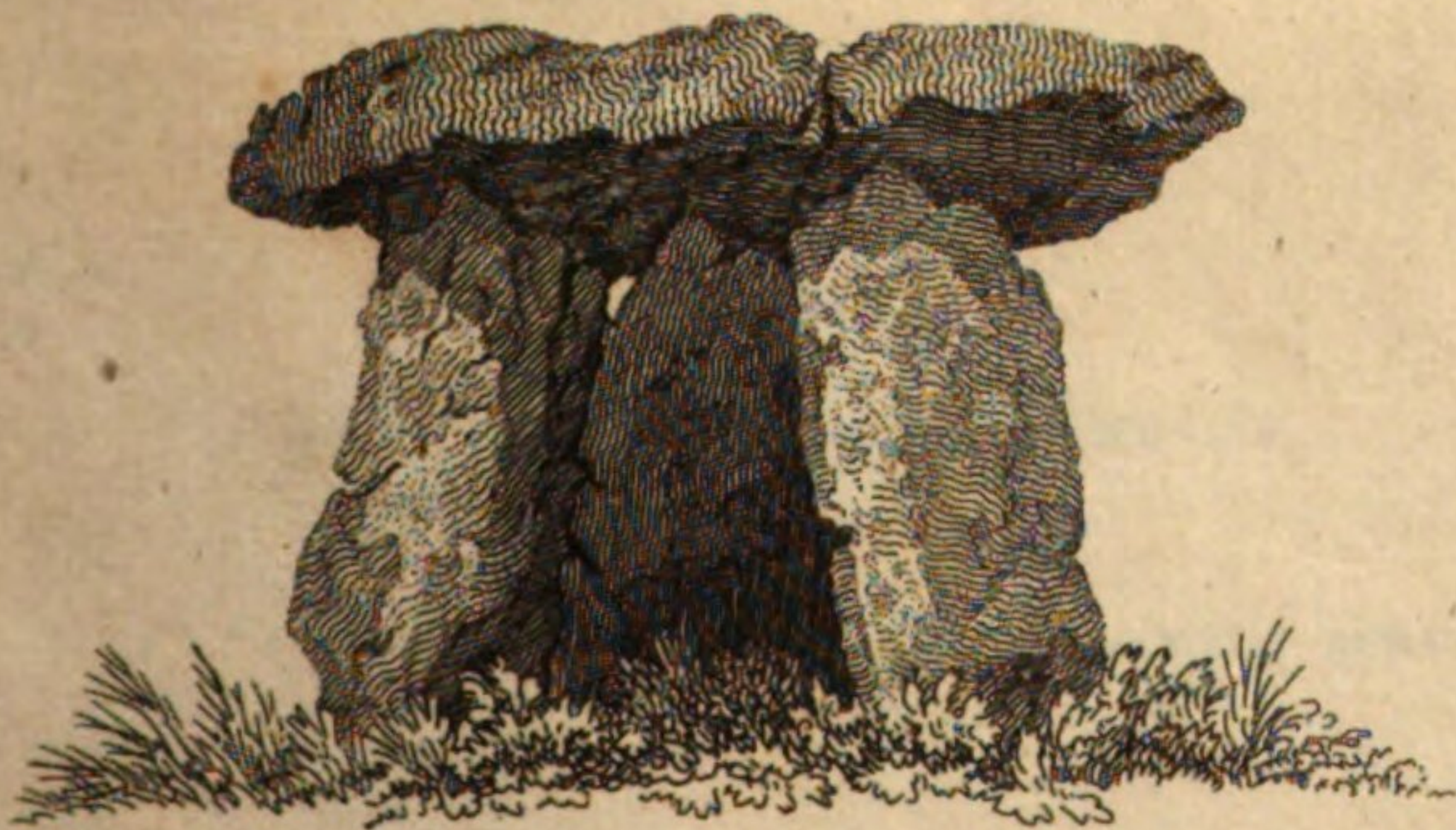
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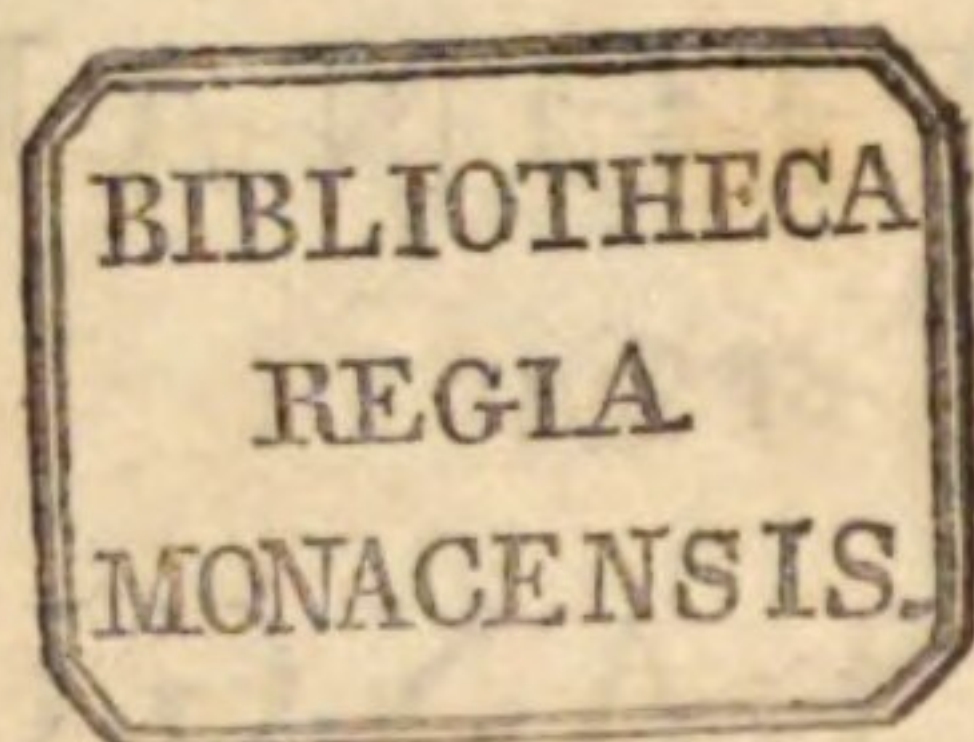
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TO THE
WELSH DICTIONARY.

THERE are circumstances so immediately connected with the execution, and the subject, of this work, which, as they are scarcely known in the world, I consider it incumbent upon me to give a short account of them here.

Every one feels that partiality for his native country so distinctly working in his breast, as to require no kind of argument for its existence; but it probably assumes a more active sway over the mind of a people, whom the revolutions of the world have deprived of independency, and whose name appears on the verge of oblivion, among the nations who, in their turn, are rising into pre-eminence. Such an impulse had probably a considerable effect in first inducing me to undertake a Dictionary of the Welsh Language; and while this motive is acknowledged, it is hoped that its influence will not appear to have misled me in my pursuit. But, after having proceeded therein sufficiently far to perceive the magnitude of the labour required, I greatly doubt indeed whether such a passion alone would have encouraged me to complete the work; yet with the aid of other more powerful inducements, which became unfolded to my view, as I advanced; and which created an interest and a pleasure, capable of provoking activity and perseverance, I had the gratification of coming to the end of it. Not however before nearly twenty years of my life had passed away; and which made many of my prudent friends often to condemn what they called so unprofitable a sacrifice of time, as the collecting together the words of a nearly expiring language. Slighting all such discouraging admonitions, I obstinately persisted in the same track,

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satisfying

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satisfying myself in observing others influenced by some passions, whereby their days seemed as unprofitably passing away.

Of my favourite object of forming the Welsh Dictionary, I conceived something more agreeable than the dissipation of time however: I presumed that it might be the means of preserving the remains of a language of an ancient nation, whose fate, probably, is to become indiscriminately blended with their more powerful neighbours; and whose place may be overwhelmed in the vortex of human fluctuations. In addition to this consideration, there may be many things contained in such a thesaurus, capable of affording a gratification to the curious philologist; and, more especially, some important information to the philosophical historian. Under the impression made by these views of the subject, I cannot help remarking, that a work of the most beneficial consequence to the cause of truth yet remains to be executed; and, which is a comparison between the various languages of the world, in order to discover the affinity existing between them. This, however, ought not to be a superficial performance; but, on the contrary, the stores of every language should be explicitly brought to view, and collated together, so as to display accurately their connections and similarity of character. The result of such a work would be of the highest value; I conceive from what I have discovered in the Welsh tongue; and more particularly, as far as I was able, by comparing it with others; and that value of it would consist in establishing, most decidedly, the proposition, that all languages are derived from a common origin. In addition to this, it would likewise shew which of them has preserved the character of their common parent with the least deviation.

It may probably be interesting to some well-wishers to this work, or at least not impertinent to the subject, to enter into a cursory detail as to the accomplishment of my plan. Early in the year 1785, I began to incorporate several small collections of words with the fullest printed dictionary; and afterwards I encreased this stock by various means; but principally by bestowing about three years on the perusal of Welsh books, either printed or in manuscript. This swelled the materials to so great a bulk as to render it necessary to transcribe the whole, merely to obtain a more near approach to an alphabetical order, as the only way of proceeding farther. From
such

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such a transcript, continually augmenting in its progress, it was necessary afterwards to form another for the press, having its various parts to fill up with explanations, and with extracts for elucidating obscure, or important words, and their translations into English.

Those who have only been used to improve former dictionaries, already reduced to a system of tolerable arrangement, can scarcely form a just idea of the labour thus required, by which the contents of former vocabularies, not exceeding 15,000 in the number of their words, are augmented to about 100,000; and that too in addition to the introduction of more than 12,000 quotations, for illustrating the obscurities of the language, with the many difficulties of rendering them literally into English. In truth, it was a task so momentous for me to think of accomplishing, that many points in the execution, which might conduce to render it more perfect, I was induced to sacrifice to the result arising from calculating the probable duration of life—

“ Diffrwyth vâv vlodau dyfryn

“ A dawl wagorvolez dyn:

“ Haval blodeuyn hevyd

“ I'n hoen vèr yn hyn o vyd.”

Here I am inclined to seek the indulgence of the reader, to suffer me to cast a retrospective glance over the incidents, which concurred to the undertaking and the completion of the work thus offered to his notice.

In reviewing the various remains of the Ancient Britons, by which we gain an acquaintance with their manners and customs, it is easily observed that poetry and music were among the necessary accomplishments of education, and formed a conspicuous trait in their civil institutions. ‘Such an influence had music on their minds,’ as Giraldus remarks, ‘and its fascinating powers, that in every family, the skill of playing on the harp was esteemed beyond any kind of learning; and that they excelled in rhyming songs, and in extemporaneous effusions, both as to invention and elegance of style.’

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style.' What this writer found in Wales existed long before his time, and continued for ages after to be cherished there—

“ Awen za——

“ Prawv yw hon o haelioni

“ Duw nev, a da yw i ni.”

These rational amusements were cultivated, in a great measure, in consequence of the life of ease and of leisure, which the Britons led. But, in modern times, the talents of their descendants are called forth in labour, to provide for the multiplied wants, attendant on a very different state of society; and thus a great alteration has been produced, so that most of our primitive customs, which required exertion of mind in the pursuit of them, have died away; and that more remarkably within the last thirty years, than probably in any other period of two centuries. However, the custom of singing with the harp, and the acting of rustic dramas are still preserved in some districts of Wales. But the science and the spirit of the former are almost lost; for to excel in it, so as to sing in recitative, or in counterpoint to the melody, and also to adapt various kinds of verse, required a correct ear, connected with a fundamental knowledge of the principles of music, which but few have there now the opportunities of acquiring.

The district of Meirion, or Merionethshire, is in that part of Wales, which abounds more than any other, probably, with these ancient usages; and, being a native of it, I was necessarily initiated into them. I could not, when a child, have well escaped from imbibing a fondness for such customs; as my father used to be ranked in the first class of singers with the harp in that country; so that at home I frequently listened to parties exerting their skill in this art; and often also have I been attentive to the performance of the rural drama, or interlude. While these native scenes were forming indelible impressions upon my mind, I was sent to school, when about seven years old, and for the first time to begin an acquaintance with the English tongue, which then sounded passing strange in my ears. In trying to attain to a little smattering of this language, I soon was enabled to read my own; as my curiosity was frequently excited by the recital of various popular compositions in it;

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it; but what fixed my attention, more particularly than any thing else, was the appearance of an elegant publication, under the title of *Gorçestion Beirz Cymru*, or the Beauties of the Welsh Bards, printed in 1773; and which I seized with avidity, being then in the fourteenth year of my age.

Out of a numerous family of children, I was the first that passed the threshold of our parents, to seek my fortune in the world; but it was under a sweetly delusive hope of soon revisiting my home; and again of joining with my brothers and my sisters, in our accustomed sports. How vain, like many other hopes of man, was this! Yet without it, awful as the thoughts of death would the change have seemed to me, thus to have left the scenes of infancy. Familiar with the name of London, however, from its being, in our rustic conversations, the primary point in the geography of the world, it became my second home in May 1776. Here, though every thing seemed new, even the language, yet so powerful were the effects of early habits, that Welsh books still continued among the leading objects of my pursuits; and often would they produce such sad, though pleasing, retrospections, as made all the former scenes of my life to appear as it were another state of existence. I had continued in this great city until about the year 1782, without knowing that any other person in it, besides myself, ever thought of the Welsh language, or of its literature. Then it was that chance threw me in the way of ROBERT HUGHES, the poet and judicious critic: and whose death, I have to lament, occurred on the 27th day of February, 1785. He introduced me to Mr. OWEN JONES, and other founders of the Gwynezigion Society; when I was astonished by discovering their treasures of British manuscripts, of which I did not know before, that we had one in the whole metropolis. This gave new energy to my particular pursuits; and laid the foundation for this dictionary, besides opening various sources of information towards completing it. The progress of the work itself also increased the number of my Welsh friends, to encourage the execution of it; and from some of them I have derived assistance, whose names I take the liberty of mentioning here, as a token of my grateful remembrance.

To Mr. OWEN JONES, already mentioned, I am under obligations for pre-eminent acts of friendship and of confidence. Of him it
may

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may be truly said, that he has extended greater patronage towards preserving the literary remains of Wales, than any other person, in ancient or modern times.

For various communications, and for assistance of the most valuable kind, I am indebted to another fellow-labourer in exploring the treasures of Cymbric lore, my friend EDWARD WILLIAMS, the bard of Glamorgan; author of 'Poems Lyric and Pastoral,' in two volumes. He is one of the last of those very few remaining, who have been regularly initiated into the primitive order of the Bards of the Isle of Britain; the only one now that is capable of unfolding its mysteries to the world; and, if he is not fostered to accomplish his projected work of its history, with whom the whole of that wonderful institution will be nearly forgotten.

The memory of the late PAUL PANTON esquire, of Plâs Gwyn in Mona, who died the 24th of May 1797, on the completion of the 70th year of his age, is dear to me, for his kindness and liberality, in permitting me the use of his valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts: and, whose patriotic spirit I have the pleasure to acknowledge to have found, on every occasion, to be inherited by his son, the present PAUL PANTON esquire.

THOMAS JOHNES esquire, custos rotulorum, lord lieutenant, and representative in parliament for the county of Cardigan, claims my respectful obligation, for the liberal use of his valuable treasure of Welsh manuscripts.

And here I take the pleasure of noticing, that the execution of the Welsh Dictionary introduced me to the friendship and society of strangers to the land of Wales; but whose ardent spirit for investigating the truth of history, led them to seek for it in the unfrequented track leading to the recesses of the British bards; and from my endeavours to guide them onward, I obtained their confidence.

My grateful remembrance of obligation on this account is particularly due to GEORGE CHALMERS esquire, whose uncommon perseverance of research, united with learning and energy of mind, will, in his 'Caledonia,' by establishing the ground-work of British History, form a precedent, which succeeding writers may securely follow. This gentleman claims my respects and thanks also, for various acts of friendship and kindness, which, in his zeal to do justice

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justice to the credit of British remains, he has performed towards me.

I wish to express the pleasure that I have experienced in the confidential friendship of SHARON TURNER esquire, the learned and elegant historian of the Anglo-Saxons; and also the able Vindicator of the Authenticity of the Poems of the Ancient British Bards; in whom I have beheld the character, animated with the love of truth, that has disdained to form or to follow systems founded upon prejudice: and, to enable himself to do so with respect to the Welsh bards, so that nothing might obstruct his designs, I am happy to announce his having attained a competent knowledge of their language.

I owe a grateful remembrance to GEORGE ELLIS esquire, the classical illustrator of the ancient literature of the English nation; and with pleasure I anticipate additional credit to our Welsh literary remains, from his examination of them.

In expressing my obligation for the friendship of the reverend WILLIAM COXE, I at the same time exult at his having turned his mind to the illustration of British History.

To my respected friend SAMUEL MIDDIMAN esquire, I am under obligations for the etched vignette; with which I am proud of ornamenting the title page of this work; as it displays the elegant execution of one of the first artists of the present age.

The able coadjutors in English Topography, Mr. JOHN BRITTON and Mr. EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, claim my esteem, for a candid display of judgment, in combining a proper use of our Cymbric Remains with their own researches, for the illustration of the Antiquities of Britain.

I beg leave to acknowledge the friendship of the reverend WILLIAM GUNN, another illustrator of British history; who is now preparing a very valuable edition of Nennius.

I shall now briefly enumerate the sources from whence the materials of the Dictionary are derived, so as to furnish the reader with some general information respecting Welsh printed books and manuscripts.

The first printed work similar to this, is a small Welsh and English Vocabulary, of 154 pages, compiled by the illustrious scholar WILLIAM SALESBURY, and published by him in 1547.

But

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But that, for its importance, which is most worthy of being noticed, was originally compiled, with Latin explanations, by the able antiquary THOMAS WILLIAMS, M.D. who died in 1620. A small folio edition of this work was printed after his death, in 1632, with an elaborate preface, and some additions, by the reverend Dr. JOHN DAVIES, the ornament of his country and of the age in which he lived.

From the last-mentioned performance the reverend THOMAS RICHARDS compiled a Welsh and English Dictionary; to which he added a small number of words, so that it contained altogether about 15,000. This was printed in 1753.

A small octavo Vocabulary, Welsh and English, of about 350 pages, was published by THOMAS JONES, in 1688.

In the year 1710, the reverend EDWARD LLWYD published his *Archæologia Britannica*, wherein he inserted a collection of a few hundred words, which were omitted in the Dictionary of DAVIES.

A small, but useful, English and Welsh Dictionary was published in 1771, by the reverend WILLIAM EVANS.

The reverend JOHN WALTERS published the three last parts of his English and Welsh Dictionary in 1794, which was but a little before his death. This is a very large, laborious, and useful work; and which the author had lying heavily on his hands for about thirty years; and some of it was printed about four and twenty years before the whole was completed.

In the year 1798, the reverend WILLIAM RICHARDS published an English and Welsh Dictionary, in small octavo, which is a neat and useful performance.

After about three years had elapsed, a work similar in its plan and magnitude was printed by the reverend THOMAS JONES.

In addition to the foregoing list, there have been several vocabularies compiled, which are preserved in manuscript, and remaining unprinted.

The most ancient of these is a short Welsh and Latin one, in the *Book of Llandav*, in the British Museum, a valuable manuscript of the twelfth century.

The next is one compiled by the celebrated poet WILLIAM LLEYN, about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

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In the middle of the same period another vocabulary was formed by Dr. POWELL, the antiquary.

But the most valuable vocabulary, on account of its copiousness was compiled about the beginning of the following century, by JOHN JONES, who spent about forty years of his life in transcribing of ancient Welsh writings; and of whose labours many large volumes are still preserved in various collections; but chiefly in the valuable depository of Welsh books at Hengwrt.

Of the additions made to the Welsh Dictionary, in more recent times, the collections formed by the reverend WILLIAM GAMBOLD, Mr. LEWIS MORRIS, the reverend EVAN EVANS, Mr. ROBERT HUGHES, Mr. OWEN JONES, and Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, are the most important.

This closes the catalogue of the materials, by which I was enabled to derive assistance from the labours of preceding compilers of Welsh dictionaries, and cultivators of the language.

The other source, by which was accumulated the principal stock of words, was the perusal of books, with that particular intention: and, these books may be distinguished under two classes; that is to say, such as are printed, and those which remain in manuscript.

Respecting the printed books, in the Welsh language, it is not necessary to say much, any further than to announce, that we have about one thousand volumes of them, upon various topics; some of which have gone through several editions. Our catalogue, to be sure, is not large; but, arising from the spirit for reading, among the peasants of a small mountainous country, it must acquire some degree of importance in the opinion of strangers, to whom the circumstance may be hitherto unknown altogether, that we should have any books in our language. For, to the rest of the world, we are nearly like the newly discovered asteroids, hardly recognized as moving in the system of the sun of literature; and our Cimmerian darkness, which above two thousand years ago was impervious to the Greeks, is still lowering round the mountains of the Cymry, so that strangers perceive not the light within.

Abstracted from the world, and unknown as we are, it is no small gratification to ourselves that we taste of the feast of intellect, though unperceived; and more especially that we possess a sufficient number of useful religious books in the language. None of which

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however bear any proportion in extent of circulation to the Bible; for it may be remarked with pleasure, that the demand for the scriptures has been extraordinary, and perhaps unparalleled, among so small a population. Since the Bible was first printed, in the year 1588, there have been nineteen editions of it; and the total number of impressions may be calculated at about one hundred and thirty thousands.

The invention of printing having obviated the necessity of using manuscript books, these are consequently diminishing gradually; some of them, it is true, only disappear by falling into the hands of those who have a taste for collecting them; but the greatest number perish through neglect. It is lamentable to reflect on the number of valuable old writings, which either have been lost or destroyed, within the last two hundred years, in Wales; not less, upon the lowest average, than two thousand, which is about equal to the number altogether now remaining.

The consequence of printed and manuscript books being so common in the country, has been to preserve a considerable avidity for reading among the people; being the relick of a taste formed under the influence of the bards, when they enjoyed a patronage, which was secured to them by the constitution of their country. But that protection being lost, the bardic institution gradually decayed, and the spirit of it has vanished from among us. And now that the higher ranks of Welshmen, having acquired English manners and attachments, by which means they are become more polished, they have also become more and more estranged from the people at large, which necessarily has had a tendency to render the latter more ignorant. Yet has the country not been wholly divested of its former character, to which might be applied the epithet of a community of literary rustics. For, it has lately received a new impulse, in consequence of which, a great number of schools have been established for teaching the Welsh tongue. Unfortunately for the unanimity of Wales however, it is in hostility to the cause arising from the derilection before noticed, and the policy thence arising, the object of which was the abolition of the vernacular tongue, and in its place to introduce the English: but, instead of producing such an effect, it has caused nearly an universal secession from the established church, under the denomination of methodists, and

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and various other sectaries. It is from this source that such a renovated spirit has arisen for the cultivation of Welsh reading; for the different sects are indefatigable in forming schools; and in printing cheap publications, for the dissemination of their respective tenets: and the moderate and most sensible members of the regular establishment are left to lament the cause of their former misguided policy; or the most violent and thoughtless are extending the effect, by the abuse and persecution of those sectaries, instead of abandoning that system out of which the evil arose.

Before that mistaken policy of forcing another language upon the inhabitants of Wales was acted upon to any great extent, the native chieftains, descended from their ancient princes, prided themselves in patronizing the poets; and not only them, but the lords of the marches, and other powerful strangers, who had obtained possessions in that country, ingratiated themselves with the people, by adopting their customs, and even by cultivating their literature. Several of those strangers surpassed most of the natives in their zeal in that respect; for, among the most distinguished promoters of the learning of the Cymry, are to be named, in South Wales, JASPER, and the elder WILLIAM HERBERT, earls of Pembroke; Sir RICHARD BASSET, and RICHARD NEVILL, lords of Glamorgan. The first, besides being a munificent patron, formed one of the greatest collections of Welsh manuscripts, at Rhaglan Castle, of any in the country; but which was destroyed, when the place was taken by the forces of Cromwell. To the three other personages we owe a grateful remembrance, for being the means of preserving one of the most curious treasures of ancient times, that any nation can boast of; I mean the system containing the ‘Institutes of the Bards of the Isle of Britain,’ generally known to the world under the name of druidism. To accomplish their designs, those noblemen caused several congresses to be convened, inviting the bards to bring together all that had been delivered to them traditionally from their predecessors; and the results were carefully digested, and entered into books, by persons appointed to perform that office. A similar spirit prevailed also at those times in North Wales; where we find several illustrious strangers emulating the natives: and, the families of the SALESBURYS, the MIDDLETONS, and the BULKELEYS, ap-

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pear particularly conspicuous, as patrons, and as writers, of the vernacular language of the country.

It is to such a disposition that we are to attribute many collections of valuable manuscripts, which have been formed in different parts of Wales. Some of these still remain; and detached volumes are commonly to be found also in the hands of private individuals; being written in various periods, from the tenth to the close of the sixteenth centuries. The most valuable of those collections are in the possession of some of the leading families, in the principality; yet several have been removed out of the country, by various means.*

The contents of these treasures of ancient British writings are to be classed under the following principal heads:—POETRY—BARDIC INSTITUTES—LAWS—HISTORY—THEOLOGY—ETHICAL TRIADS and PROVERBS—DRAMATIC TALES—GRAMMARS.

The first of these classes, the POETRY, is by far the most extensive. It may be computed to fill about eight parts out of ten of our old manuscripts. On this subject I have made a calculation, which enables me to infer having seen upwards of thirteen thousand poetical pieces, of various denominations. The oldest manuscript of Welsh poetry, that I am acquainted with, is the Black Book of Caermarthen, at Hengwrt; the first part of which appears to have been written as early as the ninth century; but the latter part is more modern, being generally supposed to be the hand-writing of the celebrated bard Cynzelw, about the year 1160, as one of his productions, composed in that year, is added at the end of it. The next deserving of notice, on account of their antiquity, are two volumes of the same collection, apparently written towards the close of the eleventh century; one of which contains the works of Aneurin, and the other those of Taliesin. Transcripts of the more early pieces are also numerous interspersed among the productions of the bards who flourished under the latter princes of Wales; and of which there are many copies in the various collections, particularly in the Red Book of Hergest, in Jesus College, Oxford, written about the middle of the fourteenth century.

* The reader is referred to the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*, and to the xv volume of the *Archæology of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, for a more particular detail.

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The BARDIC INSTITUTES were not regularly committed to writing, until they were arranged together, under the authority of the congresses, already mentioned to have been convened by authority, in South Wales; for it was against the principles of the system to do so, as all those who were initiated were obliged to commit the whole of its tenets and maxims of discipline to memory before their admission. The original manuscripts then drawn up of such institutes, are in the possession of Mr. Turberville of Llan Haran, and Mr. Richard Bradford, of Betws, in Glamorgan, the son of the late venerable bard John Bradford; and transcripts of these are also in several other hands.

Ancient copies, on vellum, of the LAWS of the BRITONS, are common in most collections: there are eighteen of them at Hengwrt; four at Wynnestay; and seven or eight at the British Museum.

Of HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, such as the Triads, Chronicles of the Kings of Britain, of the Saxons, and of the Princes of Wales, there are copies nearly equally numerous as the Laws, written at various times, in the twelfth, the thirteenth, and the fourteenth centuries.

Under the head of THEOLOGY there are various tracts, besides Legends, and Lives of Saints, which began to appear in the fourteenth century.

Our PROVERBS began to be collected at a very early period: Catwg the first abbot of Llan Carvan, in the sixth century, being the first of whose collections we have any remains. In the eleventh century Cyrys of Iâl appeared eminent in the same track; again, in the fifteenth century, Sypyn Cyveiliawg increased what his predecessors had done; and many others made additions afterwards. In the whole there are upwards of twelve thousands of those ancient maxims of the Britons brought together.

The MABINOGION, or Juvenile Amusements, are a species of dramatic tales, very singular and curious in many respects; and they are highly valuable, on account of the numerous traits of original manners, and of ancient British mythology, which they display. These, as I am induced to suppose, for several reasons, were the origin of romance in Europe: and I lament also that, owing to the credulity of our early chroniclers, or perhaps to their ignorance, in not being able to discriminate, the mythological incidents,

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incidents, and high colouring of these tales, were suffered to pervade our national history: and, hence it is that the Arthur of mythology and the hero of the sixth century, who assumed that appellation, are represented as one and the same character. Many of these interesting productions are preserved; the Red Book of Hergest, before noticed, contains several; and there is a splendid collection of them at Hengwrt.

Treatises on WELSH GRAMMAR are pretty numerous: I have seen about thirty, either in manuscript or printed. Among the former, that which deserves to be particularly noticed was composed about the close of the ninth century, by Geraint; revised by Einion, in the middle of the twelfth century; and again by Edeyrn, about the year 1260. The next in importance was composed by Davyz Zu, about a hundred years afterwards. There are others extant, by Tudyr Aled, William Lleyn, and Simwnt Vyçan, all poets of great celebrity in their times. Such Grammars as have been printed were by the following names:—Grufyz Roberts, 1567; John Davyz Rhys, 1592; William Salesbury, 1547; William Middleton, 1593; Dr. John Davies, 1621; the reverend William Gambold, 1727; John Rhyzerç, 1728; and the reverend Thomas Richards, 1753.

Thus I have briefly enumerated the various sources, and the means, by which were obtained the materials for embodying the Welsh Language together into a form, which may enable strangers to perceive its copiousness, and also to appreciate many of its most prominent characteristics.

In the last place I have to add, that in the progress of compiling this Dictionary, I perceived a necessity for its being accompanied with a History of the Language; and an Inquiry respecting the Antiquity of Letters among the Britons. Both these topics claimed my particular attention; and I therefore took much pains in collecting such materials as appeared useful towards the illustration of them. But upon reviewing the various things, which were thus brought together, I found them accumulated to too great a bulk, to be prefixed to the Dictionary; and as to giving them in an abridged form, I was apprehensive lest the object would thereby be in a great measure defeated. Under such a consideration, I have omitted those two subjects altogether, with a design of reserving them for an ample detail in a separate work.

GEIRIADUR

SEILIADON IAITH Y CYMRY.

THE

GRAMMAR

OF THE

WELSH LANGUAGE.

WITH respect to Grammar, as a science, no discussion can be required here; I shall therefore proceed immediately to give the Elements of the Welsh Language, under the usual arrangement; and, as far as circumstances will admit, to adopt the terms that are the most approved of in the English tongue.

I have occasionally referred for authority to a curious manuscript treatise, because it may be considered to have been the ancient national Grammar of the Welsh, as it was sanctioned by public authority. Its being so authorized, in a formal manner, is a proof of an attention given to literature by our ancestors, which the learned world probably may be surprized to find; and as the form of that sanction is short, I have given the following verbal translation of it:

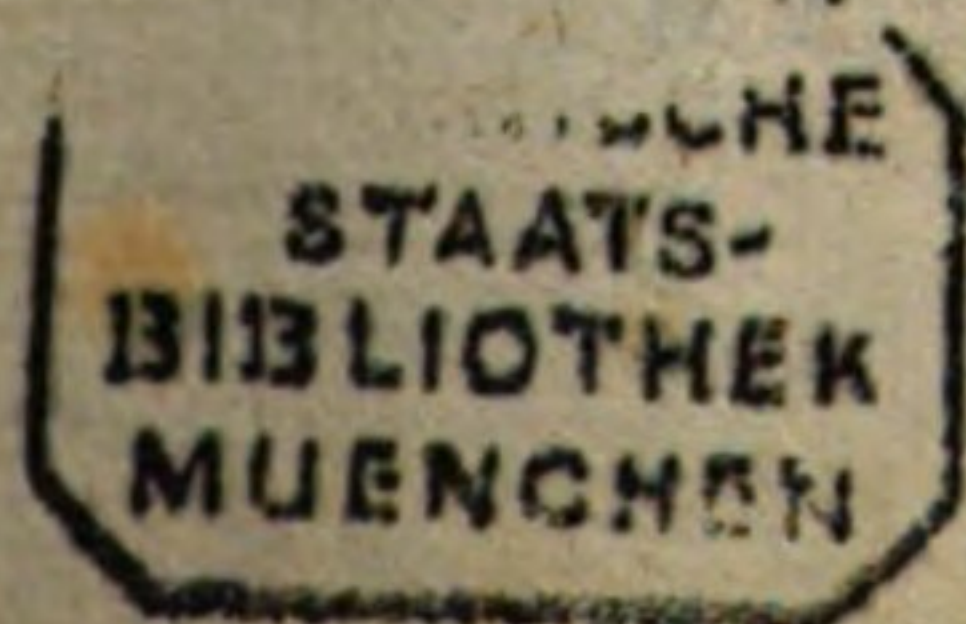
“Be it known that this is the analysis, made by EDEYRN the Golden-Tongued, of the Welsh Letters, Parts of Speech, and the Metres of Vocal Song, to be as a record and a code.”

“And this he performed at the injunction and desire of these three lords paramount; namely, Llywelyn son of Grufuz, prince of Aber Fraw, and king of all Wales†; Rhys the Little, lord of Dinevwr and Ystrad Tywi; and Morgan the Little, son of the lord

† He began to reign in the year 1254, and was killed in 1282.

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Morgan,

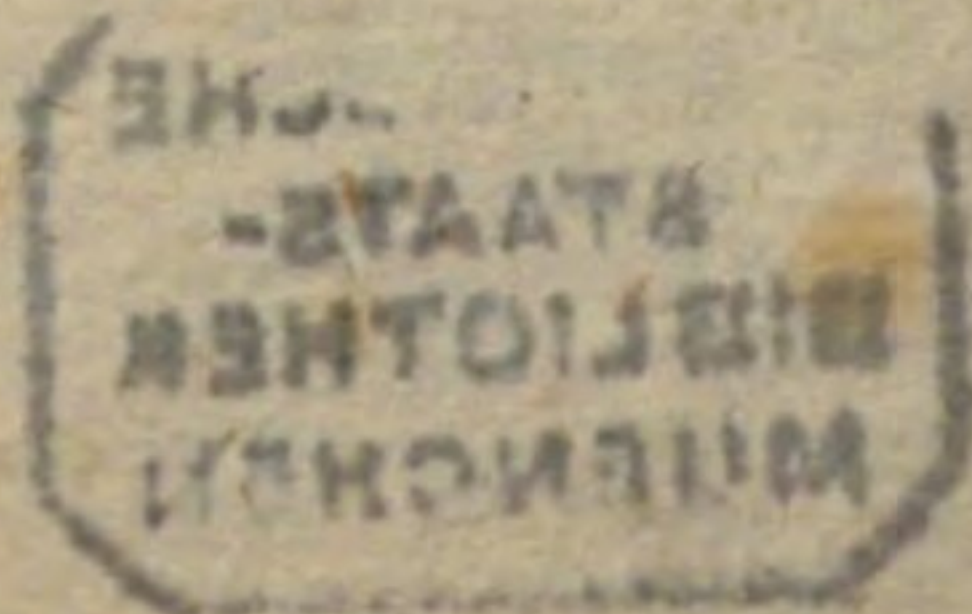


Morgan, son of Caradawg son of Rhyzerç son of Caradawg son of Iestyn son of Gwrgant, the lord of the territory between Nez and Avan, and Cil Vai, and lord paramount of Morganwg."

"The aforesaid EDEYRN, from the cultivation of his own genius, profoundly wise in reflection, his various acquirements, his recollection and retention, and the authority of his own tongue, which would confer authority upon any tongue that were instructed and endowed with the power of instruction, did form this analysis of the letters, and of the parts of speech, and of the metres of vocal song, and how to place them in their appropriate collocations; and to be a recorded criterion for them, through memorial and code, and the support of proper instruction. For, as it is herein, does EDEYRN set forth, to the heart that exerts its affection, and to the mind that forms it into thought, and to the tongue that expresses it, and to the memory that retains it, and to the people maintaining it; so that of this matter not any one in the world, possessed of a tongue, could be enabled to recite authoritatively and by instruction, as he could, nor any other person have the power to remove one point of the order of this system of his own memorial and code, nor of the code of any other person whatsoever, even though he should be able to amplify; but no one is able to do so as to his system, but from the code of a people, and which shall not be of his own code."

"Be it known that EDEYRN extracted this Analysis from the Code formed by EINION the Clerk, upon which was obtained the judgement and authority of the sovereign court, and the jury of the country. And with respect to what EDEYRN added to that, he also in the same manner obtained the judgement of the courts of his sovereign, and the jury of the country. And as it is here set forth did he put his code to be preserved, and as a preservation against the loss of the analysis of the letters, and the parts of speech, and the metres of vocal song, and the science of bard and bardism, the which was given by God through the holy Spirit, to the bards of the Isle of Britain, of the nation of the Cymry, from age of ages."

PART



PART I.
O R T H O G R A P H Y.

CHAPTER I. OF THE LETTERS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Ancient British Letters, and those used afterwards.*

THE articulations of the Welsh language are represented by RADICAL and SECONDARY LETTERS.

The RADICAL LETTERS are in number *sixteen*, to express so many primary sounds: that is, 4 *vowels* and 12 *consonants*.

There are twenty-seven SECONDARY LETTERS, which are mutations or modified powers of the radicals, under certain circumstances of combination. Of these 8 are *vowels*, and 19 are *consonants*.

Both these classes together, amounting to 43 Letters, do precisely denote all the simple articulate sounds in the language; and they never vary or serve to express any other sounds; so that every simple articulation has a distinct character to represent it.

But here it is necessary for me to let the student understand, that the positions before laid down have respect to the ancient British characters, denominated COELBREN Y BEIRZ, or *Stave of the Bardic Signs*; and not to the various schemes of orthography, which have been resorted to, since the adoption of the Roman Letters, for expressing the Welsh language.

To have recourse to the genuine British characters was absolutely necessary towards giving a correct and a clear idea of the subject. Not to have pursued this method would have been more unsatisfactory and obscure, in several points, than to attempt explaining the Hebrew language and its orthography, by means of the English alphabet.

But, by adhering to this principle, it is easy to elucidate the whole system of literal mutation, or that aptitude, which the radicals have to change their sounds under certain combinations, so as to require, for the sake of perspicuity, a corresponding modification of their forms, as represented in the secondary letters.

And, it is particularly necessary to be able to discriminate between the RADICAL POWERS and their DERIVATIVES, as the construction of the language is only understood by that means. The original alphabet has all the appropriate signs of the various modifications in its structure; but the Roman letters, though universally used, are far from being adequate to represent many of those modifications; and we are obliged therefore to recur to the expediency of using several double letters, and in one instance three letters, to represent single articulate sounds.

The RADICAL LETTERS of each class have a peculiarity of form essentially different from those of other classes.

The DERIVATIVES, or SECONDARY LETTERS, preserve the fundamental characteristics of their originals, modified by certain additional signs, to denote the various mutations of sounds, which the primary powers are susceptible of.

The sixteen PRIMARY ARTICULATIONS have three distinct principles of mutation, represented by appropriate characters, and which require minute attention, and are therefore the subject of the section on mutations.

In order to understand the connection existing between the RADICAL LETTERS and their DERIVATIVES, as well with respect to sound as to form, reference should be had to the following list of the letters, wherein they are not arranged in the common alphabetical order, but in classes, according to the analogies subsisting between them; and the radicals are marked out by the figures annexed.

In this table the ancient characters stand in the first column. The next row exhibits the same powers on the principle of the Roman letters, with the additions of such indexes, to denote the mutations, as ought to be used, in giving the language its appropriate orthography, according to such a principle. The third row contains the characters that were first employed after adopting the Roman alphabet. The fourth shews the orthography of the middle ages. In the fifth are the letters, which came into use with the invention of printing, and which are those now popularly adhered to, with the exception of some few deviations. The last column exhibits the characters adopted in this work, by which means some of the double letters are avoided.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1 ^	A, a	a	a	a	a
2 ^	Â, â	aa	a	â	â
2 v	E, e	e	e	e	e
2 v	Ê, ê	e, ee	e	ê	ê
2 v	U, u	u	u	u	u
2 v	Û, û	u	u	û	û
3 	I, i	i	i	i	i
4 ◇	O, o	o	o	o	o
4 ◇	Ô, ô	o, oo	o	ô	ô
4 v	ô, ô	u	ô	w, u	w
4 v	ô, ô	ô	ô	ŵ	ŵ
4 v	Y, y	i, e	y, e	y	y
5 v	B, b	b	b	b	b
5 v	Ĳ, ĳ	v	v	f	v
† 6 v	Ĳ, ĳ	m	m	m	m
† 7 W	M, m	m	m	m	m
† 7 U	Ĳ, ĳ	u	v	f	v
† 7 v	P, p	p	p	p	p
† 7 v	Ĳ, ĳ	f	ph	ph	f
† 7 v	Ĳ, ĳ	p	p	mh	mh
† 8 v	Ĳ, ĳ	p	b	b	b
† 8 v	F, f	f	f	ff	f
9 v	D, d	d	d	d	d
9 v	Ĳ, ĳ	d, t	t, d	dd, d	z
† 10 v	Ĳ, ĳ	d	d, n	n	n
† 10 v	N, n	n	n	n	n
† 11 v	T, t	t	t	t	t
† 11 v	Ĳ, ĳ	t	th	th	th
† 11 v	Ĳ, ĳ	t	t, nh	nh	nh
† 12 v	Ĳ, ĳ	t	t, d	d	d
† 12 v	C, c	c	c, k	c	c
† 12 v	Ĳ, ĳ	c	ch	ch	ç
† 12 v	Ĳ, ĳ	c	gk	ngh	ngh
† 12 v	Ĳ, ĳ	c	g	g	g

† These have no equivalent characters in the common orthography.

1	2	3	4	5	6
W	H, h	h	h	h	h
< 13	G, g	g	g	g	g
×	G', g'	g	g,ng	ng	ng
h	h, h	h	hw	chw	çw
N 14	L, l	l	ll	ll, l	ll
h	L, l	l	l	l	l
✓ 15	R, r	r	r,rr	rh,r	rh
h	R, r	r	r	r	r
✓ 16	S, s	s	s	s	s

SECTION 2. *Analytical Classification of the Letters.*

In addition to the foregoing table it is expedient to lay down two arrangements of the LETTERS, in alphabetical order; the first exhibiting only those LETTERS under which the words are to be found in the DICTIONARY; and the other the full ALPHABET now popularly used.

I. *Initial Alphabet of the Dictionary.*

A B C C₃ D E F G H I L M N O P R S T U W Y.

II. *The full and common Alphabet.*

A b c ç d z e v f g ng h i l ll m n o p ph rh r s t th u w y.

By the first system of WELSH orthography in ROMAN characters, as exhibited in the second column of the table, there were only the *radicals* and the letter *H* used for *representing all the sounds* in the language; so that the reader was to supply the modifications, from knowing the sense of the subject. Hence a critical acquaintance with the *mutable accidents* of the *radical elements* and their *representatives* was requisite, in order thus to determine what *particular modification* was to be given to them in all cases, so as to read with facility and correctness.

With a view of obviating the difficulties of such a system various methods were invented, at different periods, for representing the *literal mutations*; and generally such as are inserted in the four last columns of the table.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

1. *From the manuscript at Cambridge under the title of JUVENCUS, as copied by Llwyd; Archæologia, p. 221:*

Niguorcosam nemheunaur henoïð mitelu nit gurmaur mi amfranc dam ancalaaur.

This, divided into the form of its verse, in the orthography of the dictionary would be thus:

Ni worçysav, ni'm hunawr henoeth,
Vy nheulu nid gorvawr:
Mi a'm franc day a'n callawr.

2. *From the BLACK BOOK of CAERMARTHEN, a M.S. of the beginning of the 10th century.*

Dricun i mynit avonit igniw
Gulichid lliw llaur trewit
Neut gueilgi gweled ir elvit.

That is:

Drychin y mynyz avonyz yn ngniv
Gwlycid lliv llawr trevyz
Neud gweilgi gweled yr elvyz.

—Arduireaue Dev
Yssi vn a deu. yssi tri heb
ev. hep haut y amhev. aw
naeth fruith afreu afop.
amrifreu.—

That is:

—Arzwyreav vi Zuw
Y sy un a dau
Y sy dri heb au
Heb hawz ei amhau
A wnaeth frwyth a frau
A fob amryfrau.

3. *From a specimen of ancient orthography, at the end of a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of the 12th century:*

Mae elle etal estraun o alanas cemeint abraut enelle cinicier ar dat alanas maab ad dyco iuam ikenedel arall kan eneb aueicus drostau.

That is, in the orthography of the dictionary:

Mae y lle y tâl estrawn o alanas cymaint â brawd yn y lle cynnygier ar dâd alanas mâb â zyco ei vam yn nghenedyl arall can y neb â veicws drosto.

4. *From*

4. *From the general text of the same manuscript of the laws:*

Gwedý daruo eisted yn gyüreithyaul mal y dywedassam ný uchoŧ yna y mae yaun dyweduyt urth y duybleit ymdyweduch.

That is:

Gwedi daruo eistedz yn gyvreithiawl, mal y dywedassam ni uŧod, yna y mae iawn dywedyd wrth y zwyblaidd ymzywedwŧ.

5. *From a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of about the middle of the 13th century:*

Enep aholo ypenkynydd keisyed yodiwes arywely bore diw kalanmei.

Which is thus written.

Y neb à holo y pencynydd ceisied ei oziwes ar ei wely bore dyw calanmai.

6. *From the MEZYGON MYZVAI, a manuscript of the 13th century:*

Rhiwallawn ay veibon, nyt amgen. Cadwgon a Gruffut ac Eynon—aoydynt oreu a phennaf or medyggon.

That is:

Rhiwallawn a'i veibion, nid amgen, Cadwgon, a Grufud, ac Einion—à oezynt oreu a fenaf o'r mezyggon.

7. *From the ROMANCE of CHARLEMAGNE, a manuscript of the beginning of the 14th century:*

Ynyr olwyn ymay tri ffeth. both ac adaned achamegev ac vn olwyn yw.

Which is to be written thus:

Yn yr olwyn y mae tri feth: both, ac adanez a çamegau; ac un olwyn yw.

8. *From a copy of the HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF BRITAIN, a manuscript, apparently of the beginning of the 14th century:*

Eduar yv gennyu dala yth erbyn ti pan vu yr ymlad rot a Chaswallaun an brenhin ni.

That is:

Eduar yw genyv zala i'th erbyn di, pan vu yr ymlaz rhyngot à Çaswallawn ein brenin ni.

9. *From the BOOK OF THE ANCHORITE OF LLAN DEWI BREVI, written in the year 1346.*

Lyma synhvyr euegyl Ieuan ebostol hervyd ydyall ar synhvyr arodes duv yr neb ae troes o ladin ygkymraec.

Which is thus:

Llyma synwyr evengyl Ieuan ebostol, herwyz y deall a'r synwyr à rozes Duw i'r neb a'i troes o Ladin yn Gymraeg.

There

There are certain cases, which render it necessary to make the usual classifications of the LETTERS into *vowels* and *consonants*. Also to exhibit the two-fold divisions of the latter: first, into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*; and secondly, into *labials*, *dentals*, and *palatals*.

The VOWELS are of two kinds, the *immutable* and the *mutable*; and which are exemplified in the section of Mutations.

The VOWELS that suffer no change are, *i, u, y*.

The MUTABLE VOWELS are, *a, e, o, w*.

The CONSONANTS under the class of *mutes* are, *b, p, c, g, d, t*.

The SEMI-VOWELS are denominated *vocal* and *aspirated*:

The *vocal semi-vowels* are, *z, v, l, m, n, r*; and the *aspirates* are, *ç, ng, ngh, f, h, th*.

These four, *l, m, n, r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*.

With respect to the organs of speech employed in their articulation the CONSONANTS are thus classed:

LABIALS.	DENTALS.	PALATALS.
<i>b, v, f, m, p, mh.</i>	<i>d, z, n, t, th, nh, s.</i>	<i>c, ç, ngh, g, ng, h, ll, l, r.</i>

There are various combinations of the VOWELS in the Welsh, forming *diphthongs*, *triphthongs*, and others, to the extent, in some cases, of six coming together.

All the VOWELS preserve their own *primitive sounds* under every circumstance of combination, without any deviation. So, therefore, whatever number of them come together, whether two, three, four, or more, the sounds intended to be expressed, are those of *all such combined VOWELS*, but rapidly passed over.

The VOWEL SOUNDS, in general, present the greatest difficulties to strangers, especially to the English, in whose language, the vowels often vary their powers, and most combinations of them produce only the simple sound of one. For in the Welsh there are instances of six vowels coming together, requiring so many quick inflections of the voice to express them: as in *Gwaewawr*.

The following is a list of the common combination of the VOWELS.

			aa	ea	ey	iy	ow	uy	wy		
			ae	ei	ia	oa	ua	wa	ya		
			ai	eo	ie	oe	ue	we	ye		
			aw	eu	io	oi	uo	wi	yo		
			ay	ew	iw	ou	uw	wo	yw		
aea	aia	aua	awa	awy	eia	euo	ewy	iau	ieu	wae	wei
aeo	aie	aue	awe	eai	eio	ewa	iae	iaw	oea	wai	wiw
aew	aio	auo	awo	eaw	eua	ewi	iai	iei	oia	waw	wyw

CHAPTER II. OF THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

SECTION 1. *Of the sounds of the Vowels.*

The *names* of the VOWELS are their *sounds*, or the powers attributed to them, which they preserve in all cases.

A, its sound is that of the English short or open *a*, in *man*, *bar*, *as*, *glass*.

A long, or *â*, is the same sound extended, so that the words *câr*, *dâr*, are well represented by the English words *care*, *dare*.

E, is like the English short *e*, in *men*, *bed*, *fervent*.

E long, or *ê*, is the same sound protracted, so that the French word *meme* might be written *mêm*, in Welsh.

I, has the sound of the English *ee*, as in *sleet*, *street*, *keep*, *see*; and of *i*, as in *king*, *fling*, *sing*.

O, has the sound of the English *o*, as in *go*, *no*, *got*, *not*, *lot*, *from*.

O long, or *ô*, is sounded like the English *o*, as in the words *note*, *bone*, *gone*.

U, has the sound of the English *u*, as in the word *busy*; and of *i*, as in the words *sin*, *thin*, *live*.

W, is sounded like *oo*, as in the words *good*, *hood*; and of *u*, in the word *full*.

W long, or *ŵ*, has the sound of *oo*, as in *mood*, *rood*.

Y, has the sound of *u*, as in the words *run*, *turn*; and of *i*, as in *first*.

Y long,

Y long, or *y*, is sounded like the English *y*, as in *sundry*; and is like the Welsh *u*, or less open than the *y* short.

The following praxis upon the VOWELS is subjoined, in order to exhibit some English words in the Welsh orthography:

*' I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.'*

Yi bryidl in myi stryggling miws wuth paen,
Zat longs tw lânsh intw a bôlder straen.

' To thee the world its homage pays.'

Tw zi ze wyrl duts homads paës.

' Glows while he reads, but trembles as he writes.'

Glôs whyil hi rîds, byt trêmbles as hi wryits.

' Brought death into the world, and all our wo.'

Brôt deth intw ze wyrl, and ôl owr wo.

' Murmuring, and with him fled the shades of night.'

Myrmyring, and wuth hum fled ze siâds of nyit.

' For thou art but of dust; be humble and be wise.'

For zyw art byt of dyst; bi hymbl and bi wyis.

SECTION 2. *Of the sounds of the Consonants.*

The *names* of the CONSONANTS were anciently formed by sounding the vowel *i* after all of them; but, in the present popular mode, the following are exceptions to that rule, and they begin their sounds with *e*, namely,

c, ç, z, v, f, g, ng, ngh, h, ll, l, m, n, r, s.

The *sounds* of the CONSONANTS, like the VOWELS, are preserved invariably in *all their combinations*, so that none of them ever become changed or quiescent.

The *sounds* of the LETTERS must be considered as the perfect *standard of the pronunciation* of the Welsh language. Therefore a correct knowledge of the powers of its *alphabet* is all that is requisite for enabling any one to read it: And, this is an advantage that probable is to be found in no other tongue.

CLASS 1. *Of the sounds of the Labials.*

The LETTERS, *b, v, f, m, p*, have the same sounds as in English.

The mutation of the *p*, denoted by *mh*, is a kind of aspirated *m*, whose power may be found by uniting the sound of *m*, in the word *am*, to *h*, in the word *here*, by a quick pronunciation of the phrase *I am here*.

CLASS 2. *Of the sounds of the Dentals.*

The *d, n, s*, are not different in their sounds from the same English letters.

The *z*, which is a mutation of *d*, has the soft or flat sound of *th*, as in the words *thus, neither*.

The *t*, has the sound of the English *t*, as in *not, ten, and to*, but does not take the sound of *s* in any case.

The *th*, which is a mutation of *t*, has always the sharp and hard sound of the English *th*, as in the words *thank, both, nothing*.

The *nh*, another mutation of *t*, is a sort of aspirated *n*, whose power is perceivable in the word *inherent*.

CLASS 3. *Of the sounds of the Palatals.*

The *h, l, n, r*, are similar in sound to the same English letters.

The *c*, is always sounded like the letter *k*, in English.

The *ç*, being a mutation of *c*, is a sound for which there is none to compare in the English; but it is like the *x* of the Spanish, the *ch* of the German, the *χ* of the Greek, and the *ך* of the Hebrew. It is produced by the contact of the tongue and the palate about the eighth of an inch farther back than when *k* is expressed.

The *ngh* is another modification of the *c*, the power of which may be made out in the name *Nottingham*, by suspending the breath on the letter *i*, instead of the proper division of the word.

The *g* is always like the English hard *g*, as in the words *go, give, again, leg, peg*.

The *ll* is probably a sound peculiar to the Welsh, among the European languages; but the Spanish *ll* approaches very near to it; and so does the English *l* under some combinations, when forcibly pronounced, as in the words *will, wilt, let*. The sound

is

is produced by touching the palate with the tongue about an eighth of an inch farther back than when *l* is articulated.

CHAPTER III. OF THE MUTATION OF LETTERS.

SECTION 1. *The modifications of initial Consonants.*

The principle of LITERAL MUTATION, as a regular system is *peculiar to the Welsh*; though the effect of such an aptitude in some of the LETTERS to *change their sounds*, is seen to pervade *all languages*. But it regulates some of the primary forms of construction in *this tongue*, as well with respect to syntax as to the composition of words.

These modifications, or changes, have always appeared as great obstacles to strangers. Such an appearance of intricacy however has been partly, if not wholly, owing to two causes, neither of which are radical in the system. One of them is, that the analysis of the modifications has not been properly set forth and exemplified. The other is on account of the language having been disguised in an orthography foreign to its genius, and inadequate to represent all its simple articulations, without recourse to irrelevant characters, and in several instances the use of double and treble letters for those of simple forms in the original alphabet.

There are NINE CONSONANTS susceptible of being affected by the principle of mutation, or which have their sounds modified, under certain forms of construction; and for representing such sounds so many *secondary characters* are used with the *radicals*.

The MUTABLE CONSONANTS are, *c, p, t—b, d, g—ll, m, rh*. These are to be formed into THREE CLASSES, with THREE LETTERS in each.

The PRINCIPLE of MUTATION is also *three-fold*; that is to say, the LIGHT, the ASPIRATE, and the SOFT sounds.

CLASS 1. consisting of *c, p, t*, is susceptible of all the *three kinds of modifications*.

CLASS 2. consisting of *b, d, g*, is affected by *two kinds of modifications*, namely, the LIGHT, and the ASPIRATE.

CLASS 3. in which are *ll, m, rh*, has *one principle of modification*, that is, by assuming the LIGHT sound.

For

For the sake of comprehending more clearly the nature of each class the following table may be consulted.

Radical	< c	Ɔ p	Ɔ t	Ɔ b	> d	< g	N ll	W/m	Ɔ rh
Light	< g	Ɔ b	> d	Ɔ v	> z	Ɔ	K l	W v	N r
Aspirate	< ngh	> mh	Ɔ nb	> m	> n	< ng			
Soft	K ç	N f	Ɔ th						

RULES for the Government of INITIAL MUTATIONS.

CLASS I. *The assumption of the LIGHT SOUND.*

1. After all VERBS, except of the infinitive mood; after INTERJECTIONS, and also when in the OBJECTIVE CASE if the SUBJECT or NOMINATIVE intervene.
2. After all PERSONAL PRONOUNS; after the POSSESSIVE *dy*, thy; *mau*, mine; *tau*, thine; after *ei*, when it denotes *his* and *its*, but not when it denotes *her*; after the RELATIVES, *pa*, which, or what, *prwy*, who, and *à*, that.
3. The initials of NOUNS and VERBS become LIGHT, when, by inversion of the common order, they are preceded by their ADJECTIVES; also by the FORMATIVE ADVERBS; and the NOUNS when they are the *subject*, preceded by those that are the *object*; and AGNOMENS after PROPER NAMES.
4. The initials of ADJECTIVES become LIGHT, when their preceding NOUNS are *feminine*; and after the FORMATIVE ADVERBS.
5. Initials become LIGHT after the duals *dau*, *dwy*, two.
6. The LIGHT initials come after all PREPOSITIONS, except *yn*, in; and *tua*, towards.
7. After the PRONOMIAL PREPOSITIONS, when they are the *subject* of the *verb*.
8. The initials of FEMININE NOUNS become LIGHT after the ARTICLES.
9. The PARTICIPIAL SIGN *yn* makes the initial of the *object* LIGHT.
10. Also, after the DISJUNCTIVE *neu*, or, all words have LIGHT initials.

EXAMPLES.

The figures over the words refer to the rules; and then by knowing the table of mutations the radical letters are known.

Dinas á 'zifyz 'zifaith.

Llevoed.

A city will *extinguish* a wilderness.

Caravi

Carawi ¹gaer ⁴valçwaith o'r ⁸Gyvylçi;

Anwar ³don ⁴lavar.â ¹levawr ¹wrthi.

H. ab Owain.

I love a fort of *stately* work in the *Cyvylçi*;

A raging wave that is loud is roaring by it.

Gwell genyv arnav, ernyw ³elyn Lloegyr,

⁴Wallovriad aur melyn,

No'th ²vâr, ³vawrez ³gar ³ganlyn,

Bâr y sy ar y ⁸zaiar o ⁶zyn.

G. Ryvel.

Rather I would have upon me, destructive foe of Lloegyr,

Distributor of yellow gold,

Than thy *wrath*, in greatness a friend adhering,

The wrath of any that is on the earth of man.

Ei ²vraint, wrth ei ²vryd, yn ⁹vreiniawg y syz,

A'i elvyz yn rhyz, yn rhiezawg.

G. Bryçeiniawg.

His *privilege*, according to his mind, secured is,

And his land being free, being regal.

Hylithyr ³vu i ⁶lu ³lawer rhêg dy ²vyw,

Hwylva glyw ³glôd ³redeg.

Blezyn Varz.

Aptly gliding *was* to a host many a gift thy being alive;

The course of a chief the race of fame.

Gnawd canav ei ²voliant, mal Avan Verzig,

Neu ¹⁰varzwawd Aronan.

Cynzelw.

Habitually I sing his *praise*, like Avan Verzig,

Or the *bardic eulogy* of Aronan.

A'th ²orçmynav ¹gan y mawr ³Drugar,

Plaid à ²gâr ¹blant Azav.

Cynzelw.

I thee commend to be with the great Merciful One,

The guardian that loves the sons of Adam.

Am ⁶zau ystlys dwvyr dovyn avon

Ymzyvustlynt ¹gynt ³gyngreinion;

Ymzyvustlai ¹lew ar ⁶lan Aeron, ⁴berth,

Pan ³borthes eryron.

Cynzelw.

About the *two* sides of the water of a deep river

Were wont to dispute *formerly* emulators;

So would dispute a hero on *the* bank of Aeron fair,

When he supported eagles.

Blaiz

Blaiz gawr Blezynt ³vab Cynwrig.

Cynzelw.

A wolf of the shout is Blezynt *son* of Cynwrig.

Mor ⁴gyvran, ⁴gyrred, ei ²roziôn,

Mur mawrgor, Morgant arwyziôn.

Cynzelw.

So *mutually enjoyed, concurrent, his gifts,*

The bulwark of ample circle, with Morgant's signals.

Einion ³wyl ³olud ³roziad;

Einion ³ziwyl, ziovyn câd.

Cynzelw.

Einion *the bashful wealth bestower;*

Einion *the unbashful, the unterrified of battle.*

Rhianez—

Am ⁶Gynzelw ³brydyz yd ⁴bryderynt.

Cynzelw.

Damsels, for *Cynzelw the poet* thus *they were wont to be concerned:*

Mor ⁴deg moli, mor ⁴deiling,

Milwr mawr mal Maeloging.

Cynzelw.

So *fair* to praise, so *meritorious,*

A warrior great like Maeloging.

Nid i ⁶vlaiz praiz y prydav,

Namwyn i ⁶vlaiz glyw y glewaw.

Cynzelw.

Not to a *wolf* of devouring do I form the lay,

But to a *wolf* a sovereign the bravest.

Trais ³ormail ⁴ormant ⁴ormes ⁴lovruz gawr,

Gorzwy llawr gorzen uz.

Cynzelw.

The oppression of molestation in the extreme of the intrusion of the red-
handed one of the shout,

The ground confines the ardent chief.

Nid gorthaw à ¹wnav wrth à ²garwyv,

Celadwy ³lywy ⁴liw ton am ⁶rwyv.

Cynzelw.

No silence will I keep to that *whom I may love,*

A secluding *luminary of the hue* of a wave round an oar.

Gwery ³vanon ⁴vanwl, gwar ³vezwl maith,

Gorne gwawr ⁴vore ar ⁶vor difaith.

Cynzelw.

A chaste *nymph of perfection, of gentle mind* profound,

Of the blush of the dawn of morning on a desert sea.

Rhybyzai

Rhybyzai 'vau 'vaith 'ragor;

Rhybyzwn 'bencerz pen côr.

Cynzelw.

Far would be *mine an extensive pre-eminence*;

I should by far be *a chief of song* of the chief circle.

Henvynyw 'dêg o 'du glenyw Aeron,

Hyvaes ei meillion, hyves 'goedyz.

G. Bryçeiniawg.

Henvynyw *fair on the side* of the banks of Aeron,

Aptly-spreading its trefoils, aptly yielding acorns *the woods*.

Ysid 'râd yn ei 'wlâd, a mâd, a maint.

G. Bryçeiniawg.

There is *blessing* in his *country*, and good, and plenty.

Dau yçain Dewi, dau 'odidawg,

Dodysant hwy eu gwâr tan 'gâr Cynawg.

G. Bryçeiniawg.

The two oxen of Dewi, two *excellent ones*,

They placed their necks under *the car* of Cynog.

Caravi eaws 'vai, vorehun 'luz.

Gwalçmai.

I love the nightingale of *the brake*, the morning slumber's *hinderance*.

Rhagreithia dy 'air cyn no'i 'zodi.

Adage.

Consider thy *word* before thou *givest it*.

Cnöynt 'vrain 'vriwgig o 'lid llawryz.

Meilyr.

Devour would *ravens mangled-flesh* from the *ire* of the slayer.

Dezvau hael wrth 'bawb a'i holo;

Dioval y 'wlâd à 'wledyço.

Ll. Gwr.

Of generous habits to *every one* that claims of him;

Void of care the *country* that *he governs*,

Ni 'rivavi ar 'vun vod yn 'galed.

H. ab Owain.

I will not *reckon* of *the fair one* with being *severe*.

Yd 'garwni 'vyned—

I edryd llywy lliw ton dylan.

H. ab Owain.

Truly *I should love to go*

To visit the beauty of the hue of the wave of the torrent.

Oesvyr dy 'alon, aevriw 'Vareduz.

Prydyz Byçan.

Short-lived thy *foes*, broken-shielded *Mareduz*.

Mi anvonav 'wiail beirzion i 'vlodeuaw.

Heinyn.

I will send *the rods* of bards to *bear flowers*.

CLASS II. *The assumption of the Aspirate.*

- †. Initials of words assume the ASPIRATE SOUND after the POSSESSIVE PRONOUN *my*, or *vy*, *my*.
 ‡. The initials become ASPIRATES after *yn*, when it is the PREPOSITION *in*.
 *. All VOWEL INITIALS take the *h* before them, after *ei*, when the object is *feminine*, or when it stands for *her*; after *ein*, *our*; and *eu*, *their*.

EXAMPLES.

The indexes †, ‡, *, refer to this class; the figures to Class I.

Gorpo teyrn twrv llanwed

Yn †nheyrnas nev nozed.

Cynzelw.

Securely be the prince of the tumult of a torrent

In *the kingdom* of heaven's sanctuary.

Ceritor 'vy †ngherz yn †nghyntez,

Yn yd 'gâr gwyr gwanar gwinwlez.

Cynzelw.

Loved is *my song* in a hall,

Wherein *love* men of gallantry the wine-feast.

Yn †nharv, yn †nhervysg, yn fysg fyrvder,

Yn †nhwrv, yn †nhorvoz hydoz hyder,

—Peunyz oez.

Cynzelw.

In *pursuit*, in *confusion*, in activity of strength,

In *tumult*, in *the extents of the legions* of confidence, daily he was.

Gwr à 'wyr yn †nyz fwyr na fy.

Cynzelw.

A man that *knows* in *the day* of dispersion that he will not fly.

Meirw——

Oez 'ryz i 'vleiziau eu *hargyvrain.

Cynzelw.

The dead: the wolves were at liberty to glut upon them.

Ni 'çel 'vy †ngherz vy †nghwynvan,

Ni 'çuz 'vy †ngruz vy †ngrizvan.

Cynzelw.

My *song* does not conceal my *wailing*,

My *cheek* hides not my *woe*.

Boed ev 'vy †Nuw nev vo 'vy †ninas.

M. ab Gwalçmai.

Be it that *my God* of heaven be *my safeguard*.

Arvogion

Arvigion gyddyun
Yn †ngwythlid, yn †ngwythlawn †orun. *Cynzelw.*
Armed ones in concert
In *wrathful* ire, in *wrathful* tumult.

Gwyr cyrçiad yn †nghad, yn †nghaledi blwng
Ni †edynt ystwg Ystrad Tywi. *Blezyn Varz.*
Men of onset in *conflict*, in *sullen* difficulty,
They would not *suffer* the subjection of Ystrad Tywi.

Llawer un á †zaw eneidiawl yn †ngwasg
Yn †ngwisgoz corforawl. *Elidyr Sais.*
Many one will *come* with a soul in *combination*
In *corporeal* coverings.

There are some instances, in poetry, and idioms, of *b, d, g,*
which are light letters, assuming the sharp sounds of *p, t, c.*

CLASS III. *The assumption of the* SOFT SOUND.

- The POSSESSIVE PRONOUN *ei*, when it denotes the feminine *her*, requires the initials of words next following it to be soft.
- The ADVERB *tra*, over, SOFTENS the initials of words *following* and *governed* by it.
- Initials assume the SOFT SOUND, after the CONJUNCTIONS *a*, and; *â*, with; and *no*, than.
- The NEGATIVE ADVERBS *ni*, *na*, and the CONJUNCTIONS *neu*, and *oni*, SOFTEN the initials of words *coming next after them*. This rule is an exception to the LIGHT SOUND, as to such letters as have the SOFT SOUND.
- Initials become SOFT after the NUMERALS *tri*, three; and *çwe*, six.

EXAMPLES.

The letters over the initials refer to similar ones prefixed to the rules of this class; the figures to Class I.

Py dawant anant na †frydant †wawd? *Meilyr.*
Why keep the minstrels silent that they do not *sing* praise?

Na ^dçar â mi maith ³gytgam ;

Ac na ^dçrêd ¹gyhuzed ⁴gam.

Einion Wan.

Do not *love* with me long *to joke* ;
And do not *believe* a *false accusation*.

Gan ⁶rewyz ni ^dfell ³vyz rhîn.

Llevoed.

With a *gossip* not far *will be* a secret carried.

Dyçyvervyz trwç â ^cthrîn.

Llevoed.

The froward will be meeting with *contention*.

Mareduz——

Aerwalç eirv ni ^dtheirv, ni ^dtheiç.

Prydyz Byçan.

Mareduz——

The battle-hawk of arms that will not *be scared*, will not skulk.

Cynan a ^cÇadwaladyr, cadyr yn lluyz,

Edmycawr hyd ⁶vrawd.——

Golyzan.

Cynan and *Cadwaladyr*, mighty in arms,
Will be celebrated until *judgement*.

Tyngyrion tynged ⁴orvolez.

Ni ^dçarws Tyngyr tangnevez.

Cynzelw.

Tyngyrians of the fate of *exultation* :

A Tyngyrian has not *loved* tranquillity.

Neum rhozesi hîl Rhun ³ruz a ^cfali ;

Neu ^dçyvyd ynov cov ym cozi !

Cynzelw.

Have I not been presented by the progeny of Rhun *with crimson and velvet* ;

Does there not *rise* within me a recollection of my being vexed !

Banon ⁴valç ei ³thynged,

Lliw ewynvriw tæg rhag ton nawved.

Cynzelw.

A goddess *high* her *destiny*,

Of the hue of the fair foam-spray before the ninth wave.

Cavas ¹za ni ^dçavas ¹zrwg.

Adage.

He has obtained *good* that has not obtained *evil*.

Ni ^dçêl ¹gruz ³gystuz calon.

Adage.

The *cheek* will not *conceal* the *oppression* of the heart.

Nid pont heb dra ^bfont.

Adage.

There is no bridge without a place beyond *bridge*.

Y lleç ⁴dêg tros ⁶waneg a ^cthros ⁶weilgi

Ai dyzwg dybu ¹Zuw wrth ei ²throsi.

G. Bryçeiniawg.

The *fair* tablet over *wave* and over *torrent*

That bore it *God* was in aid when *bringing* it.

Mae yn ⁶debyg y gwallt—

I ⁶vlaen flam, ⁴velen ei ²fleth.

D. Nanmor.

Similar is the head of hair—

To the point of a flame, *yellow* her *wreathing*.

Ni ^cthyr a'i ²garn ³wyth o'r gwellt.

T. Aled.

He will not *break* with his *hoof* a *blade* of the grass.

SECTION 2. *The mutation of Consonants in the Composition of Words.*

1. In forming compound words the *preceding*, component parts require the *initials* of those *united to them* to be LIGHT, with the exception of the PREFIXES, *tra*, *an*, *cy*, *gor*, which transgress the rule, in some cases for the sake of euphony.
2. The PREFIXES *an*, and *cy*, ASPIRATE the *c*, *p*, *t*, *b*, *d*, when they are *initials* of words affixed to them.
3. The PREFIXES *gor*, and *tra*, are generally made to SOFTEN *c*, *p*, and *t*, coming after them as *initials* of words compounded therewith, instead of giving the LIGHT SOUND.
4. The INITIALS *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *r*, assume the LIGHT SOUND after *gor*; and after *tra* they *retain* their *proper sounds*.

But the LIGHT SOUND, as a *general principle*, might properly follow those FOUR PREFIXES mentioned in rule 1; and is often found so in old writing, and in existing dialects. Great advantage would result from adhering to such a principle, as it would then regulate the whole system of the composition of words, and with no disadvantage with respect to sound, or to perspicuity.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

General principle.

Gogelu—go—celu

Dyben—dy—pen

Ymdroi—ym—troi

Divarn—di—barn

Dizysg—di—dysg

Adwez—ad—gwez

Diles—di—llês

Anvad—an—mad

Amryw—am—rhyw

Cynghanu—cy—canu

Cymhar—cy—par

Cynhes—cy—tês

Cymro—cy—bro

Cynnal—cy—dal

Gorçaled—gor—caled

Gorfwys—gor—pwys

Gorthaw—gor—taw

Traçaled—tra—caled

Trafwys—tra—pwys

Trathewi—tra—tewi

Trablin—tra—blin

Trada—tra—da

Tragwyzawl—tra—gwyzawl

Tramawr—tra—mawr

Trallawn—tra—llawn

Trarhedeg—tra—rhedeg

Instances of the Exceptions.

Anghar—an—car

Anmhar—an—par

Annhirion—an—tirion

Anmrainnt—an—braint

Annoeth—an—doeth

SECTION 3. *Inflection of Vowels.*

The INFLECTIONS, or changes, which the VOWELS undergo, in particular combinations, do not affect the fundamental *principles* of the Welsh language, so as to alter *materially* any of its forms of construction. That being the case, the student, who may only wish to obtain a superficial knowledge of it, may pass over the niceties of the VOWEL INFLECTIONS with only a slight attention.

The inflective VOWELS are, *a, e, o, w.*

The vowel *A* is susceptible of TWO INFLECTIONS: into *e*, and *ei*; as *canu*, to sing, *cenynt*, they would sing; and *cadw*, to keep, *ceidwad*, that keeps. It also forms plurals without lengthening the words; as *març*, a horse, *meirç*, horses; *barz*, a bard, *beirz*, bards; and *cynvarz* forms *cynveirz*, primitive bards.

There are THREE INFLECTIONS to *E*; that is, into *i, u, y*; as *maen*, a stone, *meini*, stones; *gwnaeth*, he made, *gwneuthynt*, they would make; and it also forms the feminine in words where *y* is masculine; as *dyn llym*, a sharp man, *dynes lem*, a sharp woman.

The

The o has TWO INFLECTIONS, into *y*, and *w*: it becomes *y* by forming plurals without extending the words; as *fôn*, a staff, *fyn*, staves; *post*, post, *pyst*, posts; so also in *fo*, a flight, *fy*, he flees; and it forms the feminine gender of words, where *w* makes them masculine; as *pen twn*, a broken head, *calon don*, a broken heart.

The w has TWO INFLECTIONS: into *y*, and *o*: it becomes *y* in the middle of a syllable when extended; as *twll*, a hole, *tyllau*, holes; *pendrwm*, heavy-headed, *pendrymu*, to weigh down the head.

It forms the *masculine gender* of words, where *o* is the *feminine*; as *pwn trwm*, a heavy load, *llaw drom*, a heavy hand.

The diphthong *aw*, is inflected into *o* in the middle of syllables, when any addition is made; as *mawl*, praise, *moli*, to praise; *neawwl*, heavenly, *nevolion*, heavenly beings.

Table of the vowel inflections.

a into *e*, *ei*—*e* into *i*, *u*, *y*—*o* into *y*, *w*—*w* into *y*, *o*—*aw* into *o*.

EXAMPLES.

The figures answer to those under the vowels, in the table.

Nid¹ edewis¹ ei³ lys¹⁰ lês¹⁰ cerzorion¹⁰ Prydain. *Aneurin.*

There forsook not his court the benefit of the *minstrels* of Britain.

Cywir¹ yth³ elwir¹, enwir¹ weithred. *Aneurin.*

Just art thou called, unrighteous deed.

Gan Vynyzawg

Bu adveiliawg¹⁰

Eu gwirodau.

Taliesin.

With Mynyzog there was a failure of their banquets.

Brenin⁶ myr⁶ a syr⁶ a'm synwyro;

Breiniawl¹ yw ei hawl¹⁰ ar à holo.

M. ab Gwalchmai.

The sovereign of *mobilities* and *stars* may he make me wise;

Priviledged is his claim upon what he *shall claim*.

Gan

Gan Erod greulawn—¹

Llazwyd meibion,²

Gwirion gweinion,³

Gwae eu mamau!

A nid gwae nhwy;

Gwyn eu byd hwy

Bod yn seinniau. *Mad. ab Gwallter.*

By *cruel* Herod were slain *children*, innocent and weak, woe their mothers! but not woe to them; blest their state by being *saints*.

Gelwysid ar Neivon—^{1 2 3}

Hyd pan y gwaretai.

Taliesin.

Invocation was had on the supreme floater,
Until when he should deliver.

Govwy hinon,

A mêl, a meillion,²

A mezgyrn mezwon.⁶

Taliesin.

The visitation of serenity, and honey, and *trefoils*, and the *mead-horns* of drunkards.

Eirioes y perthaist parth ag atan¹

Emys llaw llamhir a dan llŷman.⁸

Cynzelw.

Splendidly thou *didst* distribute towards us
Steeds of hand of long stride beneath a standard.

Llovruz vy neuruz—^{10 1}

Llenver ebyr myr morveyz dylan^{1 5 6 1}

Pan llewyç huan ar van vynyç.⁸

Ior. Vyçan.

The *ravager* of my countenance, is of
The splendor of the *effluxes* of the waters of the flooding sea-shores,
When the sun shines on a lofty *mountain*.

Pan gafo pen gwyr pevr ymzired

Gan engylion voes, ni'm oes neued.^{1 5}

Meilyr.

When the chief of men obtains a glorious confidence
In the society of *angels*, I have no anxiety.

Avon—

Avon—

Gogwn pan zyveinw;

Gogwn pan zyleinw.

Taliesin.

A river—I know whence *it disappears*;

I know whence it becomes full.

Avallen beren á dyv ar lan avon.

Merzin.

A delicious apple-tree doth *grow* on the side of a river.

Gwyzyl a Brython a Rhomani,

A wnaont dyhez a dyvysgi.

Merzin.

Irishmen, and *Britons*, and Romans,

Who should make a calm with confusion.

Yd lysg vy nghalon val etewyn!

Meigant.

So *burns* my heart like a brand!

Ni nawd i ziriad ymioli á Duw,

Yn erbyn dyz cyni:

Ni thebyg drud y trengi.

Elaeth.

The nature of the wicked is not to *employ himself in interceding* with God,
Against the day of trouble:

The thoughtless one does not imagine that *he shall die*.

Digarz harz ei varz, a'i vaon,

A'i vyrzau, a'i vyrz arvogion.

Hywel Voel.

Void of reproach and fair his bard, and his retinue,

And his *tables*, and his myriad of armed men.

Neud caith beirz cyviaith am eu cyvez!

Gwil. Zu.

Are not the *bards* of common language *distressed* ones for their mutual
banquet!

Tyrant am eu rhwyv rwysg anogawn

Torvoz amhiver.—

Cynzelw.

They throng about their chief of mighty onset

Hosts of multitudinous number.

CHAPTER IV. OF THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

SECTION 1. *Of syllables.*

The component parts of DERIVATIVE WORDS, or SYLLABLES, are themselves ELEMENTARY WORDS in the Welsh language; and therefore the division of all words longer than monosyllables, is determined in every case by analyzing their combination.

So also the SOUNDS, of which ELEMENTARY WORDS consist, are represented by corresponding SIMPLE CHARACTERS; and it is thus that the letters, which denote the various articulations unalterably, are to be considered as the true standard of pronunciation, and the criterion of correct speaking.

The vowels and consonants, necessary to express the words of the Welsh language, are equal in number upon a general average.

All words have their ORTHOGRAPHY exactly corresponding with their DERIVATION. But this simple principle is very unnecessarily departed from in a few instances of popular practice, by doubling certain consonants in the accented syllables, instead of depending upon the general rule of accentuation as sufficient to mark the accent; which it does, excepting in a few monosyllables, and those ought to have their proper accents on the vowels.

<i>Instances.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Which ought to be thus:</i>
Corr, <i>a dwarf</i> ;	Corrod,	Cor, còrod
Cor, <i>a circle</i> ;	Corau,	Côr, corau
Glann, <i>a bank</i> ;	Glannau,	Glan, glànau
Glan, <i>pure</i> ;	Glanion	Glân, glanion
Penn, <i>a head</i> ;	Pennau,	Pen, pè nau
Llam, <i>a stride</i> ;	Llammau,	Llam, llamau.

The avoiding of these few common inadvertencies of orthography is easy, if the component parts of the derivative words are known; and to acquire that knowledge there is no difficulty, where no words are pronounced alike that are differently written, but every character represents uniformly one appropriate sound. And this close conformity between the written language and the spoken language renders the reading and speaking of Welsh easily attained; and is, I believe, an excellence not to be found in any other tongue.

SECTION

SECTION 2. *Of Words in general.*

The ACCENTATION of all words is known by one general rule: that is, such as consist of SEVERAL SYLLABLES have the ACCENT on the PENULTIMA, and upon every SECOND SYLLABLE backwards. The same principle is applied to SEVERAL MONOSYLLABLES coming together, by accenting every SECOND WORD to the LAST BUT ONE inclusively.

The Welsh abounds greatly with MONOSYLLABLES, OF PRIMITIVE words.

The DERIVATIVES are very various in their formation; but in general they are not long; not many exceeding four syllables; and words having more than five are seldom used, except from a sort of affectation.

The PRIMITIVE WORDS have generally the threefold faculty for standing as NOUNS, being as VERBS of the third person singular, and denoting ADJECTIVELY those qualities that agree with their abstract significations. And some of them, in a secondary way, perform the functions of PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and ADVERBS.

Every DERIVATIVE WORD is regularly to be traced, according to the variety of its combinations, to one or more ELEMENTARY WORDS, without any alterations but those which arise from the system of LITERAL MUTATIONS. Thus nothing is left to the fancy of the etymologist, who finds such ample resources for this faculty in other languages.

Besides those DERIVATIVE WORDS of common construction, there are great varieties of COMPOUND EPITHETS, especially in poetical language. Of such epithets the following are given as specimens.

Aerwawr, gleam of slaughter; slaughter-gleaming.

Aerdary, scare of slaughter; slaughter-scaring.

Aerbair, cause of slaughter; slaughter-causing.

Aergyrc, resort of slaughter; slaughter-resorting.

Aerzraig, dragon of slaughter.

Aervleiziaid, wolves of slaughter.

Aesvriw, shield-shivering; of shivered shield.

Avallvlawd, apple-tree blossom; of apple-tree blossom.

Anwylgain, amiably-fair.

- Arçvain, *slender-bodied.*
 Balçlun, *proud form ; of proud form.*
 Balçlwys, *proudly-solemn.*
 Berthvalç, *elegantly-proud.*
 Beirzvaeth, *solace of bards ; solacing of bards.*
 Bleizgrwydyr, *prouling of a wolf ; wolf-prowling.*
 Brolwyz, *prosperity of a country ; country-prospering.*
 Berthvryd, *an elegant mind ; of elegant mind.*
 Bradruthyr, *an onset of treachery ; of treacherous onset.*
 Buzygvalç, *triumphantly proud.*
 Basryd, *shallow ford ; of shallow ford.*
 Ceisglod, *fame-seeking.*
 Cadwalç, *hawk of conflict.*
 Ceinvalç, *elegantly-proud.*
 Cyvlawnrad, *complete gift ; completely-gifted.*
 Cyngelyn, *mutual foe ; of mutual foe.*
 Cyvrdest, *thoroughly-severe.*
 Cyvezwalç, *hawk of banquet.*
 Cyvred, *a mutual running ; conjointly running.*
 Cadvlaiz, *wolf of conflict.*
 Cywiwzawn, *completely-excelling talent ; of completely-excelling talent.*
 Daroganair, *word of prophecy.*
 Deigrdwysg, *a shedding of tear ; tear-shedding.*
 Dedwyzgall, *happily-discreet.*
 Dibeczoeth, *unsinfully wise.*
 Dwrdrwv, *water tumult ; tumultuous as water.*
 Diwagiaith, *without vain language.*
 Diwallgryn, *exhaustless horns.*
 Dewrvryd, *a brave mind ; bravely minded.*
 Dihunwas, *sleep-bereaved youth.*
 Doethwlyz, *of wise urbanity.*
 Eurdorçogion, *golden-wreathed ones.*
 Esgudvryd, *active mind ; of active mind.*
 Ebrwyzweilç, *quickly-passing hawks.*
 Engyldorv, *throng of angels.*
 Eurvlawd, *gold blossoms ; of golden blossoms.*
 Eangdorv, *an extensive throng.*
 Ergydwaew, *propelling spear ; of propelling spear.*
 Eizilgorf, *slender body ; slender-bodied.*
 Erçliw, *a gloomy hue ; of gloomy hue.*

Eurglezyvrüz

- Eurglezyvrüz, *a ruddy golden sword.*
 Flamzur, *steel of flame; of flaming steel.*
 Flamglez, *sword of flame; of flaming sword.*
 Flamzwyn, *flame-bearing.*
 Flamgryd, *flame-trembling.*
 Flamgyrçau, *flame onsets.*
 Frwythlawç, *fruit-cherishing.*
 Frawzged, *a diffusive treasure; treasure-shedding.*
 Frawzwyn, *a diffusive passion; of diffusive passion.*
 Fwyrdaer, *of ardent pursuit.*
 Fyrvgamp, *a powerful exploit; of mighty feat.*
 Gloewne, *a transparent hue; of bright hue.*
 Glewnaws, *brave disposition; of brave disposition.*
 Gelyngno, *a foe biting; foe-consuming.*
 Gogyvred, *partly of mutual course.*
 Gloewzeigyr, *pellucid tears; of crystal tears.*
 Gorflamliw, *ardent flame colour; of ardent flame colour.*
 Gweilçlyw, *leader of hawks.*
 Gwythruthyr, *wrath onset; of wrathful onset.*
 Gwendon, *white wave; white-waved.*
 Gwrolgadyr, *of manly power.*
 Harzliw, *sightly colour; finely-coloured.*
 Harzlun, *a comely form; of comely form.*
 Heilhoew, *actively serving.*
 Heulwez, *sun aspect; of aspect like the sun.*
 Hoewdeg, *sprightly and fair.*
 Hirzyz, *long day; of long day.*
 Hoewvraiç, *active arm; of active arm.*
 Hyznaid, *stag leap; having the leap of a stag.*
 Heieirnblu, *iron feathers; iron-feathered.*
 Haelwawr, *generous luminary.*
 Iawnvrawd, *a right judgement.*
 Iawnran, *a right portion.*
 Iawnryw, *a right kind; of right kind.*
 Irgrau, *fresh gore.*
 Irwaed, *fresh blood.*
 Irwez, *fresh aspect; of fresh aspect.*
 Ieithvydyr, *metre of language.*
 Ieithrym, *energy of language.*
 Iseldrem, *a low glance of the look; a low look.*

Iseldir,

- Iseldir, *low land.*
 Llavndrogiad, *a blade-drenching.*
 Llavarwawd, *vocal praise.*
 Llawçveirz, *protected bards.*
 Llarieizvalç, *of gentle pride.*
 Llithrwaed, *gliding blood; blood-gliding.*
 Llwyrwared, *complete deliverance.*
 Llerwzoeth, *meekly wise.*
 Llithaerau, *allurement of slaughters.*
 Lloerwyneb, *moon face; moon-faced.*
 Lluçvrys, *lightning haste; sudden as lightning.*
 Manod, *fine snow.*
 Meingan, *slender and white; a slender white one.*
 Mawliaith, *language of praise.*
 Mawrvalç, *greatly proud.*
 Milvyrz, *thousand myriads.*
 Milcanpraiz, *hundred thousand booties.*
 Morseren, *star of the sea.*
 Mingeimion, *wry-mouthed ones.*
 Mordon, *sea wave.*
 Mwyalçliw, *ousel colour; ousel-coloured.*
 Nadlais, *screaming voice.*
 Nawdfawd, *happiness of temper.*
 Nawwell, *nine times better.*
 Nerthawglyn, *potently keen.*
 Nawswyllt, *of wild disposition.*
 Nosliw, *darkness of night.*
 Noethdroed, *a naked foot; having a naked foot.*
 Nwyvwawd, *amatory praise.*
 Nwydwar, *of gentle passion.*
 Nyvliw, *snow colour; of snowy hue.*
 Oedlwyz, *age prosperity; age-prospering.*
 Oerdranc, *a calamitous end.*
 Oerlaith, *a calamitous dissolution.*
 Oesdraw, *economy of life.*
 Oesgur, *affliction of life; life-tormenting.*
 Oeswydyr, *of frail life; age of glass.*
 Onwaew, *ashen spear.*
 Ornair, *a word of terror.*
 Oesbraf, *of extended age.*

Ollymbrawv,

Ollymbrawv, *a trying one's self in all things.*

Parawdwysg, *of ready bias.*

Parthryw, *a particular kind.*

Pedryael, *that is of four skirts.*

Parvrys, *of hastening spear.*

Pellglod, *far extended fame; far-famed.*

Perveznod, *a central point.*

Penteyrnwalç, *hawk of sovereignty.*

Preizwalç, *hawk of pillage.*

Pedeiriaith, *of four languages.*

Porthlu, *assisting host.*

Rhadwehyn, *a shedding of grace; grace-diffusing.*

Rhagoriaith, *an excelling language.*

Rhuzbar, *a ruddy spear; ruddy-speared.*

Rhuzvedel, *ruddy reaping.*

Rhuzglawr, *ruddy ground.*

Rhuzgoç, *crimson red; of crimson red.*

Rhwyzged, *bounteous of treasure.*

Rhullvalç, *frankly proud.*

Rhwyzwawd, *easy-flowing eulogy.*

Rhyvelvryd, *disposition for war; of hostile mind.*

Seindrom, *of heavy sound.*

Seilvaen, *foundation stone.*

Syçdir, *dry land.*

Swyngyvarez, *a dealing in charms.*

Synwyrwan, *weak-witted.*

Synwyrbwl, *dull-witted.*

Synvezwl, *deep thought.*

Symudliw, *of moving hue.*

Seilgadyr, *of strong foundation.*

Serliw, *star-light; glittering like stars.*

Taerdan, *ardent fire; of ardent fire.*

Tariandalç, *break of shield; broken-shielded.*

Taerlaiv, *ardent blade; of ardent blade.*

Tawelbryd, *calm aspect; of calm aspect.*

Taleithlys, *provincial court.*

Taerglau, *ardently continuing.*

Tewlwyn, *thick grove; of thick grove.*

Treisvraw, *oppressive dread.*

Treisvlaiz, *wolf of rapacity.*

Trymloes, *heavy anguish; of heavy anguish.*

PART II.

N O U N S.

CHAPTER I. OF THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF WORDS.

SECTION 1. *The parts of Speech, as defined by old Grammarians.*

I Consider the division of the PARTS OF SPEECH by the primitive Welsh Grammarians so interesting, that I am induced to adopt it here, for the sake of giving it publicity; and because it appears easy to do so without any material inconvenience, or prejudice to the general arrangement. Supposing also that the reader may be gratified with seeing how this subject was originally treated, I have translated the following passage from the Grammar of EDEYRN:

“ There are TWO PARTS OF SPEECH : that is to say, a NAME, and a CAUSAL FACULTY.”

“ A NAME is every word that designates ENERGY, or SUBSTANCE, or any such thing having the idea of existence, without the sign of addition, or being irrelevant to the peculiarity of its kind and its nature; or an accidental quality with respect to energy, and not as to the condition of its being.”

“ A CAUSAL FACULTY, or VERB, is any THING, or WORD, which denotes an ACTION, or CAUSATION, from whatever thing, being, or person, the causing may be; whether from or towards any thing, being, or person. That is to say, every word that denotes ACTION, or SUFFERING of what is acted, with every WORD and CAUSATION; and that combined with time, mode, and person.”

These TWO CLASSES OF WORDS furnish all the SECONDARY AGENTS, which are usually employed to express the various combination of ideas. But, from an attentive perusal of the works of our ancient bards, it may be supposed that there has been a period in the history of the Welsh language, when only these two classes of words were used in their original or absolute state; as instances of

of such a form of construction are frequently to be met with. Such are the following:

Rhyz alav zigrawn, alon zigrain,
Rhi, rhuzbar cyvar cyvwyrain;
Rhyn diorzin Brynaic, ran orzawn brain
A rivir.—

Llywelyn Varz.

This quotation consists of nouns substantive and adjective, except the first and last words, which are verbs; the regimen, or form of construction, supplies the connection in other respects, so as to be of the following import in English:

Wealth unhoarded, untouched of foes,
Gives the chief, of ruddy shaft tempered with uprising wrath,
The dread unbounded of Bernicians, the superabundant meed of ravens
That are deemed.

Clêr ysgwn, llavndwn orovyn Llundain lawr;

Arwr mawr prydawr warant Prydain;

Aer bybyr eryr dewrwyr dwyrain,

Aer-gyvrwy gyvrwyz orwyz arwain,

Arwyz na elwir yn elain veziant.

Llywelyn Varz.

The first four lines of the above consist entirely of nouns and adjectives; the last line has the words '*na elwir yn*,' equivalent to—*not to be called as*; and the others are nouns. In English the passage requires to be thus expressed:

The exaltation of minstrels, the broken-bladed terror of London streets;
A hero of splendid glory, the safeguard of Britain;
The potent slaughter eagle of the brave men of the east,
With a led steed slaughter-saddled gifted with fleetness,
Betokened not to be called as in the reach of the hind.

Llary deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gwesti cyrz,

Cerzorian gyvloç;

Coelvain brain, Brynaic gyvogi,

Celenig branes berthles borthi,

Ciliaw ni orug.—

Llygad Gwr.

The mild prince of mighty ones keeping the festivals of songs,

Songsters protecting;

The glad omen of ravens, surfeited with Bernicians,

A present for a flock of crows whom the fair benefit supports,

To retreat he will not be compelled.

F

Llywelyn—

Llywelyn—cyveisor Eçdor, aerdor eurdeyrn,
 Eirv drabluz anghuz, angerz Dinbyrn,
 Arbenig benaeth mab maeth mezgryn. *Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

This quotation is made up of nouns and two adjectives; and which has this import:

Llywelyn, the counterpart of Hector, the golden prince of battle-breaking,
 Arms conspicuously confusing, with the ardency of Dinbyrn,
 A peculiar chieftain the foster-son of mead-horns.

Tarv aergawz, Aergwl gadarnwç,
 Torv eurgorf eargryn gyvezwç,
 Cyvezaç Voraç vireinwç;
 Cyvezvalç cyvezweilç elwç,
 Elyv draig dragon digrivwç;
 Alav lyw, lluoç amgelwç;
 Amgelez Brython, brythwç teyrnon
 Teyrnas ynialwç;
 Teulu Rhys, teilwng gwrys, gwrysiwç;
 Gwrys arloes eirioes eiriolwç. *Cynzelw.*

All the above consists of nouns and adjectives, excepting the last words of the two concluding lines; and is to this purport:

A slaughter-galling terror, of the strength of Hercules,
 The golden-bodied train with golden horns of conviviality,
 Of the splendor of the banquet of Moraç;
 Proud with feasting the convivial hawks of triumph,
 Of a leader of pleasure with power of a dragon;
 The distributor of wealth, the protection of armies;
 The defence of Britons, the dread of the princes of
 The kingdom of barbarism;
 Family of Rhys, worthy is the contention, contend ye;
 The splendid contention of keen argument do ye invoke.

SECTION 2. *Of the usual division of the parts of speech.*

From the two PRIMARY PARTS OF SPEECH, the NOUN and VERB, according to the ancient institutes of the Welsh language, all the other

other species of words are derived, which may be denominated **SECONDARY PARTS**. That is, those two **PRIMARY PARTS** respectively have the faculty of becoming the **CONNECTING AGENTS** of language, usually known by the names of **ADJECTIVES**, **PRONOUNS**, **CONJUNCTIONS**, **PREPOSITIONS**, **ARTICLES**, and **ADVERBS**.

Some of the **SECONDARY PARTS** originate from the **NOUN**; others from the **VERB**.

The offspring of the **NOUN** are, the **PRONOUN**, the **ADJECTIVE**, and the **ARTICLE**.

The **VERB** is the parent of the **PREPOSITION**, the **ADVERB**, and the **CONJUNCTION**.

CHAPTER II. OF SUBSTANTIVES.

SECTION 1. *Of Gender.*

SUBSTANTIVES are of three genders, the **MASCULINE**, the **FEMININE**, and the **NEUTER**.

GENDER is susceptible of a twofold acceptation: one from the obvious **DISTINCTION OF SEX**, or identity of species; and the other from the **GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTIC** appertaining to **SUBSTANTIVES**.

The **SUBSTANTIVES**, whose **GENDERS** are designated in consequence of a **DISTINCTION OF SEX**, are so formed from the apparent identity of such a distinction; or by some conceived analogy.

GENDER, as a **GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTIC**, affects the form of a **SUBSTANTIVE**, by some slight change; and also the form of the **ADJECTIVE** connected with it, either to denote a masculine, a feminine, or the neuter attribute.

SUBSTANTIVES of the **NEUTER GENDER** are, by a figure of speech, generally resolved into **MASCULINES**, or **FEMININES**. This is done by conceiving their properties to bear some resemblance to the qualities that are characteristic of sex, in animated beings.

Thus the **MASCULINE GENDER** is given to **SUBSTANTIVES**, which are conspicuous for the **ATTRIBUTES** of **ENERGY**; and of acting upon, and communicating to others. To such **SUBSTANTIVES** as seem to denote the **PASSIVE ATTRIBUTES** of bearing, containing, or bringing forth, we give the **FEMININE GENDER**.

Opinions sometimes vary with respect to such classification of attributes; and in some cases the distinction is arbitrary; particularly with respect to collective nouns. Thus many, which are MASCULINES in the dialect of North Wales, are resolved as FEMININES in South Wales.

The characteristic forms of all DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES are known by appropriate TERMINATIONS, and which also denote their GENDERS.

There are some general rules by which these distinctions of GENDER are made. Most commonly the GENDER is discovered in the TERMINATIONS of DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES; and in PRIMITIVES by the MASCULINE or FEMININE VOWELS of which the words may be formed.

1. DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES with the TERMINATIONS—*awr, wr, yz, yll, yn, yr, ur*, are agents of the MASCULINE GENDER.

2. THOSE ending with *as, eç, ed, ell, en, es, uries, wraig, yzes*, are FEMININES.

3. COLLECTIVE or ABSTRACT SUBSTANTIVES, with the terminations *ad, aeth, ant, i, iad, iaeth, iant, deb, der, dra, dawd, awd, rwyz, yd, ineb*, are NEUTER, but generally resolved into the MASCULINE GENDER.

4. Those terminating in *ai, an, ar, iai, iar, eb, ig, wg, ed*, are agents of the NEUTER GENDER, but generally resolved into the FEMININE.

PRIMITIVE SUBSTANTIVES have their GENDERS often denoted by their VOWELS.

1. The vowel *w* is MASCULINE, which changed into *o* forms a FEMININE of the word.

2. In like manner the vowel *y* in words makes them MASCULINE, which changed into *e* they become FEMININE.

3. The vowel *a* does not characterize a particular GENDER; it therefore most generally denotes such as are NEUTER.

SECTION 2. *Of number.*

SUBSTANTIVES are of two NUMBERS, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL. And, in a few words we have a DUAL NUMBER, formed by prefixing *dau* for the MASCULINE, and *dwy* for the FEMININE, to such words as are required to be of that number.

SUBSTANTIVES

SUBSTANTIVES are made of the PLURAL NUMBER two ways, by the INFLECTION of their VOWELS, and by TERMINATIONS.

Those made PLURAL by INFLECTION of VOWELS are generally PRIMITIVE WORDS; of which the following are examples:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Aber, <i>a conflux</i> ;	ebyr.
Barz, <i>a bard</i> ;	beirz.
Brân, <i>a crow</i> ;	brain.
Croen, <i>a skin</i> ;	crwyn.
Davad, <i>a sheep</i> ;	devaid.
Fon, <i>a staff</i> ;	fyn.
Govant, <i>a smith</i> ;	govaint.
Maen, <i>a stone</i> ;	mein.
Gwr, <i>a man</i> ;	gwyr.

All SUBSTANTIVES may have their PLURALS formed by TERMINATIONS.

The PLURAL TERMINATIONS are numerous in Welsh; and they may be used indifferently for all words; though some are, by popular custom, appropriated to words of a particular character: that is to say, names of living beings have one class; inanimate things have another; and abstract or collective substantives have also their terminations.

The following is a list of the plural terminations:

au, awr, ed, ez, i, iau, ion, od, oz, on, wys, yz.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Merç, <i>a girl</i> ;	merçed.
Hyz, <i>a stag</i> ;	hyzod.
Teyrn, <i>a king</i> ;	teyrnez.
Golwg, <i>sight</i> ;	golygon.
Dyn, <i>a person</i> ;	dynion.
Pen, <i>a head</i> ;	pênau.
Bryn, <i>a hill</i> ;	bryniau.
Môr, <i>a sea</i> ;	moroz.
Heol, <i>a street</i> ;	heolyz.

Llen,

Llen, *a veil*; lléni.
 Gwaew, *a spear*; gwaewawr.
 Môn, *Anglesey*; monwys, *people of Anglesey*.

Such a number of plural terminations, affords a vast scope for varying the expressions, and is particularly convenient for enriching poetical compositions. A few examples of their application are given below.

Dirieidion zynion ni ryzonyç, dâd,
 Diryz fyz soad, brad a'u bredyç. *Casnodyn.*

Mischievous ones of men, whom thou shouldest not have gifted, father,
 Void of the faith of escaping, treachery will betray them.

Ieuaing, henion, gwryvon, molant Zuw;
 Ymgyvodant.—

I rywmau eu breninez mewn caledion evynau. *Davyz Zu.*

Young ones, old ones, chaste ones, they will praise God;
 They will arise,
 To bind their kings in hard ones of fetters.

Hirwyn vy mysawr. *Taliesin.*

Long and white my fingers.

Molwç yr Arglwyz o'r nevoz,
 Molwç ev uçelion leoz,
 Molwç ev ei holl engylion
 Molwç ev ei nerthoz gleinion.

Davyz Zu.

Praise ye the Lord of the heavens,
 Praise ye him places that are high ones,
 Praise ye him all his angels,
 Praise ye him his holy powers.

Lloegrwys llezi avrivedi o Bowysyz. *Taliesin.*

Lloegrians kill an unlimited number of Powysians.

Hen wizon—

A vai yn llenwi val llong ar zyvrwys. *Taliesin.*

An old witch that would be filling like a ship on waters.

Nawz Pedyr arbenig lleithig llithion,

Orau porthoriau o'r porthorion——

Duw yn gyntav

Y cyvarçav,

Bènav biau

Nev a daiar,

A gwyllt a gwâr,

Gwawr ysbrydau.

Gr. ab yr Ynad Coç.

The protection of Peter, the peculiar one of the throne of petitions, of porters the best of the porters.—God the first I will greet, the supreme possessor of heaven and earth, and wild and tame, the glory of spirits.

PLURAL SUBSTANTIVES agree equally with SINGULAR as with PLURAL ADJECTIVES; therefore NUMBER may be used optionally with respect to ADJECTIVES, except *da*, good, and *drwg*, bad, which are generally used in the SINGULAR form; and excepting other PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES, which are mostly made PLURAL with SUBSTANTIVES that are so.

There are some SUBSTANTIVES that may be denominated COLLECTIVE, which are only used in the SINGULAR FORM, unless various collections of the same are designed to be expressed; as YD, *corn*; HAIZ, *barley*; AUR, *gold*; ARIAN, *silver*; GRAIAN, *gravel*, and the like.

A PARTICLE, or one of such things as are designated by a collective SUBSTANTIVE, is signified by suffixing one of the DIMINUTIVE TERMINATIONS; as YN for the MASCULINE; EN, for the FEMININE; and AN for the NEUTER.

EXAMPLES.

Hád, seed; *haden*, *f*, *hedyn*, *m*, a grain of seed; *hadau*, seeds.

Yd, corn; *yden*, a grain of corn; *ydau*, various sorts of corn.

Haiz, barley; *heizen*, a grain of barley; *heizau*, barleys.

Aur, gold; *euryn*, a piece of gold; *euroz*, varieties of gold.

Arian, silver; *arienyn*, a piece of silver; *arianau*, varieties of silver.

Graian, gravel; *graienyn*, a particle of gravel; *graianau*, varieties of gravel.

There

There are some SUBSTANTIVES that are AGGREGATE PLURALS, and which are not used in the SINGULAR NUMBER without the addition of the DIMINUTIVE TERMINATIONS, which are used with COLLECTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

EXAMPLES.

PLANT, children; *plenty*n, a child.

ADAR, birds; *adery*n, a bird.

GWYBED, flies; *gwybedy*n, a fly.

CWAIN, fleas; *çwanen*, a flea.

PLU, feathers; *pluen*, a feather.

GWENYN, bees; *gwenynen*, a bee.

EIRIN, plumbs; *eirinen*, a plumb.

MES, acorns; *mesen*, an acorn.

SECTION 3. Of diminutive SUBSTANTIVES.

The DIMINUTIVE character of SUBSTANTIVES is formed by the suffixing of certain terminations.

There are DIMINUTIVES of the SINGULAR and of the PLURAL NUMBER; and which are joined either to COMMON or PROPER NAMES.

Those of the SINGULAR FORM are, *an*, *en*, *yn*, *ig*, *og*.

Those of the PLURAL are, *aç*, *os*.

By using *aç*, we express CONTEMPT, or WRETCHEDNESS; and the use of *os* denotes AFFECTION, or TENDERNESS.

Examples of the singular.

Dynan, *dynen*, *dynyn*, a manikin, of the neuter, feminine, and masculine gender; from *dyn*.

Tân, fire; *tanen*, a spark of fire.

Oen, a lamb; *oenyn*, *oenig*, *oenigen*, *oenigyn*, a lambkin.

Darn, a piece; *dernyn*, a small piece.

Mîl, an animal; *milyn*, a little animal.

Pwt, anything short; *pwtig*, *pwtog*, and *pwten*, a short little female; *pwtyn*, a short little thing.

Examples of the plural form.

Oen, a lamb; *wyn*, lambs; *wynos*, pretty lambkins; *wyniaç*, small lambs.

Dyn, a person; *dynion*, persons; *dynionos*, poor little men.

Plant, children; *da blantos*, *pcidiwç*! good little children, be quiet!

Dowç,

Dowç, y pydron zynionaç,

Ynghyd, veirw byd, vawr a baç.

Gronw Owain.

Come, ye *frail mortals* of corrupted frames,

Together, dead ones of the world, great and small.

In addition to the regular diminutives, there are some others used in fond language; such as end in *a*, and *ws*: thus, *nain*, a grandmother, forms *neina*, grandmammy; *tâd*, father; *tada*, daddy; *mân*, the lips; *minws*, sweet little lips; and so for the proper name of William, we say *Bila* and *Bilws*, as they say Billy in English.

SECTION 4. *Of the characteristic forms of Substantives.*

All SUBSTANTIVES may be arranged into the three classes of PRIMITIVES, DERIVATIVES, and COMPOUNDS.

The PRIMITIVE SUBSTANTIVES are those that are without any addition of formative TERMINATIONS and PREFIXES; as,

Duw, God.

Dyn, man.

Nev, heaven.

Daiar, earth.

Tîr, land.

Mor, sea.

Pen, a head.

Troed, a foot.

Llaw, a hand.

Bys, a finger.

Coes, a leg.

Braiç, an arm.

Du, a black.

Tu, a side.

Aw, a fluid.

Ci, a dog.

To, a covering.

Fo, a flight.

The DERIVATIVES are such as enter into combination either with PREFIXES, or with TERMINATIONS, and with BOTH.

Those of the first form take the following prefixes.

A, augmentative, or emphatic.

Aç, being close upon.

Ad, repetition, iteration; equivalent to *re*.

Az, enhansive, in continuity.

Av, void, destitute, negative.

All, being outward or other.

Am, encompassing; equivalent to *amphi*.

An, destitute, negative.

Ar, being upon.

As, divergent, separating.

Cy, conjunctive, mutual.

Cyd, conjunctive, mutual.

Cyv, conjunctive, mutual.

G

Cym,

- CYM, conjunctive, mutual.
 CYN, first, former, foremost.
 CYNT, first, former, foremost.
 CYS, conjunctively precise.
 DAD, iterative of undoing.
 DAM, iterative of involving.
 DAR, iterative and over.
 DED, iterative of reaction.
 DI, privative, negative.
 DIR, intensive, powerfully.
 DIS, negative and precise.
 DOS, iterative of extenuation.
 DY, iterative, frequentative.
 DYM, iterative of mutual or reflective action.
 DYS, iterative of precision.
 E, adversative.
 EÇ, adversative, reflective.
 ED, denoting reaction; equivalent to *re*.
 EIL, repeating; equivalent to *second* and *re*.
 ER, impulsive.
 ES, parting; answering to *ex*.
 GO, extenuating; inchoative.
 GOR, being extreme or over.
 GOS, extenuating.
 GWR, being superior.
 GWRTH, repulsive, contrary; equivalent to *anti*.
 HAN, expressive of origination.
 HU, pervasive; aptly.
 HY, aptly, tending to.
 LLED, partly, half.
 LLY, denoting amplitude.
 OVER, vainly.
 OLL, all, completely.
 RHAG, being before; equivalent to *pre*.
 RHY, excessive, over.
 TRA, beyond, over.
 TRY, through, thoroughly.
 YM, mutual, reflective.
 YS, denoting precision or certitude.

The foregoing PREFIXES are susceptible of being compounded in various ways; and in that state joined to nouns: as,

ADZY	ANGHYD	DIRAG	TRAYM
ADOR	ANGHYV	DIWRTH	YMAD
ADOS	ANGHYN	DIYM	YMDRY
ADYM	ANGHYS	DIYS	YMZAD
ADYS	ARZIS	DYM	YMZAR
ADYMNIR	CYVYM	DYZYM	YMZI
ADYMGYS	DADYM	GOLED	YMZIR
ANAZ	DARYM	GORYM	YMZIS
ANES	DIA	GOYM	YMZY
ANHY	DIAD	GWRTHYM	YMGY
ANNAR	DIAZ	LLEDAV	YMGYD
ANNED	DIAY	LLEDYM	YMGYV
ANNI	DIAM	LLEDYS	YMGYN
ANNIR	DIAN	OVERYM	YMGYS
ANNIS	DIZOS	RHYZI	YMos
ANNOS	DIZY	RHYZAR	YMRY.
ANYS	DILED	RHYOR	YMWORTH

The second sort of DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES are PRIMITIVES with the addition of various characteristic TERMINATIONS, and of which the following is a list:

Aç	<i>Ysblezaç</i> , booty.	I	<i>Barzoni</i> , bardism.
AD	<i>Tröad</i> , a turning.	IAD	<i>Toriad</i> , a breaking.
AETH	<i>Gwybodaeth</i> , knowledge.	IAETH	<i>Dysgeidiaeth</i> , education.
ANT	<i>Carant</i> , affinity.	IAANT	<i>Mwyniant</i> , enjoyment.
AWD	<i>Peçawd</i> , iniquity.	ID	<i>Rhyzid</i> , liberty.
AWR	<i>Telynawr</i> , harpist.	INEB	<i>Fraethineb</i> , eloquence.
DAWD	<i>Duwodawd</i> , godhead.	WR	<i>Morwr</i> , seaman.
DEB	<i>Crynodeb</i> , summary.	WRAIG	<i>Llaethwraig</i> , dairywoman.
DER	<i>Gwylder</i> , shyness.	UR	<i>Penadur</i> , chieftain.
DRA	<i>Tyndra</i> , tightness.	URIES	<i>Golçuries</i> , a washerwoman.
ED	<i>Tynged</i> , destiny.	YZ	<i>Gweyz</i> , weaver.
EZ	<i>Nerthez</i> , fortitude.	YZES	<i>Gwniedyzes</i> , seamstress.
ELL	<i>Cyllell</i> , a cutter, knife.	YLL	<i>Brithyll</i> , trout.
EN	<i>Mesen</i> , an acorn.	YN	<i>Dernyn</i> , fragment.
ES	<i>Cares</i> , female friend.	YR	<i>Llywawdyr</i> , governor.

DID	<i>Dyndid</i> , manhood.	IAR	<i>Toniar</i> , a breaker, a wave.
RWYZ	<i>Cyweinrwyz</i> , accuracy.	EB	<i>Traetheb</i> , elocution.
YD	<i>Bywyd</i> , vivacity.	IG	<i>Oenig</i> , a lambkin.
NI	<i>Tryçni</i> , rudeness.	WG	<i>Esyllwg</i> , Siluria.
AI	<i>Llatai</i> , procurer.	WÇ	<i>Mireinwç</i> , splendor.
AN	<i>Gwylan</i> , a coy one; a gull.	EG	<i>Rheitheg</i> , rhetoric.
AR	<i>Gwyar</i> , that flows; gore.	IAC	<i>Cyveilliaç</i> , friendship.

In the above list I have inserted English words with corresponding terminations to those in Welsh, as more likely to convey a better idea of their characteristics than by giving any other kind of illustration.

Some of the foregoing terminations are susceptible of combination; as follows:

AÇWR	<i>Cyvezaçwr</i> , a jovial man.
ADUR	<i>Traethadur</i> , a reciter.
ADURIAETH	<i>Traethaduriaeth</i> , the office of a reciter.
AETHWR	<i>Tystiolaethwr</i> , a testifier.
AWDWR	<i>Dysgawdwr</i> an instructor.
DODIAD	<i>Dwyvundodiad</i> , theo-unitarian.
DODIAETH	<i>Undodiaeth</i> , unitarianism.
DODWR	<i>Pendodwr</i> , a determiner.
DODYZ	<i>Pendodyz</i> , a determiner.
EDIAD	<i>Tyngediad</i> , destination.
EDWR	<i>Tyngedwr</i> , a destiner.
EDYZ	<i>Tyngedyz</i> , a destiner.
ELAETH	<i>Llateiaeth</i> , the office of a procurer.
ELLIAD	<i>Cyllelliad</i> , a cutting with a knife.
ELLWR	<i>Cyllellwr</i> , a knife-man.
ELLYZ	<i>Taenellyz</i> , a sprinkler.
IACWR,	<i>Cyveilliaçwr</i> , a man who makes friendship.
IADWR	<i>Trevniadwr</i> , an arranger.
IEDYZ	<i>Ceiniedyz</i> , a songster.
INEBWR	<i>Godinebwr</i> , an adulterer.
INEBYZ	<i>Godinebyz</i> , an adulterer.
ODIAD	<i>Penodiad</i> , ordination.
ODIAETH	<i>Penodiaeth</i> , ordination.
ODRAETH	<i>Llywodraeth</i> , governorship.

ODRAETHIAD

ODRAETHIAD	<i>Llywodraethiad</i> , the action of governorship.
ODRAETHWR	<i>Llywodraethwr</i> , a man who acts as a governor.
ODRAETHYZ	<i>Llywodraethyz</i> , one who acts as a governor.
ODWR	<i>Penodwr</i> , an appointer.
ODYZ	<i>Cysodyz</i> , compositor.
ORIAETH	<i>Peroriaeth</i> , minstrelsy.
URIAD	<i>Peçaduriad</i> , one who acts as a sinner.
WRIAETH	<i>Iaçawdwriaeth</i> , the office of a saviour.
YÇIAD	<i>Hezyçiad</i> , pacification.
YÇWR	<i>Hezyçwr</i> , a pacifier.
YÇYZ	<i>Hezyçyz</i> , a pacifier.
YZIAETH	<i>Prydyziaeth</i> , poetry.

The third form of DERIVATIVES are those which have any of the foregoing PREFIXES of the first form, and TERMINATIONS of the second form, into their composition. Such are the following:

- DARYMÇWELIAD, an overwhelming.
- ANLLYWODRAETHIAD, a non-administration.
- DIRGELWÇ, secrecy, or concealment.
- DADYMÇWELWR, an overwhelmer.

The third class of SUBSTANTIVES are the COMPOUNDS, PRIMARY and MIXED. The PRIMARY COMPOUNDS consist in the union of PRIMITIVES; and the MIXED are the same with the addition of PREFIXES and TERMINATIONS.

EXAMPLES.

Primary.

- IRLWYN, verdant grove.
- TANGNEV, celestial stillness.
- COELGREVYZ, superstition.

Mixed.

- DIDANGNEVEZ, want of tranquillity.
- GOGOELGREVYZUSEZ, some degree of superstition.

SECTION 5. *Of the Syntax of Substantives.*

The various relations and connexions of one thing to another are expressed in Welsh by the COLLOCATION of SUBSTANTIVES, in the first place, without any other aid; in the next, with the addition of a DEFINITIVE ARTICLE; and lastly, with PREPOSITIONS in addition to both the other forms.

The

The SUBSTANTIVES undergo no changes, or inflexions, to denote such relations; therefore the Welsh language is a stranger to those declensions, which occur in many others, under the name of CASES.

There are several MUTATIONS, however, which affect some LETTERS, when they are the INITIALS of words, under different forms of construction; but these arise from causes unconnected with the relations subsisting between one thing and another; and are explained in the analysis of the LITERAL MUTATIONS.

The various RELATIONS of SUBSTANTIVES are comprehended in the following RULES, corresponding with the CASES in other languages.

1. The simply INDEFINITE SUBSTANTIVE, or that stands alone, and without reference to any object; as,

SAIL, foundation, a foundation.

2. A DEFINITIVE SUBSTANTIVE, without connexion, is preceded by the article Y when it has a CONSONANT INITIAL, and YR when it has a VOWEL; and may precede any word except another substantive.

Y SAIL, the foundation; Y SAIL VAEN, the stone foundation.

YR AVON, the river; YR AVON HON, the river this, this river.

3. By the COLLOCATION of two INDEFINITE SUBSTANTIVES is expressed the simple state of PROPERTY, or POSSESSION, in which the first stands to the subsequent one;* and in this form many nouns may be collocated successively; as,

SAIL TY, (a, the) foundation of a house.

SAIL TY MAB BRENIN LLOEGYR, the foundation of the house of the son of the king of England.

4. Of two SUBSTANTIVES COLLOCATED the second only can have the DEFINITE ARTICLE, and is POSSESSIVE with respect to the other, thus having the ARTICLE between them; so that two SUBSTANTIVES do not come together with each a DEFINITE ARTICLE; or if the first has the ARTICLE, the SECOND becomes an ADJECTIVE.

SAIL Y TY, (a, the) foundation of the house.

TY Y SAIL, (a, the) house of the foundation.

* Should any two substantives be joined to form a compound, the above rule is thereby reversed; so that *seil-dy*, would imply house of foundation, or foundation-house. By inadvertently forming such compounds we have many improper names of places in Wales, and particularly of churches: such are Llanvihangel, Llanvair, Llanbedyr, and Llanzewi, which make the saints to be dedicated to the churches, and not the churches to them. They ought therefore to be separate words.

5. If two SUBSTANTIVES only are joined together, one being a PROPER NAME and the other a COMMON NOUN, the latter is DEFINITE; and if it is made to precede the other the ARTICLE must go before it, but not otherwise: as Y BRENIN DAVYZ, king David; DAVYZ VRENIN, king David.

6. The RELATIONS of SUBSTANTIVES expressed by PREPOSITIONS, when they are INDEFINITE and DEFINITE, are various as the significations of the PREPOSITIONS that may be used; but the form is simple; as follows:

Indefinite.

I SAIL, to, or into, a foundation.
 AT SAIL, to, towards, or as far as, a foundation.
 O SAIL, of, from, or out of, a foundation.
 TUA SAIL, towards a foundation.
 AM SAIL, about, for, or even with, a foundation.
 ER SAIL, for, or on account of, a foundation.
 YN SAIL, in foundation.
 WRTH SAIL, by a foundation.
 AR SAIL, on a foundation.
 TAN SAIL, under a foundation.
 IS SAIL, below a foundation.
 UWÇ SAIL, above a foundation.
 TRWY SAIL, through a foundation.
 TROS SAIL, over, or across, a foundation.
 MEWN SAIL, in, or within, a foundation.

Definite.

I Y SAIL, I'R SAIL.
 AT Y SAIL.
 O Y SAIL, O'R SAIL.
 TUA Y SAIL, TUA'R SAIL.
 AM Y SAIL.
 ER Y SAIL.
 YN Y SAIL.
 WRTH Y SAIL.
 AR Y SAIL.
 TAN Y SAIL.
 IS Y SAIL.
 UWÇ Y SAIL.
 TRWY Y SAIL.
 TROS Y SAIL.
 MEWN Y SAIL.

The PLURAL FORM of SUBSTANTIVES produces no alteration of construction in the preceding rules. Thus we form, by rule 1, SEILIAU: Rule 2, Y SEILIAU: Rule 3, SEILIAU TY, SAIL TYAU, and SEILIAU TYAU: Rule 4, SEILIAU Y TY, SAIL Y TYAU, and SEILIAU Y TYAU: Rule 5, I SEILIAU, I Y SEILIAU: and so for all the rest.

The RELATIONS of SUBSTANTIVES, according to the rules laid down, may be illustrated by selecting some passages from the works of the bards, referring to the rules by the corresponding figures placed after the words in the quotations.*

* The quotations, which are given, in general present some of the most uncommon and difficult forms of construction that could be found.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the rules of this section.

Rhys¹ vâb¹ Rhys³, dilys dylyed Prydain³,
Prydyzion³ eizuned¹. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Rhys son of Rhys, securely let him possess Britain,
The desire of poets.

Treisiau¹ ardalau³ ardwy³ trîn³ rhyzug. *Ll. P. Moç.*

The spoils of the regions the bulwark of conflict will bear away.

Cyn esgar llew¹ llaçar, lluçwres,
A'i alon¹, a'i âl¹ anghymes,
Cynniviaid¹, bleiniaid¹, bleiziau armes³ câd³,
Bleiziau coed³ a'u llewes. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Before the separation of the gleaming lion, of burning ire,
And his foes, with his kindred uncontroled,
Conflicting ones, foremost ones, wolves of the pressure of battle,
The wolves of the wood did them devour.

Llyw¹ glyw, glew naws¹ traws, trwsiad cerzorian,³
Lleon³ arwyzion, llaw iawn roziad³;
Llorv¹ corv³ ced³ ciried³, cariad Gwyndodyz³;
Llywyz¹ mau hylwyz yn Môn hoewlad.³ *Rhisierdyn.*

A commanding leader, of nature persevering and forward, the ar-
rayer of songsters;

With the banners of Lleon, of hand rightly giving;

The pillar of the body of the treasure of comfort, the love of the
Venedotian,

My regulator prosperous in Mona of active blessing.

Aswynav, arçav arç¹ vawr i Beryv⁵
A beris nev¹ a llawr¹. *Cynzelw.*

I seek protection, I ask a great gift to the causer
That caused heaven and earth.

Aer orun³, val Rhun¹ rhuz ei onen³,
Eryr teyrnez³ i Wynez⁵ wen. *Ll. P. Moç.*

The tempest of the slaughter, like Rhun ruddy his ashen shaft,
The eagle of royalty to Gwynez the happy.

Gwenhwyvar¹ haul daiar³ hoen. *Gro. Gyriawg.*

Gwenhwyvar the sun of the earth's compass.

Mawr

Mawr yw i'm draig¹, wawr³ fawr³ faw³, fwyr³ fysgiad¹,
 Fysglew¹ cad³, ced³ wallaw¹,
 Bod azev nev³ yn eiziaw. *Ph. Brydyz.*

Great is it to my chief, of the dawn of the course of glory, the hastener of flight,

The hastening lion of battle, the pourer of treasure,
 The being of the mansion of heaven in his possession.

Teulu¹ Madawg³, mur dragon³,
 Mal twrv¹ tormennoz³ Cynon³. *Cynzelw.*

The family of Madog, the bulwark of a chief,
 Like the tumult of the conflicts of Cynon.

Owain¹——

Drud rwyv¹ torv³ twrv³ llanw³ yn aber⁵. *Cynzelw.*

Owain,

The bold guide of the host of the tumult of a flood in a conflux.

Hawlwy¹ hwylynt am breiziau⁵,
 Haelon¹ clezyvau³ rhuzion clau. *Cynzelw.*

Claimants were wont to range for booties,
 Generous ones of swords, red ones and persevering.

Gwenwynwyn¹——

Argae¹ torv³ rhac twrv³ aesawr³,
 Argleidriad³ vleiniad¹, vlaiz¹ gawr³. *Cynzelw.*

Gwenwynwyn,

The stay of a host against the tumult of shields,

The foremost one of protection, the wolf of the shout.

O orzwy⁵ Franc³ a Sais³,
 Llyw¹ glyw glewzrud yth welais,
 Lloegyr³ goelcerth¹ llwybyr-draferth drais⁵. *Ein. Wln.*

From checking a Frank and a Saxon,
 Commanding leader, ardently-brave I have seen thee,
 The conflagration of Lloegria of path-toiling ravage.

Gorug vy llyw³——

Gwyar am aer-drydar³ draed¹. *Prydyz Byçan.*

My leader caused
 Blood round the feet of slaughter tumult.

Nid mau tewi——

Am Vorgant⁵ gormant³ gormes³ Benlli³,

Gormeisiad¹, bleiniad¹ blaen³ dyvysgi³. *Cynzelw.*

It is not for me to be silent

For Morgant of the plenitude of the ravage of Benlli,

A ravager, a foremost one of the front of tumult.

Gwyçyr zysg¹, val tervysg¹ taervor³ gweilgi³ gan

Gwenyg³ van am lan⁵ yn ymlenwi,

Gwasgarawz alav¹.—— *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Of bold training, like the tumult of the encroaching sea of white torrent

Of loud waves about a shore overwhelming,

He scattered wealth.

Os hyn vyzav, nav¹ neirthiad,³

No thi, Veçain³ ri¹ roziad¹,

Arvaeth yw genyv, arvau-gyrçiad³ deuruz¹,

Dodi dwyr¹ i'th varwnad⁵. *Llywelyn Varz.*

If older I shall be, lord of protection,

Than thee, Meçain's king the bestower,

A design is it with me, thou arms-resorting countenance,

To bestow tears to thy death-cry.

Aerwyr¹ gawr³ arvod¹ vawr varan³

Arodiawn¹, creulawn rhag creulan⁵. *Cynzelw.*

The slaughterers of the shout of the meeting of ample front

Are the Arodians, cruel before the plain of blood.

Argledrad¹ trevnad³ travyn³ broyz³ gwynvyd³

A'm try o gywyd⁵ i'm tragywyz⁵. *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

The upholder of the order of the course of the regions of felicity

Will turn me from my frail state to my eternity.

CHAPTER III. OF PRONOUNS.

According to the Grammar of EDEYRN, “a PRONOUN is that which designates a *personification*, or *personalty*, or *being*, or *agent*, whatever it may be; and also any word that denotes *appropriation* and *relation*.”

SECTION 1. *Of the Personal Pronouns.*

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are these following:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Simple.</i>	Mi, vi, i, ym, I, me.	Ni, we, us.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Myvi, I, or me, myself.	Nyni, we, or us, ourselves.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Minnau, I also, me also.	Ninnau, we, or us, also.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Myvinnau, I, me, or myself, also.	Nyninnau, we, or us, ourselves also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Ti, thou, thee.	Cwi, you, ye.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Tydi, thou, or thee, thyself.	Cyçwi, you, yourselves.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Tithau, thou, or thee, also.	Cwithau, you, or ye, also.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Tydithau, thou, or thee, thyself also.	Cyçwithau, you yourselves also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Ev, he, him.	Hwynt, they.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Eve, he himself.	Hwyntwy, they, themselves.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Yntau, he also.	Hwyntau, they also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Ve, he.	Hwythau, they also.
<i>Simple.</i>	Hi, she, her.	Hwy, they, them.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Hyhi, she herself.	Hwynt, they, them.
<i>Conjunctive.</i>	Hithau, she also.	Hwythau, they also.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Hyhithau, she herself also.	Hwyntwy, they, themselves.
<i>Simple.</i>	E, it.	Nhw, they.
<i>Simple.</i>	Vo, it.	Nwythau, they also.
<i>Simple.</i>	O, it.	Nhwy, they.
<i>Emphatic.</i>	Evo, it itself.	Yz, they, them.

The PRONOUNS of the THIRD PERSON, SINGULAR and PLURAL, admit of three GENDERS, the MASCULINE, the FEMININE, and NEUTER.

EXAMPLES.

Dyn ieuanc oez raid yno ;

Gwae vi ! nad vyvi vai vo.

Davyz ab Gwilym.

A young man was necessary there ;

Ah me ! that I myself were not him.

Gwyn EI vyd pydyw y rhoz
Cerennyz Duw a hoedyl hir.

Llevoed.

Happy *his* state to whom is given
The favour of God and long life.

TYDI, Sion, tâd y synwyr.

D. ab Ieuan Du.

Thou thyself, John, the father of wisdom.

Dewi—Ag ôl EI varç, a'i ôl YNTAU;
Ys adwaen y maen y maent ELL dau,
Yssid HYN ar vryn goleu uçel.

G. Bryçiniawg.

Dewi, with the mark of *his* horse, and *his* mark too;
For *I* recollect the stone where they are they too,
As be *this* on a light high hill.

Neum rhozes i Rhun—Cant eidionyz?
Ac un roz oez well nog UZ.

Llywarç Hen.

Has there not been given to *me* of Rhun a hundred kine?
And one gift was better than *them*.

Ev yn llavar, ev yn vud, ev yn vynud.—
Dyçymyg DI PWY yw
Creadur cadarn cyn dilyw.

Taliesin.

He is loquacious, *he* is mute, *he* is full of motion.
Do *thou* imagine *who* is
A mighty creature before the deluge.

Ceisiwyd cythreuliaeth—

Ni allwyd a vynwyd, methlwyd WYNTAU. *G. Bryçiniawg.*

There was sought the aid of demons:

What was wanted was not effected, foiled were *they also*.

Crist Celi, poed MI, o'm meithvaint synwyr,
Ai syniwy cyn henaint.

Cynzelw.

Christ the Mysterious, be that *I*, from *my* profound reason,
May consider *him* before old age.

SECTION 2. *Of the adjective Pronouns.*

THE PRONOUNS OF APPROPRIATION, OR ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS, are of several kinds; namely, the POSSESSIVE, the DEMONSTRATIVE, and the INDEFINITE.

1. The

1. The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are the following:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
My, vy, ym, <i>my</i> .	Ein, an, yn, <i>our</i> .
Mau, <i>mine</i> .	Ny, <i>ours</i> .
Eizov, <i>mine</i> .	Einom, einym, <i>our own</i> .
Ty, dy, yth, eith, <i>thy</i> .	Eiç, aç, yç, <i>your</i> .
Tau, <i>thine</i> .	Awç, <i>your</i> .
Eizot, eizyt, <i>thine own</i> .	Eizoç, eizyç, eizawç, <i>your own</i> .
Ei, e, <i>his</i> .	Eu, u, <i>their</i> .
Ei, i, <i>her</i> .	Eizynt, <i>their</i> .
Eizo, <i>its</i> .	Eizu, <i>their</i> .
Eizi, <i>hers</i> .	Eizyz, <i>their</i> .

To the POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS may be subjoined HUN, and HUNAN, *self*, and HUNAIN, *selves*; and in their simple form, or thus combined, they may follow the PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The pronouns YM, EIN, YTH, EIÇ, very frequently suffer an elision of their vowels; and in the dialect of North Wales EI becomes I; and after the preposition I, to, it irregularly changes to W; as I'W, instead of IZEI: and anciently WY was often used.

EXAMPLES.

MYHUN MI wanglav:

VY mrodyr a'm tymyr â gwynav!

Llywarç Hen.

Myself I feeble and sick:

My brothers and *my* native place I mourn!

Gwyç wyd, y valwen—

A rhyvez bod DY zodrevn

I' TH gylç, a' TH dy ar EITH gevn.

L. Morris.

Clever art thou, the snail;

And surprizing is it that *thy* furniture is

In *thy* compass, and *thy* house on *thy* back.

Ni arvaiz neb y TAU.

G. Ryvel.

No body dares to come on *thine*.

Marw VY nglyw, byw MY HUNAN!

Llywarç Hen.

Dead *my* leader, *myself* alive!

A hoenwawr

These DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS make a discrimination of PERSONS and SITUATION, for which the English *this* and *that* are not equivalent.

EXAMPLES.

A welî DI HWN? Dost *thou* see *this male*?

Gwelav: a HWNA, a HONA, hevyd. I do see; and *that male*, and *that female* also.

PWY oez HONO? *Who* was *that female*?

Newyz da yw HYN. Good news is *this*.

PA bryd oez HYNŶ? *What time* was *that*?

Pera i HONA vyned at HONO, bid *that female there* to go to *that female absent*.

Mae yn rhaid i HWN, a HWNYMA, a HWNA, a HWNYNA, vyned at HWNW.

It is necessary for *this male*, and *this here*, and *that*, and *that there*, to go to *that male absent*.

Nid HON, na HONA, ond HONACW vu gyda HWNW.

Not *this female*, nor *that female*, but *that yonder female*, was with *that male absent*.

Treigyl i'r galon HON hoen geirw creignaint glwys

Gloes alar oveiliaint.

G. ab M. ab Davyz.

To *this* heart will the hue of the foam of the fair rock-brooks turn

The anxieties of the pang of grief.

Ysgavn oez gennyv esgarad pob dyn,

Wrth HWN Llywelyn llyw Pervezwlad.

Blezyn Varz.

Light was it to me the separation of every man,

To *this* Llywelyn the ruler of the Midland country.

Braint gwlad Paradwys a'm cynnwyso;

Breniniaeth gywiw gywir HONO.

Meilyr ab Gwalçmai.

The pre-eminence of the state of Paradise may it harbour *me*;

A kingdom altogether excellent and perfect is *that*.

3. The INDEFINITE PRONOUNS are these:

Ambell, *some*, speaking of number.

Rhai, *some*, speaking of number.

Rhyw,

Rhyw, *some*, speaking of kind. Rhyw beth, *some thing*.

Arall, *other, another*. Un ac arall, *one and another*.

Arallion, ereill, *others*. Ni ac ereill, *we and others*.

Pawb, *every, every body, all*.

Pob, *every, each*.

Llall, *other*. Hwn a'r llall, *this and the other*.

Lleill, *others*.

Naill, *either; one*. Y naill ben, *the one end*.

Neb, *none; any*. Nid oes neb, *there is none*.

Nebawd, *none*.

Nebun, *no one; any one*.

Un, *one*. Ni bu yma un, *there has not been one here*.

Oll, *all*. Doant oll yno, *they will all come there*.

Rhywun, *some one*.

Rhywrai, *some ones*.

EXAMPLES.

Nid oes anfawd nas gellir rhyw fawd OHANO. *Adage.*

There is no misfortune that some good fortune may not be had from it.

Ni ellir damwain na vo da i RAI. *Adage.*

No event can be that may not be good for some.

ARALLION gamweithredo. *Davyd Zu o Hirazug.*

Others of misdeeds.

Nid da gwaith un clez na yro zau EREILL i'r wain. *Adage.*

Not good the act of one sword that will not send two others into the sheath.

Nid oes ond dim a dim rhwng y NAILL a'r LLALL. *Adage.*

There is but nothing and nothing between the one and the other.

Os dir un ceugant y LLALL. *Adage.*

If sure one certain the other.

Ni zigonir NEBAWD

Heb gyvoeth y Trindawd. *Taliesin.*

Enriched will be no one

Without the power of the Trinity.

A loenwawr hav, o'i 'stavell,
 A'm dengys a'i bys o bell. *I. Du y Bilwg.*

And summer of playful ray, from *her* chamber,
 Does point of *me* with *her* finger from afar.

MAU gur Owain ab Urien
 Reged, am DY weled, wen! *Gut. Owain.*

Mine the pain of Owain son of Urien
 Of Reged, after beholding *thee*, fair maid!

Dynesa henaint ar lled arwez;
 DY glust, DY zrem, DY zaint, neud adwez! *G. ab yr Y. Coſ.*
 Old age draws near over the whole of the aspect;
Thy ear, *thy* visage, *thy* teeth, do they not decay!

Tristyd a'm cyvyd covion llev a deigyr
 Am degwç tri çantrev. *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Sorrow will of *me* raise recollections of moaning and tear
 For the beauty of three provinces.

Cymmerawz AN Duw AN dihewyd,
 Canys EV a'n gorug ac A'N gweryd. *M. ab Gwalçmai.*

Take did *our* God *our* resolution,
 For *he* did *us* make and *us* will redeem.

Gwel DY HUN yn DY gymydawg. *Adage.*
 Behold *thyself* in *thy* neighbour.

Neud avar galar——
 Am vun deg EI llun lliw nyv gorthir! *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Is there not the gloom of mourning,
 For the maid fair *her* form of the hue of the upland snow!

Nid moz MAU dewi heb honi PWY ocynt,
 Prynesynt EU moli. *Gwalçmai.*

It is not possible for *my* being silent without asserting *who* they were,
 They merited *their* eulogy.

Duw dovyziad——
 Ys TAU DI wlad nev. *Taliesin.*

God the regenerator,
 It is *thine* *thou* the kingdom of heaven.

Oes anhawz ys EINYM oll i gyd. *Ein. Wan.*
 A life of difficulty is *ours* altogether.

Gwae vi vy mod yn vyw! *Llywarç Hen.*
 Woe *me my* being alive!

Awç rozav arawd orawen gyfes;
 Awç rozes awç rhên
 Wrth awç boz awç bod yn llawen. *Cynzelw.*
 You I will give an oration of acknowledgement of the exalted muse;
 To *you* did *your* lord bestow
 To be according to *your* wish *your* being joyful.

Dym gweza urzas; dym gwazawl â HI:
 Megys i zewrwr y dywedi. *Ll. P. Moç.*
 To me befitting is honour; me endow with *her*:
 As if to a courageous man thou dost speak.

2. The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are the following:

Simple.	Hwn, m. <i>this.</i>	} Plural:	y rhai hyn, <i>these.</i>	
	Hon, f. <i>this.</i>		y rhai yma, <i>these here.</i>	
	Hyn, n. <i>this.</i>			
Compound.	Hwnyma, m. <i>this here.</i>	} Plural:	y rhai hynyma, <i>these ones here.</i>	
	Honyma, f. <i>this here.</i>			
	Hynyma, n. <i>this here.</i>			
Simple.	Hwna, m. <i>that.</i>	} Plural:	y rhai hyna. <i>Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object under cognizance.</i>	
	Hona, f. <i>that.</i>		y rhai yna.	
	Hyna, n. <i>that.</i>			
Compound.	Hwnyna, m. <i>that there.</i>	} Plural:	y rhai hynyna. <i>Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object near or present.</i>	
	Honyna, f. <i>that there.</i>			
	Hynyna, n. <i>that there.</i>			
Compound.	Hwnacw, m. <i>that yonder.</i>	} Plural:	y rhai hynacw: <i>those ones yonder.</i>	
	Honacw, f. <i>that yonder.</i>		y rhai acw.	
	Hynacw, n. <i>that yonder.</i>			
Simple.	Hwnw, m. <i>that.</i>	} Plural:	y rhai hyny. <i>Speaking of the 3d person, that is distant, or not under cognizance.</i>	
	Hono, f. <i>that.</i>		those ones.	
	Hyny, n. <i>that.</i>			

These

Llan Gadvan, ger glan glasvor,
 Ni llevais NEB trais tros ei hysgor;
 Ni cymhwyll NEB twyll tyllu EI dor. *Llywelyn Varz.*

The church of Cadvan by the shore of the blue sea,
 None will dare trespass over its bounds;
 No kind of deceit will contrive to make a hole in its door.

Cynghor da ni thyr ben NEBUN. *Adage.*
 Good advice will not break the head of *any one*.

—O bobliadon
 RHAI yn zrud, EREILL yn zoethion,
 RHAI tra llwyr tra llavar EU son,
 AC EREILL taerlew termudion. *Ll. P. Moç.*
 Of various mortals, *some* are bold, *others* wise ones,
 Some over timid over loud *their* talk,
 And *others* ardently vigorous silent ones.

Pei canfai BAWB a'u dyzysgai,
 Ni çefid annysg yn NEB RHAI. *Adage.*
 If *all* could perceive what would be instructive to *them*,
 There would not be found lack of learning in *any ones*.

Na liwia i NEB EI dynged;
 Heb vai nid NEB á aned. *Aneurin.*
 Reproach to *no one* his destiny;
 Without fault *no one* has been born.

SECTION 3. *Of the relative Pronouns.*

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS are of two kinds, those that answer to an ANTECEDENT; and such as denote an INDEFINITE RELATION, and INTERROGATION.

1. The first class consists of DEMONSTRATIVE and INDEFINITE PRONOUNS, having their forms changed to the RELATIVE by the addition of the ARTICLES; and which are the following:

Yr hwn, m. *he that, whose, who; which.*
 Yr hon, f. *she that, whoso, who.*
 Yr hyn, n. *it that, that which, that.*
 Yr hwna, m. *he that, who is present or in cognizance.*

Yr

Yr hona, *f. she that, who is present.*
 Yr hyna, *n. it there, that, it that is present.*
 Yr hwnw, *he that, whoso, who that is absent.*
 Yr hono, *she that, who that is absent.*
 Yr hyny, *it that, or that which is absent.*
 Yr un, *the one, whoso, who, which.*
 Y neb, *that which, whoso.*
 Y sawl, *whoso; which.*
 Y rhai, *those, such ones.*
 Y llall, *the other.*
 Y lleill, *the others.*
 Y naill, *the one; either.*
 Y rhai hyn, *these here, these.*
 Y rhai hyna, *those there, those present.*
 Y rhai hyny, *those absent.*
 Y rhai yma, *these here; these.*
 Y rhai yna, *those present.*
 Y rhai yno, *those absent.*
 Y rhai acw, *those yonder.*
 Y rhai ereill, *the other ones, the others.*
 Y naill rai, *the other party, the other ones.*

2. PRONOUNS OF INDEFINITE RELATION AND INTERROGATION.

Pwy, *what one; what person, who.*
 Pa, *which; pas un, which one; pa yr un, which the one; pa rai, which ones; pa sawl? how many?*
 Py, *what; py beth? what thing? what?*

EXAMPLES.

Pwy á wyr canu
 Ger bron yr Iesu?

Taliesin.

*Who knows how to sing
 In the presence of Jesus?*

Prydu á wnav, pa raid nerth?

Gro Owain.

Compose poetry I shall do, what occasion for strength?

Ni zawr dedwyz pa azev.

Adage.

The happy cares not what habitation.

PWY enw y teir-caer
Rhwnng lliant a llaer? *Taliesin.*

*What the name of the three ramparts
Between the flood and ebb?*

Gwreizlew nad byw BA wnav o'i golled! *Blezyn Varz.*
The courageous lion that not being alive *what* shall I do for his loss!

A wzosti—
Enaid PWY ei hadneu;
PWY bryd EI haelodau—
Daiar PWY EI lled;
Neu PWY EI thewed?

Taliesin.

Dost thou know,
The soul *which* her situation;
What the aspect of her members:
The earth *what* her breadth;
Or *what* her thickness?

A wzosti—
PY goreu mezwdawd
O vez a bragawd?

Taliesin.

Dost thou know
What has caused intoxication
From mead and bragget?

SECTION 4. *Syntax of the Pronoun.*

A PERSONAL PRONOUN must precede a NOUN, if no other word intervenes; and also when it is accompanied only by an ADJECTIVE or by an ARTICLE: as TI ZYN, *thou a man*; EV EGWAN ZYN, *he a feeble man*; HI Y VUN, *she the damsel*.

It is optional for the PRONOUN to precede or to follow a VERB, as well alone as when connected with other words; but with an ACTIVE VERB, when it follows the PRONOUN, it is usual to put the adverbial particle A before the VERB: as SONIAI HI AM HYN, HI SONIAI AM HYN, or, HI A SONIAI AM HYN, HI AM HYN A SONIAI, or, AM HYN HI SONIAI, or, AM HYN SONIAI HI, *about this she would mention.*

The

The POSSESSIVE PRONOUN precedes the NOUN, which it governs; except MAU and TAU, which are PRONOUNS of a peculiar kind, sometimes used in poetical language, and generally after the NOUN preceded by an ARTICLE: as, DY AEL, *thy brow*; GWLAD VY MAM, *the country of my mother*; EIN MAM WLAD, *our mother country*.

When the PERSONAL PRONOUN is required to be emphatic there is a peculiar idiom in Welsh of expressing the POSSESSIVE PRONOUN before the NOUN governed by it and the PERSONAL PRONOUN after it; and with which idiom there is no analogy in English: as, DY LE DI YW HWN AC NID EI LLE HI, *thy place is this and not her place*.

A PRONOUN must agree with its ANTECEDENT, and the NOUN for which it stands, in GENDER and NUMBER.

When *a* performs the functions of a RELATIVE PRONOUN it agrees with the ANTECEDENT of all persons, the VERB agreeing also with the ANTECEDENT; as, DYMA Y VUN A GARAV, *this is the damsel whom I love*. But for the sake of emphasis we also express the PRONOUN: as, C³WI O EZ Y RHAI A GARASWN, *you were those whom I had loved*.

EXAMPLES.

Y mawr drugarawg Zuw PA wnav! *Llywarch Hen.*

The great merciful God *what* shall I do!

Ni zawr newynawg PA ys. *Adage.*

The hungry cares not *what* he devours.

PY gynnail y byd,

Na syrth yn eisiwyd;

Neu'r byd pei syrthiai,

PY ar yd gwyzai;

PWY EI gogynnaliai?

Taliesin.

What sustains the world, that it falls not for lack;

Or the world if it were to fall, *what* on would it tumble;

Who would it prop up?

MAU aur rhuz YM rhozion glyn:

Mi Lywarch, TITHAU Lywelyn.

Ll. P. Moç.

Mine ruddy gold as *my* pure gifts:

I Llywarch, *thou* also Llywelyn.

Dioryvig

Dioryvig dyn ni welo ;

Ni zydawr, ni zawr cwz vo !

Llevoed.

Void of exertion the man who looks not ;

That concerns himself not, that cares not *what* may be !

Dy deyrn veibon,

Haelav dynedon,

Wy canant EU hysgyron

Yn nhirez EU galon.

Taliesin.

Thy royal sons, most generous of men, *their* shafts will whistle

In the lands of *their* foes.

CHAPTER IV. OF ADJECTIVES.

SECTION I. *Of the nature and various kinds of Adjectives.*

As A SUBSTANTIVE implies abstractedly any thing capable of being named, so every such SUBSTANTIVE is also possessed of QUALITIES, which its simple name does not express.

Therefore, as expressed by EDEYRN, "the ACCIDENTAL QUALITY, or ADJECTIVE, appertaining to the SUBSTANTIVE, signifies every thing that of itself cannot subsist, without having its concomitant substantive ; or, which denotes not the substance in its abstract state, but in its kind, its nature, its complexion, its form, and its attribute ; whatever that may be, different from another coexistent with it as to substance, but of a dissimilar aspect, as to the quality of accident."

ADJECTIVES are formed of two kinds of words ; namely, the PRIMITIVES and DERIVATIVES.

The discrimination of GENDER is partial with respect to PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES ; and the DERIVATIVES are totally exempt from it.

NUMBER is also partial ; and indeed optional in most cases.

The ADJECTIVES are susceptible of DEGREES of COMPARISON.

The rules of LITERAL MUTATION regulate the initial changes, which occur in the collocation and government of ADJECTIVES.

SECTION

SECTION 2. *Of the Primitive Adjectives.*

The ADJECTIVES of the PRIMITIVE FORM consist of elementary words, without the additions of the common TERMINATIONS, which characterize the DERIVATIVES.

Several ADJECTIVES of this class are susceptible of a MASCULINE and a FEMININE GENDER; and consequently they change their forms, by assuming the VOWELS that are characteristic of the MASCULINE OR FEMININE, so as to agree with the GENDER of the NOUNS with which they are used.

The following are the PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES, which admit of being modified to be MASCULINES OR FEMININES:

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	English.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	English.
Bryç	Breç,	<i>brindled.</i>	Llwm	Llom,	<i>bare.</i>
Byçan	Beçen,	<i>little.</i>	Llym	Llem,	<i>sharp.</i>
Crwm	Crom,	<i>bending.</i>	Melyn	Melen,	<i>yellow.</i>
Crwn	Cron,	<i>round.</i>	Mwll	Moll,	<i>sultry.</i>
Dau	Dwy,	<i>two.</i>	Pwl	Pôl,	<i>blunt.</i>
Gwyp	Gwemp,	<i>splendid.</i>	Swr	Sôr,	<i>sullen.</i>
Gwyn	Gwen,	<i>white.</i>	Swrth	Sorth,	<i>steep.</i>
Gwyrz	Gwerz,	<i>green.</i>	Twn	Ton,	<i>broken.</i>
Hyll	Hell,	<i>frightful.</i>	Tyn	Ten,	<i>tight.</i>
Hysb	Hesb,	<i>dried.</i>			

These ADJECTIVES with GENDER lose that characteristic when they take the PLURAL form, or have any of the TERMINATIONS, by which they become DERIVATIVE; and by losing such a characteristic they retain the form under which they denote the MASCULINE GENDER.

The PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES may or may not agree in NUMBER with their SUBSTANTIVES, optionally, as the euphony may require; but the prevailing form is for both to be in the same NUMBER; that is, when the NOUN is made PLURAL for the ADJECTIVE to be so also.

These ADJECTIVES are made PLURAL two ways, either by the INFLECTION of their VOWELS, or by adding the PLURAL TERMINATIONS *on*, and *ion*, which are the only ones that the ADJECTIVES take.

The

The following are examples of the ADJECTIVES, which generally take the PLURAL form, to agree with their NOUNS:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Byçan	Byçain,	<i>little.</i>	Llaes	Lleision,	<i>trailing.</i>
Cain	Ceinion,	<i>bright.</i>	Llawn	Llawnion,	<i>full.</i>
Cam	Ceimion,	<i>crooked.</i>	Llwm	Llymion,	<i>bare.</i>
Coç	Coçion,	<i>red.</i>	Llydan	Llydain,	<i>broad.</i>
Coeg	Coegion,	<i>false.</i>	Mâin	Meinion,	<i>fine.</i>
Crin	Crinion,	<i>brittle.</i>	Marw	Meirwon,	<i>dead.</i>
Crwm	Crymion,	<i>bending.</i>	Mawr	Mawrion,	<i>great.</i>
Crwn	Crynion,	<i>round.</i>	Newyz	Newyzion,	<i>new.</i>
Cryç	Cryçion,	<i>ruffled.</i>	Noeth	Noethion,	<i>naked.</i>
Cryv	Cryvion,	<i>strong.</i>	Oer	Oerion,	<i>cold.</i>
Dall	Deillion,	<i>blind.</i>	Poeth	Poethion,	<i>hot.</i>
Garw	Geirwon,	<i>rough.</i>	Rhyz	Rhyzion,	<i>loose.</i>
Gwag	Gweigion,	<i>empty.</i>	Sâl	Seilion,	<i>ill.</i>
Gwan	Gweinion,	<i>weak.</i>	Tlws	TlySION,	<i>pretty.</i>
Hael	Haelion,	<i>generous.</i>	Trwm	Trymion,	<i>heavy.</i>
Hyll	Hyllion,	<i>frightful.</i>	Tyn	Tynion,	<i>tight.</i>

The PRIMITIVE ADJECTIVES combined with NOUNS form compound epithets, which occur very frequently in poetry. They may be also subjoined to PREFIXES, either to enhance or to negative their quality.

EXAMPLES.

GWLYZ wrth WLYZ wrth wlad GYVANNEZ;

GARW wrth ARW wrth awr gyminez.

Cynzelw.

Meek to the meek in a social country;

Rough to the rough in the hour of conflict.

HAWZ vu ei çaru——

Hwyl orne haul vre ar vroyz glasvor,

Pan vyz GLOEW goror, GORWYMP llethryz. *Iorwerth Vyçan.*

It was easy to love her——

Of the brilliant course of the rising sun on the regions of an azure sea,

When bright is the horizon, transcendently brilliant the cliffs.

Ton

Ton WEN orewyn WYCYR wrth drewyz,
GYVLIW ag arien awr yd gynnyz. *H. ab Owain.*

*A white foam-crowned wave impetuous against the shores,
Of the same colour with hoar the time it rises.*

Oez GLEW, oez llew cyn llen gël;
Oez GLWYS, DIGARZ, HARZ, Hywel. *Blezyn Varz.*

*He was brave, he was a lion before the covering veil;
Lovely, without reproach, comely, was Hywel.*

Rhodri—

Ev yn WYL, yn olud anvon;
Ev DIWYL diwyll gwleiziadon. *Ll. P. Moç.*

*Rhodri,
He is diffident, bestowing of wealth;
He without diffidence supplies the partakers of banquets.*

Cerais—CYVEILIW GWEN wawr yn awr eçwyz. *H. ab Owain.*
I loved her who is like in hue to the fair dawn in the evening time.

Wrth gamu brwynen braiz na zygwyz,
Beçanigen WEN WAN ei gogwyz. *H. ab Owain.*
*In stepping over a rush scarcely but she falls,
The tiny little fair one weak her gait.*

GWEN a HOEW yw hon,
GYVLIW ertrai ton,
Pan vyz EGLUR vron,
A LLON ei llais. *Gr. ab D. ab Tudyr.*

*Fair and sprightly is she, of equal hue to the ebb of the wave,
When of conspicuous bosom, and pleasing her sound.*

HYLATHYR ei ysgwyd, ESGUD barau GWRZ,
HYLYM yn cyhwrz CYHOEZ waedfrau. *Llygad Gwr.*
*Highly polished his shield, swift the ardent shafts,
Most keenly coming in contact in public blood-spilling.*

RHUZ vyz gryd grym aer;
Ysgor glyw GLEWDAER
Ysgwyd GLAER glod arlwy. *Cynzelw.*

*Ruddy will be the dread of the might of slaughter;
The defence of the leader ardently brave
A splendid shield preparing the feast of fame.*

Oez BALÇ gwalç golçiad ei lain ;

Oez BEILÇ gweilç gweled ei werin.

D. Benfras.

Proud was the hero of the reeking of his blade ;

Proud were heroes with seeing his retinue.

—Cyvym daered

CYVLIWION, GWEILWION, gweilç OGYVRED.

Cynzelw.

Amplly I have been enriched with

Uniform coloured ones, pale ones, hawks equalling in swiftmess.

Porthais alar TRWM TRAMAWR odrig gwyth,

Am wawr llwyth a lleithig !

Einion Wan.

I have borne the *heavy* affliction of the *excessive* tarrying of wrath,

For the glory of a nation and a throne !

CYVLEUER gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt,

CYVLIW eiry GORWYN gorwyz epynt,

Rhin wolaith wolezyv WOLEU dremynt Rhian.

Cynzelw.

Like the radiancy of the dawn of day when rising in its course,

Equal in hue to the snow *transcendently white* of the summit of the precipice ;

Of mildness secretly consuming is the *bright* countenance of the nymph.

SECTION 3. *Of the derivative Adjectives.*

The DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES are other words becoming such, by the addition of certain characteristic TERMINATIONS. There is a great variety of those TERMINATIONS, each of a peculiar import, by which the qualities they characterize are variously modified.

The following is a list of the TERMINATIONS :

<i>Terminations.</i>	<i>Abstract import.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>English.</i>
AID,	<i>Covering ; plenal.</i>	Euraid,	<i>Golden, gilt.</i>
AIZ,	<i>Tending to ; like.</i>	Mabaiz,	<i>Boyish, boylike.</i>
AIN,	<i>Continuous, full of.</i>	Prydain,	<i>Beauteous.</i>
AWG,	<i>Abounding with.</i>	Boliawg,	<i>Abounding with belly.</i>
AWL,	<i>Relating to.</i>	Gwrawl,	<i>Manly.</i>
AWR,	<i>Continuous.</i>	Geiriawr,	<i>Talkative.</i>
EDIG,	<i>Endued with.</i>	Caredig,	<i>Loved.</i>
VAWR,	<i>Great.</i>	Gwerthvawr,	<i>Costly.</i>
GAR,	<i>Addicted to.</i>	Trugar,	<i>Pitying.</i>

<i>Terminations.</i>	<i>Abstract import.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>	<i>English.</i>
IG,	<i>Blended with.</i>	Diawlig,	<i>Devilish.</i>
LAWN,	<i>Full.</i>	Hezyçlawn,	<i>Peaceful.</i>
IN,	<i>Consisting of.</i>	Eurin,	<i>Of gold.</i>
ING,	<i>Of the nature of.</i>	Cadelling,	<i>Cadellian.</i>
LYD,	<i>Symptomatic of.</i>	Gwaedlyd,	<i>Bloody.</i>
US,	<i>Involved in.</i>	Drygionus,	<i>Mischievous.</i>

Some of these TERMINATIONS may be joined together, so that the last shall modify the absolute character of the preceding one; as follows:

AWG	AIZ	Taiogaiz,	<i>Rather boorish.</i>
AWG	AWL	Cymydogawl,	<i>Neighbourly.</i>
LAWN	US	Bozlonus,	<i>Contented.</i>
AIZ	AWL	Santeiziawl,	<i>Sanctified.</i>
EDIG	AWL	Caredigawl,	<i>Affectionate.</i>
US	AWL	Iaçusawl,	<i>Salutary.</i>
US	AIZ	Trevnusaiz,	<i>Orderly.</i>
IN	AWL	Gerwinawl,	<i>Severe.</i>
VAWR	US	Clodvorus	<i>Renowned.</i>

The DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES have not the characteristic of GENDER in their structure; they are therefore put in construction with NOUNS of all GENDERS.

The ADJECTIVES of this class seldom take the PLURAL FORM, except in poetical language, when they are made to agree with PLURAL NOUNS with happy effect.

The ADJECTIVES in the PLURAL FORM, besides being connected with PLURAL SUBSTANTIVES, do also stand for NOUNS themselves. Thus *nevolion leoz*, are heavenly places; but *nevolion*, alone mean heavenly ones, or heavenly beings.

EXAMPLES.

Duw DEWIN, gwerthevin gwyrthau,
Dywallaw attan ran o'th radau. *Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

God *omniscient*, sovereign of wonders,
Be shedding towards us a portion of thy blessings.

Ti deyrn TERWYN BUZYGAWL;
 Mi brydyz brydest ANIANAWL;
 Ti wron OREU ENEIDIAWL;
 Mi DIGARZ dy vawr varz a'th vawl. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Thou a *fierce victorious* king;
 I a poet of *natural* genius;
 Thou a hero *superior of soul*;
 I *without reproach* thy great bard that sings thy praise.

Dyniadon devnyziaist i'th ozau.
 DYNIAWL zyn DONIAWG wyv innau. *Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*

Mortals thou hast formed for thy purpose;
 A *human* being *greatly gifted* too am I.

Yssym uz ARVRUZ—
 ARBENIG benaeth mab maeth mezgyrn. *Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*
 To me there is a lord of *ruddy weapon*,
 A *peculiar* chieftain foster-son of mead-horns.

Nid HYGAR ond HAWZGAR;
 Nid CAREDIG ond CARIADUS. *Adage.*
 None is *loving* but the *amiable*;
 None is *beloved* but the *lovely*.

Pan el Rhys yn rhwysg ei arvau,
 ARVAWG, CYMYNAWG, cymynad oswyz
 Oes izuz nid tynged. *Ll. P. Moç.*

When Rhys goes in the strength of his arms,
Armed, having the power of hewing, let him hew the flying foes.

Gwae à el yn ngham yn nghymhlegyd Cain,
 CYNRYVELAWG, lygriad ENBYD. *Meilyr ab Gwalçmai.*
 Woe such as goes into iniquity in the same respect as Cain,
Being the first rebellious, of awful corruption.

Ardwyad cadair, CADYR yth welav heno,
 ARWRAIZ Gymro GYMRADW Mordav. *Llywelyn Varz.*
 Ruler of a throne, *powerful* thee I behold this night,
 A *heroic* Welshman *prodigal* as Mordav.

Y gwr à oreu AWYRAWL ednaint,

Ac adnau DAIARAWL,

Erglyw vi, arglwyz! CANNWYNAWL

Erglywed gwawrn yved NEVAWL.

Elidyr Sais.

The being that caused the *aerial* winged ones,

And *earthly* sojourners,

Hear me, Lord! *congenial*

Is a readiness to hear with the dawn of *celestial* glory.

Duw—Nav DAIAROLION a FELLENIGION FLWÇ.

Davyz Zu.

God, the supreme of *terrestrial beings* and *distant bodies* full of velocity.

GOGONEZUS Vair, WAR, WEZUS, VEINUS vanon,

Ti á vegaist, ac á borthaist à byrth dynion.

Davyz Zu.

Glorious Mary, a *gentle*, *comely*, *delicate* paragon,

Thou didst nourish, and didst support him that will support men.

Yr aelwyd hon ai goglud gawr,

Mwy gorzyvnasai ar ei llawr

Mêz a mezwon EIRIAWR!

This hearth deserted by the shout of war,

More congenial would on its floor have been

The mead and *loquacious* drunken men!

SECTION 4. *Of the Comparison of Adjectives.*

ADJECTIVES are susceptible of certain DEGREES of COMPARISON, by which their absolute form is modified, either to enhance or to extenuate its signification.

Such a COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES may be effected by three different ways; namely, by certain qualifying ADVERBS preceding the ADJECTIVE in its positive state; by joining PREFIXES to it; and by adding at the end of it several TERMINATIONS.

The ADVERBS used to denote DEGREES of COMPARISON are, *can*, *mor*, *mwy*, *mwya*: as, CAN DIRIONED, equally pleasing; MOR DIRION, so pleasing; MWY TIRION, more pleasing; MWYAV TIRION, most pleasing.

The PREFIXES that denote COMPARISON are, *cy*, *cyv*, *cyn*, *go*, *gor*, *lled*, *tra*: as CYVDEG, CYDECED, and CYNDECED, equally fair;

fair; GODEG, somewhat fair; GORTHEG, extremely fair; LLEDDEG, partly fair; TRATHEG, over fair.

The TERMINATIONS, which regularly mark the DEGREES of COMPARISON, are *ed*, *aç*, *av*. By the first is denoted equality; by the next a comparative increase or diminution; and by the last a superlative degree of any quality denoted by the positive state; as,

MAIN, slender; MEINED, so slender; MEINAC, more slender; MEINAV, most slender.

HAELIONUS, gracious; HAELIONUSED, so gracious; HAELIONUSAC, more gracious; HAELIONUSAV, most gracious.

To these may be added the termination AIZ, which also denotes COMPARISON, like *ish*, in the English word *sweetish*.

The adjectives DA, DRWG, HIR, MAWR, BAÇ, HEN, IEUANC, owing to their being very familiar, are generally compared in an irregular manner, as here laid down.

	Positive.		Equal.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1	DA, Good		MOR ZA	GWELL	GOREU.
2	DRWG, Bad		MOR ZRWG	GWAETH	GWAETHAV.
3	HIR, Long		MOR HÎR	HWY	HWYAV.
4	MAWR, Great		MOR VAWR	MWY	MWYAV.
5	BAÇ, Little		MOR VAÇ	LLAI	LLEIAV.
6	HEN, Old		MOR HEN	HYN	HYNAV.
7	IEUANC, Young		MOR IEUANC	IAU	IEUENGAV.

The above, though they may be all regularly compared, are often supplied from some of the following, owing to their corresponding in the sense required in the comparison.

	Positive.		Equal.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1	GWELL, Improved		GWELLED	GWELLAÇ	GWELLAV.
1	GOREU, Superior		GOREUED	GOREUAC	GOREUAV.
2	GWAETH, Detoriated		GWAETHED	GWAETHAC	GWAETHAV.
3	HWY, Extended		HWYED	HWYAC	HWYAV.
4	MWY, Magnified		MWYED	MWYAC	MWYAV.
5	LLAI, Extenuated		LLEIED	LLEIAC	LLEIAV.
6	HYN, Senior		HYNED	HYNAC	HYNAV.
7	IAU, Junior		IEUED	IEUAC	IEUAV.

The various forms of comparison above explained are applicable to all kinds of adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

Merç brenin dwyrain á zaeth i Vrevi——

Wrth glywed DAED tynged Dewi. *G. Bryçeiniawg.*

A daughter of a king of the east did come to Brevi,
By hearing *how good* the destiny of Dewi.

Am dy LANED,

Barz tuçaned,

A grizvaned

Gwrz ovynion.

W. Lleyn.

For that thou art *so beauteous*, let a bard murmur,
And let him loudly sigh his ardent wishes.

Vy març melyngan,

CYVRED á gwylan.

Taliesin.

My steed of yellow white,
So swift as a sea-mew.

Gozevwn, gwylwn GWAELED arnan

Gwyth gyman!

Ll. P. Moç.

Let us be patient, let us bewail *how wretched* upon us
The contact of wrath!

Cynnwys á gafav

O'r parth GOREUAV.

Taliesin.

Reception I shall obtain
From the *most exalted* part.

Caru Duw, ev DIATVEIRIAV gwaith;

Eilwaith rhag cyvraith y cyvrivav

Ev yn ziwael hael hawl GYMHENAV. *Meilyr ab Gwalçmai.*

Loving God, it is the *most not to be repented* of work;
Again for the law I do account
It an undebased generous privilege the *most dignified*.

Drwg yw yn DRYCED an buçez! *G. ab Gwrgeneu.*

Evil is it to us that *so evil* our life!

Syniwn——

DIELWED vyz dyn y dyz y ganer!

G. ab yr Ynad Coç.

Let us consider,
How helpless is man the day he is born!

Arien

Arien DECED,

Eirian drevred,

Arwyz cozed

Am dy gried,

Er dy garu!

Gro. Zu.

As the hoar *so fair*, of splendid state, the token of affliction
For thy pleasure, on account of loving thee!

Gorpwyv—Gorvod gorfowys baradwys bau,

Myn na byz dyn na HYN na IAU! *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

May I be to obtain the rest of the region of paradise,
Where man will not be *older* nor *younger*!

SECTION 5. *Syntax of the Adjectives.*

1. The idiom of the Welsh language requires that the ADJECTIVE, in its positive state, should follow the SUBSTANTIVE to which it belongs.

The ADJECTIVES of number are an exception to this rule; and so are the ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS; for both these classes generally precede the NOUN.

The foregoing rule embraces the general idiom, but a deviation from it, as far as no other words are concerned, does not produce a false construction, nor does it in the least alter or destroy the sense; so that, in poetical language it is very frequently done. However, the ADJECTIVE cannot so well precede its NOUN, when it is anywise modified by an ADVERB.

2. No change is produced in the form of a NOUN, except as far as relates to the initial mutation, by being preceded by the ADJECTIVE. A remarkable elucidation of this, in the Welsh, is that NOUNS want NO PLURAL TERMINATION, after ADJECTIVES of NUMBER, because the ADJECTIVE is competent to denote a PLURAL in itself. Thus we say TRI DYN, for *three men*, but which strictly means *three of man in the aggregate*. Yet with the addition of a PREPOSITION the NOUN takes a PLURAL FORM with an ADJECTIVE of NUMBER; as TRI O ZYNION, equivalent to *three men*, but more literally *three of men*, or *three from among men*.

3. In

3. In all COMPOUND EPITHETS, the first component part qualifies or modifies the following one; so that ADJECTIVES are always prefixed to NOUNS; and if two NOUNS are joined together, the preceding one assumes the nature of an ADJECTIVE to the other.

4. ADJECTIVES in a state of COMPARISON are so adapted, that they may be optionally made to precede or to follow the NOUNS.

5. Several ADJECTIVES may come together, either preceding or following the NOUN, to which they belong; and they may intervene between such a NOUN and ANOTHER, that is its genitive or object.

EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the same as are put before the rules.

Llywelyn—Mâb divai, divevyl⁵ ei nerth,
Mab diwan eirian⁵ Iorwerth. *Einion Wan.*

Llywelyn, a faultless son, void of reproach his power,
The void of weakness and splendid son of Iorwerth.

Cynhwrv tân lluç¹ varan lleçau,
Cyvnewid newyz las arvau. *Llygad Gwr.*

The tumult of the fire of the gleaming aspect of lightnings,
Be the interchange of new blue weapons.

———Ydoez yn mhob¹ gobant
Ellyllon vingeimion gant⁵. *Davyz ab Gwilym.*

———There were in every apparent dingle
A hundred wry-mouthed sprites.

Cadyr y ceidw Cadvan glan glâs¹ weilgi;
Cadrwas³ Eneas, gwanas gwezi. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Mightily will Cadvan keep the shore of the blue torrent;
The mighty youth of Eneas, the support of prayer.

Hylithyr y gwelais dyz golau¹ ei vuz,
A'i vezgyrn³ wirodau. *Llygad Gwr.*

Freely gliding I beheld in open day his bounty,
And his meadhorns' delicacies.

Hydyr, glodryz^s, gynnyz gynvlaen lliwed,
Hygyrç^t oez ei lys.—

Llygad Gwr.

Confident, and free of fame, the increase of the preeminent one of
a tribe,

Free of resort was his court.

Izo—Gwir^t vrenin Cymru, cymraig^t zoniau,
Gwrawl^t hawl, boed hwyl o zëau^t.

Llygad Gwr.

To him, the rightful king of Wales, so ample of talents,
Of manly claim, be a course in the right.

Triwyr á gollais, tri dyledogion,

Brodorion haelon^t o hîl Rhodri!

Blezyn Varz.

Three men I have lost, three honourable ones,
Generous patriots of the progeny of Rhodri!

Moroz mordon hyson^s, ac avonyz—

Molwç nâv nev.

Davyz Zu.

Seas of mighty wave aptly sounding, and rivers,
Praise ye the lord of heaven.

Am wybod Saesneg, Seisnig^t don drygwas,

Gwisg a gavas, lâs, laes^s odreon.

Ior. Beli.

For knowing English, Anglified the tone of the wicked chap,
A garment he obtained, blue, of trailing skirts.

Gwelais vyrz^t o veirz yn oson,

Yn moli Rhodri rwyv dragon.

Ll. P. Moç.

I have seen a myriad of bards in gentle murmur,
Praising Rhodri the leading prince.

Er dy lwyrwir^t varw, er dy elorwyz,

A'r tradoeth gyvod y pryd trydyz^t,

Erbyn vy marwawl ziwezawl^s zyz!

Llywelyn Gbç.

For the sake of thy truly complete death, for thy appearing on a bier,
And the transcendently wise rising the third season of time,
Receive my mortal concluding day!

Ys gorwyn^t ewyn rhyn^t yn rhedeg.

Davyz Benfras.

Transcendently white is the foam agitated in running.

* This is a singular exception to Rule 1.

Caeth' vaeth ei veirz maeth, mwth' nêr,
Coeth, doeth, drud, termud, tyner'! *Ll. P. Moç.*

Restricted the fostering of his fostered bards, the active chief,
Pure, wise, brave, tacit, kind!

Dau' wr á volav, val ym caniad Dovy; ;
Dau' deg, dau' zedwyz, dau' ryz roziad. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Two men I praise, as I am permitted of the Lord;
Two fair, two happy, two liberal givers.

—Dwygad³ vawr' varan:
Un am vro Alun, elvyz can', á Frainc,
Yn frawzus val Camlan;
A'r ail yn Arvon, arvor' van. *Ll. P. Moç.*

—Two battles of ample front:
One about the region of Alun, a splendid vale, with the French,
Being ardent like Camlan;
And the second in Arvon, a maritime spot.

Rhwyv myrz' cyrz, cerzorion wobaith;
Rhuz diluz', dilezy' gydymaith,
Rhy gelwid Madawg, cyn no'i laith. *Cynzelw.*

A chief of a myriad of songs, the hope of minstrels;
A ruddy one not to be opposed, an inflexible companion,
Had Madog been called, before his dissolution.

Am hyn, gwâr' vorwyn, liw' gwawr vore',
Clywav vy nghalon, ton, val tanze yn llosgi! *Ll. P. Moç.*

For this, gentle maid, of the hue of early dawn,
I feel my heart, broken, like a conflagration burning!

Vy hoen—A zygai cyn mai merweryz gyvliw'! *Ior. Vyçan.*
My complexion she would take away before May, who equals in hue
the agitated torrent.

Gwae vi!—Myned mewn argel' wely
Meinir' dwv is mynor dy! *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Woe me! that she of vigorous and slender growth is gone to the gloomy
Bed beneath black marble!

CHAPTER V. OF THE ARTICLE.

SECTION 1. *Of the different Articles, and their functions.*

There are two ARTICLES in the Welsh Language, which are Y and YR; but the construction that demands their use is not very frequent, especially in ancient poetry.

These ARTICLES are both of them DEFINITE; that is, they serve to discriminate a DEFINITE NOUN, in various forms of construction, from one that is INDEFINITE, which is always without an ARTICLE.

There is no difference of signification between Y and YR; for the adoption of one in preference to the other is merely for the sake of euphony.

The Y is used before words with consonant initials: and YR precedes those that begin with vowels, and the letter *h*, on account of its affinity to the vocal sound.

The YR very frequently suffers an elision of its vowel, when preceded by another vowel, whatever letter follows, whether a vowel or a consonant. However this practice is too prevalent, and ought to be avoided, especially in elegant composition, and on solemn subjects. But there are causes where this elision prevents a disagreeable hiatus; particularly after the conjunctions A and NO, the prepositions I and O, and the adverb NA.

There are several forms of verbal construction wherein the ARTICLES assume the form of ADVERBS, in going before the verbs.

EXAMPLES.

Dygetawr Y trillu

Rhag dryç drem Iesu.

Taliesin.

The three parties will be brought

Before the look of the countenance of Jesus.

Gwae wynt Y cybyzion,

A'R hocedzynion,

A'u camvezylion

Nid azola!

Elidyr Sais.

Woe them the misers,

And the deceitful men,

Who with their erring minds will not worship!

Arglwyz

Arglwyz nev a llawr, gwawr y gwyrthau. *Davyz y Coed.*

Lord of heaven and earth, the dawn of *the* wonders.

O thyr calon rhag galar,

Y vau â vyz dau hanner!

Cynzelw.

If a heart breaks from grief,

The mine will be in two halves!

Mi osodav fynon yn yr uçelion.

Heinyn.

I will place a fountain in *the* high places.

Gyr i forz——

A çur o draw, a çau'r drws.

Gro. Owain.

Drive him away, and beat him thence, and shut *the* door.

SECTION 2. *Syntax of the Article.*

The articles Y and YR by preceding a NOUN render it DEFINITE.

An ARTICLE may be set before an absolute NOUN, or one that is not governed by another, in all cases where it is required to be DEFINITE: as Y TY, *the house*; YR ADEN HON, *this wing*.

But a NOUN that by COLLOCATION stands in the state of POSSESSION, or is OBJECTIVE, by being governed by another NOUN, is rendered DEFINITE by such a COLLOCATION, and does not admit of the ARTICLE: as PEN DYN, *the head of a man*.

When the ADJECTIVE is put before the NOUN, by inverting the common form of construction, the ARTICLE must precede both of them; or if two NOUNS thus come together, the first is reduced to the state of an ADJECTIVE, by the ARTICLE going before them: as, Y PEN DYN, *the head man*; “Y MAWR DRUGARAWG ZUW, BA WNAV!” *the great merciful God, what shall I do!*

Of two NOUNS connected by COLLOCATION, that which is the GOVERNING ONE, or is in the genitive case, admits of the ARTICLE when it is required to be DEFINITE, unless it should be GOVERNED in its turn by another. Thus if several NOUNS follow in succession, the last only can admit of the ARTICLE: as, TES YR HAUL, *the heat of the sun*; GOLAU SER Y NEVOZ, *the light of the stars of the heavens*; CEINION CORON BRENIN Y SAESON, *the jewels of the crown of the king of the English*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

Pa lês cael lloçes o'r llaid?

Duw ràno dy i'r enaid!

H. Hwys y Barz Coç.

What benefit to obtain a covering of *the* clay?

May God dispense a house for *the* soul!

—Pa le caid awen,

Cyn—cael o'r môr ei zoran,

A thyle dwr, o'th law dau?

Gro. Owain.

—Where was found a muse,

Before there was obtained of *the* sea its gates,

And spread of water, from thy hand?

Aed y llygod i rodio;

Aed o'r tîr adar y to:

Aeth Ieuan, zilan zolev,

A'i dobren o'r nen i'r nev.

I. G. ab I. ab Lleision.

Let *the* mice go to ramble;

From *the* land let the sparrows go:

Gone is Ieuan, of disagreeable scream,

With his thatching stick from *the* roof to *the* heaven.

Nid da 'nhro na bai 'r ty 'n rhyz,

A daed ydyw 'r diodyz!

Ieu. Deulwyn.

Not good my luck that *the* house be not open,

And so good be *the* liquors!

I ziolç yr av—

Y tarw rhuz, at wr a'i rhoes.

D. ab I. Du.

To thank *that* I go

The red bull, to a person that it did give.

Am danad ti—

Wylo'r wyv, eiliw yr ôd!

Gut. Owain.

About thee weeping *that* I am, second in hue to *the* snow!

Doe y troswyd at yr Iesu,

I'r nev vry.—

Tudyr Aled.

Yesterday *that* he was turned to *the* Jesus,

To *the* heaven above.

PART III.

V E R B S.

CHAPTER I. THEIR VARIOUS CLASSES DEFINED.

SECTION 1. *Of the nature of a Verb.*

ACCORDING to the Grammar of EDEYRN, the VERB, therein called PERWYZIAD, or CAUSAL FACULTY, is described to signify, "any WORD that denotes ACTION, or CAUSATION, from whatever person, thing, or being the causing may be; whether from, or towards any person, thing or existence. That is to say, every WORD that denotes ACTION, or SUFFERING of what is acted with every WORD and CAUSATION; and that accompanied with TIME, MOOD, and PERSON."

"There are two classes of VERBS: the INTRANSITIVE VERB and the TRANSITIVE VERB."

"An INTRANSITIVE VERB is that, which has a plenitude of the import of speech in itself, without having an object to another thing coming after."

"A TRANSITIVE VERB is that, which has an object to another thing following after it."

"A VERB is of a twofold quality, the ACTIVE and the PASSIVE."

"The ACTIVE VERB designates the PERFORMANCE of some ACTION."

"The PASSIVE is that, which expresses the SUFFERING of such ACTION."

"There are two NUMBERS appertaining to a VERB, as there are to a noun; that is, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL."

"THREE PERSONS belong to the VERB: the FIRST, the SECOND, and the THIRD."

"There are six MOODS appertaining to a VERB: that is to say, the INFINITIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the INDICATIVE, the SUBJUNCTIVE, the OPTATIVE, and the POTENTIAL."

"There

“ There are three primary TENSES to the VERB: that is to say, the PRESENT, or that which now is, as CARWYV, *I love*; the PERFECT, or that is gone past, as CARAIS, *I have loved*; and the FUTURE, that is yet to come, as CARAV, *I will love*.”

“ In addition to those PRIMARY TENSES, there are two other contingent and SIMPLE TENSES: the first is the IMPERFECT TENSE, which is not gone away completely, as CARWN, *I did love*; and the other is the PLUPERFECT TENSE, which denotes what is past prior to a specified past time, as CARASWN, *I had loved*.”

The FIRST FUTURE is, from its nature, capable of expressing PRESENT ACTION, as being incipient from that point, which divides it from the past; and is therefore used to signify the PRESENT TENSE, unless the present is precisely to be denoted.

SECTION 2. *Of the formation of the Verb.*

Many PRIMITIVE WORDS assume the threefold character of—a NOUN, an ADJECTIVE, and a VERB, in their original form: as BOD, *a being, existing, to be*; GOSAWD, *a placing, placing, to place*; TRAMWY, *a traversing, traversing, to traverse*. But in general each class has its peculiar feature denoted by terminations. Thus the VERBS are mostly formed by VOWEL TERMINATIONS, because the vowels abstractedly express motion and action. Therefore VERBS of the infinitive mood are formed from NOUNS, by their taking the following vowel terminations:

a, aw, i, u:

As, LLOFA, *to glean*; WYLAW, *to weep*; TÒRI, *to break*; TALU, *to pay*.

Some VERBS however take the following elements, as their characteristic endings, in the infinitive mood:

ed, eg, el, ain, yd, el, yll, w.

Nevertheless all VERBS fall into one universal form in all their INFLECTIONS, throughout the other MOODS, and their TENSES; and the last class of terminations disappear; so that one uniform CONJUGATION, by INFLECTION, is produced.

But

But a VERB may be formed either by INFLECTION or by AUXILIARY VERBS and PREPOSITIONS. There are therefore two CONJUGATIONS: one by inflections, and the other by auxiliaries.

The CONJUGATION by AUXILIARIES consists in such VERBS taking the INFLECTIONS, instead of the principal VERB, and that retains its form as in the indicative mood throughout.

Some of the AUXILIARIES precede the principal VERB alone; others require PREPOSITIONS to intervene.

The action indicated by a simple VERB is capable of a variety of modifications, through the several moods and tenses, by means of certain transcendental PREFIXES; and more particularly by the following primary ones:

di, dir, dy, ad, go, gor, lled, tra, rhy, ym, dad, dis, dym.

And these primary PREFIXES may be combined in various ways, for extending such modifications of the VERB, as exemplified, in treating of the formation of the NOUN, in Chapter II: Section 4, and which is equally qualified by means of such PREFIXES.

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS may be used or omitted, with the VERBS, either preceding or following them, in all their inflections. They are more particularly used when an emphasis is required on the PRONOUN.

SECTION 3. *Of Primitive Verbs.*

In order to obtain a clear knowledge of the Welsh VERBS, it is requisite to direct the attention of the student to the following PRIMITIVE ONES; because they are the basis upon which the formation of all other VERBS depend, through their various INFLECTIONS. Or, strictly speaking, what appears as the INFLECTIONS are identified, on due examination, to be these PRIMITIVE VERBS affixed to NOUNS, so as to form a verbal characteristic, in the different moods and tenses.

The PRIMARY VERBS embrace three principles: one is expressive simply of MOTION; the other of BEING OF TIME; and the last of BEING OF PERSON.

There is a general PRINCIPLE, founded upon the import of the elementary VOWEL WORDS, by which the three PRIMARY TENSES of

VERBS are characterized; that is, the past, the present, and the future. It is therefore of use to know the signification of those VOWEL WORDS, as far as they respect the formation of such TENSES: The element *o* means *out, of, or from*; and with its inflections, *w, u, y*, represent any *past time* from a certain assigned point; the *a*, implies *present motion or action*, and its inflections, *e* and *ei*, represent an *incipient departure* from the *present*, either to the past or to the future; and *i*, implies a *progress forward, to, or, into*, and therefore any future time.

The PRIMITIVE VERBS are the following:

AU, AZU, ATHU, AETHU, ELU, MYNED.

To continue moving; to proceed, to go.

BOD, to be; BU, was; BI, is to be; BYZ, is to be, will be.

YW, YDYW, YDI, is; OES, there is; OEZ, YDOEZ, was; SY, SYZ, is.

MAE, is, there is; YS, is; YDYS, the action is going on.

CONJUGATION OF THE PRIMITIVE VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Au, azu, athu, aethu, elu, myned, to go.

Bôd, to be, to exist.

Perfect Tense.

Bod wedi myned, to be after going, to have gone.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Aäd, mynediad—yn au, yn myned, going.

Yn bôd, bwyad, being.

Adwy, mynedadwy, being to go; capable of going.

Bodadwy, going to be; capable of being.

Perfect. Edig, mynededig, wedi myned, gone.

Bodedig, endued with being.

Wedi bod, having been.

Several of the PRIMITIVE VERBS are compounded with PREFIXES, preserving their original form of conjugation: as, *gwnaeth, daeth,*
from

from *aeth*; *del*, from *el*; *gwybod*, *gorvod*, *darvod*, *dyvod*, *hanvod*, *canvod*, *adnabod*, and *cydvod*, from *bôd*.

The student is to take notice, that the PRIMITIVE VERBS are very seldom used, in the INFINITIVE MOOD, excepting MYNED and BOD; nor their PARTICIPLES, as above laid down, but as they are used for the TERMINATIONS of DERIVATIVE VERBS. The common form of the PARTICIPLES is, by using the auxiliaries YN, and WEDI, before the VERBS, which then preserve their form of the infinitive mood, for the present; and take the inflection EDIG, for the past, with YN; and the infinitive with WEDI.

EXAMPLES.

Plant gwirionez yw hen ziarhebion. *Adage.*

Children of truth *be* old proverbs,

Nid tavawd yw llavar câr, *Adage.*

The tongue *is* not the language of a friend,

A gadwo Duw cadwedig yw. *Adage.*

That God shall have preserved preserved *is*,

A wneler er ei oçel ys drwg. *Adage.*

That is done for getting rid of *is* bad.

Caru Duw i bawb oez bybyriav. *M. ab Gwalçmai.*

To love God to every one *were* the best resolve.

Ei dy yn eglwys—

Dyna vuz, da iawn ei vod, *H. Huws Barz Coç.*

His house being a temple,

That is a benefit, very good its *being*.

Brodir, gnawd ynzi brydyz;

Heb ganu ni BU, ni BYZ. *H. Huws Barz Coç.*

A social land, in it is a poet reared;

Without singing *it has* not *been*, *will* not *be*.

Difrwythwyd daiar trwy garezau dyn;

Dinam vwyad à vu a'i goreu. *M. ab Gwalçmai.*

The earth has been made unfruitful through the chastisements of man;

Faultless *being* that was who it did cause.

Nid oez izu y puçyswn.

Taliesin.

It was not to them that I had shewn anxiety.

Gwae vi! unig v' awenyž,

O aros awr er y syž!

Tudyr Aled.

Woe is me! solitary my muse,

For abiding the hour for what there is!

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Awyv	: â'	: aed	: awn	: ewç	: aent.	1. <i>Let me go.</i>
Elwyv	: ela'	: eled	: elwn	: elwç	: elent.	1. <i>Let me go.</i>
Byzwyv ²	: byza ³	: byzed ⁴	: byzwn	: byzwç	: byzent ⁵ .	1. <i>Let me be.</i>

The negatives of the imperative are NA, NAS, before consonant initials; and NAD, NAS, before vowels,

EXAMPLES.

Pieuvo yr henvon,

AED yn ei çynfon.

Adage.

Whoso that owns the cow of proceeding,

Let him go at her tail.

ELED rhîn yn drin.

Adage.

Let a plot become a conflict.

A vo pen BID pont.

Adage.

That would be the top let him be the bottom.

Ewç, veirz, o Zinbyç i Vôn,

Iaç ryz, lle mae ywç rozion.

D. ab Ieuan Du.

Go you, bards, from Denbigh to Anglesey,

Safe and free, where there are gifts for you.

¹ For â and ela, dos is mostly used.

² Bwyv is often used.

³ Byž is as often used.

⁴ Boed and bid are as common.

⁵ Boent, and sometimes bint, are used.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Awyv	: awyt	: ayw	: aym	: ayç	: awynt.	1. <i>I am going.</i>
Elwyv	: elwyt	: elyw	: elym	: elyç	: elwynt.	1. <i>I am going.</i>
Byzwyv	: byzwyt	: byzyw	: byzym	: byzyç	: byzwynt.	1. <i>I be.</i>
Wyv	: wyt	: yw	: ym	: yç ¹	: ynt.	1. <i>I am.</i>
Ydwyv	: ydwyt	: ydyw	: ydym ²	: ydyç	: ydynt.	1. <i>I am.</i>

The verbs AWYV, ELWYV, and BYZWYV, of this tense, are seldom used, except to express the subjunctive, the optative, and the potential moods; but in their stead, those of the first future are used, except when the time is wanted to be precisely determined, and then one of the two last verbs, WYV and YDWYV, is taken as an auxiliary, and the other verb retaining the form of the infinitive mood: as, WYV YN MYNED, *I am in going*; WYT YN BÔD, *thou art in being*.

EXAMPLES.

Cyvlym yz â rym yr oes:

Duw anwyl, vyred einioes!

Gro. Owain.

Swiftly does go the vigour of one's age:

Dear God, how short is life!

Nid â cosb ar ynvyd.

Adage.

Punishment *does not move* the fool.

Llawer o zwr á â heibio i'r velin.

Adage.

Much of water does go past the mill.

A thair rhan y myr

Mor YNT amrygyr.

Taliesin.

And the three portions of the seas

How *they are* of various impulses.

Cywrysez Prydain y sy bryder yn;

Y sy brîd i lawer!

Cynzelw.

The contention of Britain *is* sorrow to us;

It is dear to many!

¹ For *yç*, *ywf* is also used.

² In the Dimetian *wyn* is used.

Dau davod a'm athrodant,
Ac yn yr un genau'r ANT.

Ieu. Deulwyn.

Two tongues of me they do detract,
And in the same lips *they move*.

Gwlâd yz ym ys agro ei maswez;
Mal dail o vlaen gwyz dadwez! *Gr. ab Yr Ynad Coç.*

The country where *we are* is become mourning;
Like leaves from the top of the wood fallen the reverse.

Over yw gwybodau, lle nid da devodau. *Adage.*
Vain *be* sciences, where there are no good habits.

Nid goreu gwynvyd yw gall. *Adage.*
Power is not the supreme felicity.

Imperfect Tense.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Awn	: ait	: ai	: aem	: aeç	: aent.	1. <i>I was going.</i>
Elwn	: elit	: elai	: elem	: eleç	: elent.	1. <i>I was going.</i>
Byzwn	: byzit	: byzai	: byzem	: byzeç	: byzent.	1. <i>I existed.</i>
Oezwn	: oezit	: oez	: oezem	: oezeç	: oezent.	1. <i>I was.</i>

This tense, in the plural number, is also thus inflected: *aym, ayç, aynt*; and the third person plural is also made *aint*, but not often.

EXAMPLES.

Câr a'm oez ni'm oes,
Corawg, vynawg voes.

Gwalçmai.

A friend to me *there was* who to me is not,
Liberal, of courteous demeanour.

Brodyr a'm bwyad;
O un i un EYNT oll!

Llywarç Hen.

Brothers to me there being;
One by one *gone are they* all!

BYZAI praf hezyw y pryned o'i vez;
Pei yn vyw y cafed!

Daryz Benfras.

Great *would be* to-day if he were redeemed from his grave;
If alive he could be had!

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Ais	: aist	: aes	: aesam	: aesaç	: aesant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Aethym	: aethost	: aeth	: aetham	: aethaç	: aethant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Athais	: athaist	: athoez	: atham	: athaç	: athant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Athwyv	: athwyt	: ethyw	: ethym	: ethyç	: ethynt.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Ezwyv	: ezwyt	: ezyw	: ezym	: ezyç	: ezynt.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Eisym	: eist	: aethws	: aesom	: aesoç	: aesant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Elais	: elaist	: eles	: elasam	: elasaç	: elasant.	1. <i>I have gone.</i>
Buais	: buaist	: bues	: buasam	: buasaç	: buasant.	1. <i>I have been.</i>
Bum	: buost	: bu	: buam	: buaç	: buant.	1. <i>I have been.</i>

The first and second persons plural are now mostly made to terminate in *om* and *oç*; as *aesom*, *aesoç*. *Aws* is also used for the third person singular of *eisym*. *Buwyv* is often used for *bum*. *Buws*, *buwys*, *buoez*, are also used for *bu*. The *ae* in *Aethym*, may be inflected to *eu* in all persons.

EXAMPLES.

Urien o Reged, ev haelav y syz, ac á vyz,
Ac á vu er Azav.—

Taliesin.

Urien of Reged, he the most liberal that is, and that will be,
And that *has been* since Adam.

Buwyv Llywelyn biau.

D. Benfras.

I have been Llywelyn's possession.

Tri llonaid Prydwen yz AETHAM ni izi;
Nam saith ni zyrraith o Gaer Sidi.

Taliesin.

Thrice the fill of Prydwen *we have gone* into it;
Save seven there returned none from Caer Sidi.

Llywy lliw ton dylan—

ETHYW a'm enaid i; ATHWYV yn wan!

Neud ATHWYV, o nwyv, yn ail Garwy Hir,

I wen, a'm lluzir yn llys Ogyrvan! *H. ab Owain.*

The nymph of the hue of the wave of the torrent—

She *has gone* with my soul; *I am become* weak!

Have I not *become*, from love, second to Garwy the Tall,

To the fair one, of whom I am debarred in Ogyrvan's hall.

Ac

Ac i Vynyw ETHWYV, eithav Dyved;

A theyrnez ETHYNT â theyrnged. *G. Bryçciniawg.*

And to Mynyw *I have gone*, the extremity of Dyved;

And princes *have gone* with tribute.

Gruful aur diluz—

Nid EYZW heb za dyn i witho. *Llygad Gwr.*

Gruful of unrestricted gold,

There has not gone a man without a benefit from him.

Pluperfect Tense.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Aeswn :	aesit :	aesai :	aesem :	acseç :	aesent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Aethwn :	aethit :	aethai :	aethem :	aetheç :	aethent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Aethaswn :	aethasit :	aethasai :	aethasem :	aethaseç :	aethasent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Athaswn :	athasit :	athasai :	athasem :	athaseç :	athasent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Elaswn :	elasit :	elasai :	elasem :	elaseç :	elasent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Elswn :	elsit :	elsai :	elsem :	elseç :	elsent.	1. <i>I had gone.</i>
Buaswn :	buasit :	buasai :	buasem :	buaseç :	buasent.	1. <i>I had been.</i>
Buwn :	buit :	buai :	buem :	bueç :	buent.	1. <i>I had been.</i>
Buoewwn :	buoezit :	buoezai :	buoezem :	buoezeç :	buoezent.	1. <i>I had been.</i>

The plurals may also be inflected thus: *buesym, buesyç, buesynt*. The *ae* in *aeswn*, *aethwn*, and *aethaswn*, may be changed to *eu* in all persons.

EXAMPLES.

AETHAI, heb dant a çantawr,

Ar goll hanes Arthur gawr. *Gro. Owain.*

There had gone, without the harp and minstrel,

Into oblivion the history of the mighty Arthur.

First Future Tense.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Av :	ai :	â :	awn :	ewç :	ant.	1. <i>I (will) go.</i>
Elav :	eli :	ela :	elwn :	elwç :	elant.	1. <i>I will go.</i>
Byzav :	byzi :	byza :	byzwn :	byzwç :	byzant.	1. <i>I will be.</i>

The second person singular of *av* may be inflected into *ei*; and so is it mostly used. As a termination, of the third person singular, *if* is very

very common, as *eif*, he will go. The regular characteristic vowel that forms the termination of the third person singular, is often dropt, and the verb is used in its radical form; as, *el* for *ela*, *byz* for *byza*, and the like. For *byza*, *byzif*, and *bi*, are also used.

EXAMPLES.

Dilyw á zylvu, dyz brawd á zyvi. *Gwalchmai.*
A deluge has been, doomsday will be.

I Vrython dymbi
Gwared, gwnez ovri. *Taliesin.*
To Britons there will be
A deliverance, of honourable power.

Lluoz ai dyvu er ei ziva,
A oganav y dyzerbi. *Merzin.*
Hosts upon him shall come for to destroy him,
Which I foretel that they shall be coming.

Rhyzybyz Llyminawg,
A vyz wr chwannawg. *Taliesin.*
Then there shall be Llyminawg,
Who will be an ambitious man.

Yn Nghaer yn Arvon,
Yn ngherz gyvlawdon,
Ac yn Nghaer Llion,
Vy llyw dybi. *Ll. P. Môç.*
In Caer-yn-Arvon,
In the harmonious song,
And in Caer Llion,
My leader will be.

Cad á vi ar Byri Avon,
A Brython dyworbi. *Merzin.*
A battle there will be on Byri River,
And Britons shall be victorious.

Nid oes, hael Iesu, ni bu, ni byz,
—Dy gystledlyz. *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*
There is not, gracious Jesus, there has not been, there will not be,
Thy equal in worth.

Second Future Tense.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Aov	: äot	: äo	: äom	: äoç	: äont.	1. <i>I shall have gone.</i>
Elov	: elot	: elo	: elom	: eloç	: elont.	1. <i>I shall have gone.</i>
Byzov	: byzot	: byzo	: byzom	: byzoç	: byzont.	1. <i>I shall have been.</i>
Bov	: bot	: bo	: bom	: boç	: bont.	1. <i>I shall have been.</i>

The second person singular is frequently inflected thus: *byzyç*, and *byç*, for *byzot* and *bot*. The third person singular often terminates in *wy*, in ancient poetry.

This tense is mostly used in the COMPOUND MOODS, and then it denotes simply the future; as in English, when preceded by *shall* and *will*.

EXAMPLES.

Ys gwae vro lle ni bo crevyz. *Llevoed.*

It is woe for a country where there *shall have been* no religion.

Cwyn yw can deryw! ni'm deiryd gortho,

Canlliw aur gwenvro can ni bo byd! *G. ab M. ab Davyz.*

Woe reigns since she is at an end! I care not for an overwhelming,
The golden splendour of the fair country since she *is not to be* of the world.

Na vo iawn ys pyd.

Adage.

That *shall not have been* right is dangerous.

Byz from lle bo drom y drîn,

A gweryrad gorwin.

Gro. Owain.

He will be audacious where *there shall be* heavy the contest,
With neighing extremely rough.

COMPOUND MOODS.

Those MOODS, that are usually denominated the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, and POTENTIAL, have a common form with the INDICATIVE MOOD, so far as regards the INFLECTIONS. Their peculiar characteristics are constituted by the aid of various auxiliary words, for which reason they properly come under the denomination of COMPOUND MOODS, in contradistinction to the INFINITIVE, IMPERATIVE, and INDICATIVE, whose tenses are formed by INFLECTIONS; excepting when simple INTERROGATIVES, CONDITIONS, and NEGATIONS,

NEGATIONS, are to be expressed, and then they require the aid of ADVERBS, that denote those incidents.

The characteristics, that are necessary for the formation of the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, or the POTENTIAL, and the INTERROGATIVES, the CONDITIONS, and NEGATIONS of the verbs, active and passive, in all moods and tenses, are the following ADVERBS and ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS, as arranged in two columns, the first of which being used with verbs with consonant initials, and those in the other column precede vowel initials.

1.	2.
A	A, <i>that acts, do, did, will.</i>
Ai	Ai? <i>is it?</i>
Neu, neus	Neud, neus, neur? <i>is not?</i>
Ni, nis	Nid, nis, <i>not.</i>
O, or, os	Od, or, os, <i>if.</i>
Can	Can, <i>since.</i>
Pan	Pan, <i>when.</i>
Oni, onis	Onid, onis, <i>be not.</i>
Os ni, os nis	Os nid, os nis, <i>if not.</i>
Pe, pes, pei	Ped, pes, <i>if.</i>
Mal pe, mal pes	Mal ped, mal pes, <i>as if.</i>
Na, nas	Nad, nas, <i>that not.</i>
Os na, os nas	Os nad, os nas, <i>if that not.</i>
Mal na, mal nas	Mal nad, mal nas, <i>so that not.</i>
Pe na, pe nas.	Pe nad, pe nas, <i>if that not.</i>
O na, o nas	O nad, o nas, <i>O that.</i>
Na, nas	Nad, nas, <i>but that, that.</i>
Y, yd	Yr, yz, <i>that may.</i>
Mal y, mal yd	Mal yr, mal yz, <i>so that may.</i>

These ADVERBS and ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS are to be thus disposed into classes, accordingly as they characterize the different MOODS.

The A, AI, NEU, NEUD, NEUR, NEUS, are interrogative in all moods and tenses. The A is a simple interrogative; and also denotes agency; and answers to *do, does, did*; and to *shall, should, would*, and *will*, when no emphatic discrimination is required. The AI is used when a discriminating question is asked, like *is it*, in English.

English. The others interrogate to form an affirmative, like *is not*, and *be not*, in English.

EXAMPLES.

Y drev wen—

Ei gwerin NEUR derynt!

Llywarç Hen.

The white town—

Her inhabitants *is it not that* they are vanished!

The adverbs of negation, NI, NID, NIS, are used in the INDICATIVE MOOD.

EXAMPLES.

NID dedwyz NI zyvo pwyll.

Adage.

Not happy that shall *not* be rational.

Brodyr a'm bwyad—

NI obrynynt faw er fug.

Llywarç Hen.

Brothers to me have been.—

They would *not* purchase glory through delusion.

Ni'm oes nawz rhag cawz coziant;

NID oes neb yn y bu gant!

Llywelyn Varz.

There is *not* to me a refuge against the pressure of affliction;

There is *not* one where a hundred has been!

NI zyvu, NI zyvyz

Neb cystal â Dovyz.

Taliesin.

There has *not* been, there will *not* be

None so good as the Lord.

NI ellir derwyz, mez derwyz.

Adage.

There can *not* be a druid, says a druid.

The characteristics, by which the various conditional forms of the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD may be expressed, are these:

O, OD, OR, OS; PE, PED, PES; MAL PE, MAL PED, MAL PES, CAN, PAN.

And

And the **CONDITIONAL NEGATIVES** are the following:

NA, NAD, NAS; OS NA, OS NAD, OS NAS, ONI, ONID, ONIS, OS NI, OS NID, OS NIS; MAL NA, MAL NAD, MAL NAS; PE NA, PE NAD, PE NAS.

EXAMPLES.

O CYRÇENT, rhoec i eirçiaid

Zawn a rhoz zien i'w rhaid.

Gro. Owain.

*If they resorted, you would give to suitors
Bounty and gift complete to supply their want.*

Bore ar bawb PAN GOTO.

Adage.

It is early upon every body when he shall rise.

Rhys—un eisieu ni'm gwez,

Pen elyv, PAN ELWYV Wynez.

Ll. P. Moç.

*Rhys, a single want he will not suffer on me,
The chief of bounty, when I go to Gwynez.*

CAN ETHYW llawr llyw llawn awyz,

Ys ernyw ys arnav yd gwyz!

Cynzelw.

*Since the leader full of ardour is gone into earth,
There is ruin that is upon me falling!*

Eres NA BU vy arwyl!

L. Morris.

It is wonderful that my burial has not been!

Gelwysid ar Neivon;

Ar Grist, o açwyson,

Hyd PAN Y GWARETAI.

Taliesin.

*There had been a calling on Neivon;
On Christ, for causes,
Until when he should deliver.*

Sawl a'm clyw—

DIGONWYNT wy voz Duw cyn gwisg tudwed!

Taliesin.

Those that hear me—

May they fulfil the will of God before the covering of earth!

The **OPTATIVE** is characterized by these:

O NA, O NAD, O NAS; NA, NAD, NAS.

This

This mood is also expressed in the form of the IMPERATIVE.

EXAMPLES.

BOED EV Y BYZWYV gwedi bezrawd

Cyd a'r unduw mawr yn ei undawd.

E. ab Gwalchmai.

Be it that I may be after sepulture

With the great One God in his unity.

GOGWYPO ei Zuw o'i ziwezawd,

Pan el yn zygoll o'i holl beçawd.

Meilyr.

May his God regard him as to his end,

When he shall have gone stript of all his sin.

Tro vi, vy rhwyv, Celi a'm CALONYÇ,

Atat y tröav, atav y tröyç!

Mad. ab Gwallter.

Turn me, my lord, mysterious one, mayest thou be to encourage me,

To thee I will turn, to me mayest thou be turning!

A'M BWYV gan Grist,

Hyd NA BWYV trîst

O zrwg, o za.

Taliesin.

As to me let me be with Christ,

So that I may not be sad

As to evil, as to good.

O honot HANDID vy ngobaith;

O honov HANBYÇ well ganwaith!

Cynzelw.

From thee be proceeding my hope;

From me be proceeding to thee a hundred good wishes.

RHYZERÇAVWY Duw ar blwyv Brython

Arwyre llawenyz.

Taliesin.

May God amply exalt over the community of Britons

The triumph of gladness.

Y sawl y syz vau,

Elont i'm deau;

A wnaeth y camwez,

Elont i barth clez.

Taliesin.

Such as be mine,

May they go to my right;

That did work iniquity,

May they go to the left side.

The

The signs of the POTENTIAL MOOD are the following:

Y, YZ, YR, that may; MAL Y, MAL YZ, MAL YR, so that may.

But, in this, as well as in the optative, when the VERB is required to be more pointedly expressed, another VERB, that is capable of so doing, is used as an auxiliary.

EXAMPLES.

Pawb ai cenvyz o BYZ bai,

A bawzyn ER NA BYZAI.

Gro. Owain,

Every body will discover it *if there shall be* a fault,
And a mean fellow *though there should be* none.

Rhag Mabon heb gelanez hwy NID EYNT.

Taliesin.

Before Mabon without slaughter *they would not* go.

A vyno glôd bid varw.

Adage.

That would acquire fame let him die.

Ni allo drais twyllled.

Adage.

That can not accomplish force let him deceive.

Gnawd pwyll yn Y BO myvyr.

Adage.

There is usually reason in *where there shall be* reflection.

A vo zigywilyz á vyz zigolled.

Adage.

That shall be void of shame will be void of loss.

CILIAI rhag ei lu Loegrwys,

Cadyr vab Cedivor Wenhwys.

Peryv ab Cedivor.

There would retreat before his host the Lloegrians,
The mighty son of the Gwentian Cedivor.

Mwyav ei zeall NA YMZIRIETO izei zeall ei hun.

Adage.

He has the most understanding *that shall not have trusted* to his own understanding.

The uses of the adverbs and adverbial conjunctions, above enumerated, are further illustrated in the examples under the conjugation of the derivative verbs.

SECTION 4. Of Auxiliary Verbs.

The AUXILIARY VERBS are of two kinds: the PERSONAL, and the IMPERSONAL.

THE

THE PERSONAL AUXILIARY VERBS.

These are conjugated like one or other of the PRIMITIVE VERBS; because they are derived from them, by the latter taking some particular primitive verb as a termination.

The PRINCIPAL VERB, to which any of the AUXILIARIES may be joined, preserves its form as it appears in the INFINITIVE MOOD.

The following are the leading VERBS of this class, ranged opposite to such PRIMITIVE VERBS as form their conjugation.

<i>Auxiliary Verbs.</i>	<i>Conjugated like.</i>
Dawed, <i>to come.</i>	Av.
Gwneyd, <i>to make, to do.</i>	Av.
Gallu, <i>to be able.</i>	Av.
Cael, cafael, <i>to obtain.</i>	Av.
Gorugaw, <i>to accomplish.</i>	Av.
Gwneuthur, <i>to make, to do.</i>	Aeth.
Gwyzaw, <i>to know.*</i>	Aeth.
Daeth, <i>came.</i>	Aeth.
Delu, <i>to come.</i>	Elu.
Dothoez, <i>came.</i>	Oez.
Canvod, <i>to perceive.</i>	Bod.
Darvod, <i>to make an end.</i>	Bod.
Gwybod, <i>to know.</i>	Bod.
Gorvod, <i>to be obliged.</i>	Bod.
Hanvod, <i>to originate from.</i>	Bod.

The primitive verbs BOD, OEZ, MAE, SY, SYZ, joined with an adjective, are often used as auxiliaries, with or without a pronomial preposition: as, BU ZA ITI BEIDIAW, *it was well for thee to desist*; A OEZ RAID IZI YMOLŌI? *was it necessary for her to wash herself*? MAE YN RHAID IMI DORI, *it is necessary for me to break.*

These forms frequently dispense with the AUXILIARY VERB: as, RHAID IZYNT ROZI, *necessary for them to give, or they must give.*

THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The PRIMITIVE VERBS in the impersonal form are often used as AUXILIARIES of NEUTER and PASSIVE VERBS.

* *Gwn*, I know, and *gwyr*, he knows, are irregularly used, in general, instead of the regular verb, in the present tense of the indicative.

All VERBS may be conjugated in this impersonal form, and with peculiar elegance and simplicity.

There is only one INFLECTION for each TENSE in the conjugation of the IMPERSONAL VERB; and all the persons are passive to its energy.

When an IMPERSONAL VERB is used as an AUXILIARY, the other VERB preserves the form of an ACTIVE PARTICIPLE, through all the tenses.

THE IMPERSONAL CONJUGATION OF PRIMITIVE VERBS.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

AER, be there going.
ELER, be there going off.
BYZER, let there be.

This tense is often made to terminate in *id*, like the imperfect.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AER, there is going.
ELER, there is going off.
BYZER, there is being.
YDYS, there is acted.

Imperfect Tense.

AID*, there was going.
AETHID, there was a going.
AESID, there was a going.
ELID, there was going off.
BYZID, there used to be.
OEZID, there was going on.
BUID†, there used to be.

* This tense is frequently made to terminate in *ed*, instead of *id*.

† *Buad*, is also used, and sometimes *bwyad*.

Perfect Tense.

AWYD, there has been a going.

AETHWYD, there has been a going.

ATHWYD†, there has been a going.

EZWYD†, there has been a going.

ELWYD, there has been a going off.

BUWYD, there used to have been.

OEWYD, there used to have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

AETHASID, there had been a going.

ATHASID†, there had been a going.

ELASID, there had been a going off.

BUASID, there had been.

The passive form of the verb in the pluperfect tense is also inflected in its terminations, thus: *Aethesid, atthesid, elesid, buesid*; and the latter form into *eithysid, ethysid, elysid, buysid*. An elision is common in the penultima; as *elsid*, for *elasid*. This tense is also made to terminate often in *ed*; as, *buased*, for *buasid*.

Future Tense.

AIR, there will be a going.

ELIR, there will be a going off.

BYZIR, there will be taking place.

The first person singular is commonly inflected into *eir*.

Byzis is often substituted for *byzir*, the third person singular.

EXAMPLES.

Hîr y byzis yn cnoi tamaid çwerw.

Adage.

Long will there be a chewing of a bitter morsel.

Rhaid ymzizwyn a'r byd os eir i'r nev.

Adage.

There must be a refraining from the world if there is to be a going to heaven.

SECTION 5. *Of the Derivative Verb.*

The ACTIVE and PASSIVE CONJUGATION of ADEILIAW, *to build.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Adeiliaw, <i>to build.</i>	Bod yn adeiliedig, <i>to be built.</i>
Bod yn adeiliaw, <i>to be building.</i>	Bod i adeiliaw, <i>to be to build.</i>
Bod am adeiliaw, <i>to be about to build.</i>	Bod yn adeiliadwy, <i>to be about to be built.</i>

Perfect Tense.

Bod wedi adeiliaw, <i>to have built.</i>	Bod wedi ei adeiliaw, <i>to have been built.</i>
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PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Adeiliad, <i>building.</i>	Yn adeiliedig, <i>being built.</i>
Yn adeiliaw, <i>building.</i>	Yn adeiliadwy, <i>being to be built.</i>
Adeiliawd†, <i>building.</i>	Yn adeiliawg, <i>being built.</i>

Perfect.

Adeiliedig, <i>built.</i>	Adeiliedig, <i>built.</i>
Adeiliawr†, <i>become building.</i>	Adeiliator†, <i>become to be built.</i>

Future.

Adeiliadwy, <i>being to build.</i>	Adeiliadwy, <i>being about to be built.</i>
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Compound Perfect.

Gwedi adeiliaw, <i>after building.</i>	Gwedi ei adeiliaw, <i>having been built.</i>
Ar ol adeiliaw, <i>after building.</i>	Gwedi bod yn adeiliedig, <i>having been built.</i>

GERUND.

Adeiliator†, *in building.*

SUPINE.

Adeilitor†, *to be building.*

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Gwna za tra bo yr amser YN PERI.

Adage.

Do good while the time shall be causing.

Ni bu oleuad
Cyn Celi CREAD.

Taliesin.

There has been no illumination
Before the Mysterious One's *creating*.

Gwae Vôn ac Arvon, GORVOD COLLI rhwyv,
Rwysg angerz Elivri! *Blezyn Varz.*

Woe to Môn and Arvon *to be obliged to lose* a leader,
Of the ardent disposition of Elivri!

Mynawg am ran CWYNIATOR.

Aneurin.

The ambitious for a share *complaining*.

GWELATOR arwyzion,
Gwyniaeth ar Saeson.

Taliesin.

Beholding tokens,
Of wrath on the Saxons.

Arwrez Gwynez GWEINIDATOR,
Arwyrain Owain cain CENITOR.

Cynzelw.

The heroism of Gwynez *in serving*,
The panegyric of Owain *elegantly to be singing*.

Cathyl gwae CANATOR
Cylç Prydain amgor.

Taliesin.

The dirge of woe is *in singing*
Round Britain's borders.

CANATOR cathyl gwynvyd gwenleuver,
Goluçav glew hael, hilig nâv nêr.

Meigant.

In singing the hymn of the happiness of the splendid light,
I will adore the gracious intrepid one, offspring of the supreme cause.

Llyvyn môr, BRITHOTOR tirez.

Llywarç Hen.

Smooth the sea, *become to be arrayed in various hues* the land.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

DYWEDEDIG yw hyd hyn o gyvraith llys, a cyvraith y wlad; a
DYWEDADWY yw rhagllaw o'r arveroz. *Welsh Laws.*

Spoken is it as far as this of the law of the court, and the law of the
country; *to be spoken* is it in the sequel of the customs.

Gwaa

Gwae à edewis drysor
Yn nglyn LLOSGITOR!

Taliesin.

Woe to him that has left a treasure
In the region below *to be burning!*

CWARZEDIG bryd wrth à garer.
Gladdened is a mind with the beloved object.

Adage.

Pob llwrv LLEMITIOR arno;
Pob fêr dyater heibio.

Llevoed.

Every coward *to be trodden* upon;
Every bold one is suffered to pass.

Cwerzid bryd wrth à GARAWR.
Be gladdened the mind with such as *is loving.*

Adage.

Cyn ymarwar Lluz a Llevelys
DYSGOGETAWR perçen y Wen Ynys.
Before the reconciliation of Lluz and Llevelys,
Becoming disturbed the proprietor of the White Island.

Taliesin.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Adeiliwyv, <i>let me build.</i>	Adeiliwn, <i>let:</i>	Adeilier, vi, di, ev, hi, ni, çwi,
Adeilia, <i>do thou build.</i>	Adeiliwç, <i>do:</i>	hwynt, <i>let there be built, me,</i>
Adeilied, <i>let him build.</i>	Adeilient, <i>let:</i>	<i>thou, him, her, us, you, them.</i>

This tense may be thus formed by an auxiliary verb:

Byzwyv (byza, byzed, byzwn, byzwç, byzent) yn adeiliaw,	Byzer yn (vy, dy, ei, ein, eiç, eu) adeiliaw,
<i>Let me, (thee, him, us, you, them) be building.</i>	<i>Be (I, thou, he, we, you, they) built.</i>

The pronouns may be also added, in the ACTIVE FORM: as—

Adeiliwyv vi, adeilia di, adeilied ev, (hi, *her*) adeiliwn ni, adeiliwç çwi, adeilient hwy, *let me be building, &c.*

The THIRD PERSON SINGULAR is often made to terminate in *id*.

The PASSIVE VERB is often made to terminate in *awr*, by the ancients.

The

The third person singular of this mood has a common termination with the passive verb of the imperfect tense of the indicative; and the third persons plural of the active verb are alike in both these moods. The first person plural of the imperative has the same ending as the first person plural of the first future of the indicative, and the first person singular of the imperfect tense of the same mood.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Y zaiar DERÇAVED, MOLED moliannusav. *Davyz Zu.*

The earth *let it exalt, let it adore* the most adorable.

Na ÇREDED pen cêd

Cadarn gyhuzed;

CREDED y teced

Y dywedav.

Llywelyn Varz.

Let not the chief of bounty *believe*

A strong accusation;

Let him believe that so fairly

I do speak.

A vyno Duw DERVID.

Adage.

That God shall have willed *be it accomplished.*

AMWELID DEDWYZ ei amsang.

Adage.

Let the discreet have observed about his footstep.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Nêr! na RYSOMER rhai sy yma,

Bwriav vi wezi ym à weza.

Ior. ab y Cyriog.

Lord! *be not disappointed* those that are here,

I ejaculate a prayer for me that befits.

GOLÇETAWR ei lestri,

Bid gloew ei vreci;

A fan vo anawell,

DYZYCAWR o gell;

DYZYCAWR rhag rhïau,

Yn nghain gyvezau.

Taliesin.

Let his vessels be cleansing

Be clear his wort;

And when it shall be fit to enliven the muse,

Let it be brought from the cellar;

Let it be brought before chieftains,

In splendid banquets.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ACTIVE.

Adeiliwyv, *I build.* Adeiliym, *we:*
 Adeiliwytt, *thou:* Adeiliyç, *you:*
 Adeiliwytt, *he:* Adeiliynt, *they:*

PASSIVE.

Adeilier, *building is going on.*
 Adeilier vi, ti, ev, ni, çwi, hwynt,
I, thou, he, we, you, they, be built.

The FIRST FUTURE TENSE is generally used for this, in the INDICATIVE MOOD only.

The ancients often made the PASSIVE VERB to end in *awr*.

This tense forms its NEGATIVE by putting *ni* before the verb.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Culvarz ceisiad rwy,
 Cadw camp NI ALLWY.

Taliesin.

Culvarz is attempting too much,
 To support a feast *he is not able to do.*

Nid cerzawr celvyz
 NI MOLWY Zovyz;
 Nid cywir ceiniad
 NI MOLWY y Tâd.

Taliesin.

He is not a minstrel of talent
 Who praises not the Creator;
 He is not an accurate songster
 Who praises not the Father.

Herwyz da grevyz, dagrau dadolwç

DYZELWYNT yn hydyr hyd vy ngruziau. *E. ab Gwalçmai.*

From the effect of pure religion, tears of reconciliation
 They are coming freely over my cheeks.

Goreu bwyall à BIEUFWYV.

Adage.

The best hatchet is that *I possess.*

Gwell baç à VEZWYV no mawr à WELWYV. *Adage.*

Better the little *I am holding* than the great *I am beholding.*

Maen a DREIGLA

Ni vysyna.

Adage.

The stone that *rolls*
 Will gather no moss.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

A ROZER i dlawd

A delir zyz brawd.

*Adage.*What *is given* to the poor,

Will be paid on the day of doom.

Dau edryd y syz à SYNWYRAWR,

—Nev ac ufern.

*Cynzelw.*Two resorts there be that *claim consideration*,

Heaven and hell.

Imperfect Tense.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Adeiliwn, *I built*,Adeiliem, *we*:

Adeilid, vi, tydi, ev, ni, çwi, hwynt,

Adeilit, *thou*:Adeilieç, *you*:*There was built, me, thee, him, us,*Adeiliai, *he*:Adeilient, *they*:*you, them.*

This tense is not much used in the INDICATIVE MOOD; the PERFECT being put instead of it; but it obtains its due station in the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, and POTENTIAL MOODS.

The verbs of the plural number, have their terminations very often inflected into *ym*, *yç*, *ynt*; and also into *om*, *oç*, *ont*.

The second person singular often ends in *ud*.

The passive verbs have their terminations inflected into *ed* sometimes.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Eçdoe a doe y DEUWN,

Er byd da i'r bywyd hwn.

*Gut. Owain.*The day before yesterday and yesterday *I came*,

For good living into this life.

Ar varç GWELWN yn wii vo,

A mawr dônau môr dano.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*On a horse *I saw* him verily,

With the great waves of the sea beneath him.

AZEVAI NA VEDRAI VO——

Zeall erioed zull yr iaith.

Gro. Owain.

He confessed that he was not able

Ever to understand the structure of the language.

Pei MEZYLIAI dyn——

Ni WNAI beçawd.

G. ab yr Ynad Coç.

If a man thought——

He would not commit sin.

Mynyç y FROMAI meinwen,

Wrth edryç ar wryç yr ên.

Gro. Owain.

Frequently the slender fair one would stand agast,

On looking at the bristles of the chin.

DYZOENT gwarthvor

Gwyzveirç dyarvor.

Taliesin.

They came over sea

Wooden wasters of great tumult.

Sêr bore á ZWYREYNT

Yn llu i gydganu gynt.

Gro. Owain.

The stars of the morning were wont to rise

In a host to sing together of yore.

CENYNT cerzorian,

ERYSYNT cadvaon;

Dadwyrain i Vrython

A oreu Gwdion.

Taliesin.

Minstrels sang,

The war bands wondered;

A renovation to Britain

Did Gwdion accomplish.

Arglwyz, ni WYZOM,

Mai ti à GROGASOM;

Gwledig nêv a fob tud,

Ni WYZOM pwy oezud.

Taliesin.

Lord, we knew not,

That it was thee whom we crucified;

Lord of heaven and every region,

We knew not who thou wert.

Tebyg yw, mal y TYBIEM,
I'r bwa gwlaw—y paen.

D. ab Ieuan Du.

Similar, as *we might imagine*,
To the rainbow is the peacock.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Cadair Maelgwn hir a HYBERID i veirz;
Ac nid i'r goveirz yd GYVERÇID;
Ac am y gadair hòno hezyw bei HEUZID,
Bod sevynt, herwyz gwîr a braint yd YMBROVID;
Byzynt derwyzion prydion Prydain;
Nes gwaew yn adain nid ATTYGID. *Ph. Brydyz.*

The chair of Maelgwn the tall *was frankly enjoined* for bards;
And not to the poetasters *was it complimented*:
And as to that chair to-day if *it were obtained*,
Being that they would stand, for truth and right *it would be tried*;
There would be druids the recorders of Britain;
Until a pain in wing *they would not be opposed*.

Perfect Tense.

ACTIVE.

Adeiliais, *I have built.* Adeiliasam, *we*:
Adeiliaist, *thou*: Adeiliasaç, *you*:
Adeilioez, *he*: Adeiliasant, *they*:

PASSIVE.

Adeiliwyd, *vi, tydi, ev, ni, çwi,*
hwynt. There has been built,
me, thee, him, us, you, them.

The first person singular sometimes ends in *um* and *idum*.

The termination *oz*, of the third person singular, being an inflection of *awz*, is now popularly used for this person. It also used to be made to end frequently in *is*, *es*, *as*, *ws*, *wys*; which forms are still retained in the dialects of South Wales; and *is* and *es* are not uncommon in North Wales. The verbs *canu* and *gwanu*, are often, by an anomaly, made to end in *t*; as, *cânt* for *canoer*.

The first and second persons plural have also their inflections like the imperfect tense, in *om* and *oç*, instead of *am* and *aç*, and sometimes *awç*; but the third person plural ends most usually in *ant*, and sometimes in *aint*.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Madawg—can deryw, DARVUAM o'i laith;

Can daerawd, DARVU gydymaith!

Cynzelw.

Madawg, since he is at an end, *we have perished* from his death;
Since he is laid in earth, *friendship has come to an end!*

Ni adwna Duw à WNATHOEZ.

Adage.

God will not undo what *he has done,*

CAWSANT genyd varn, nid advernyç byth,

Na thranc eu hoernyth, nac eu hirnyç. *M. ab Gwallter.*

They have received from thee a sentence, so that thou mayest never repeal,
Nor the term of their chilling nest, nor their lasting torment.

A RANWYS nêv á GAVAS,

Adage.

Who *has distributed* heaven *has obtained.*

Y mab ydoez,

A ANYDOEZ,

Dan ei nodau,

Mad. ab Gwallter.

The child was,

Having been born,

Under his tokens.

Tros y rhiw TORES yr haul

Wên bore wyneb araul.

Gro. Owain.

Over the cliff the sun *has spread out*

The smile of morn of blithsome countenance.

GWR à BERIS lloer llwry goleuni;

GWR à BERIS haul nid traul trengi;

I'r gwîr Zuw yz wyv yn erçi

—Tòri glâs evyn.

H. Voel.

He who *has caused* the moon to shed a light;

He who *has caused* the sun not consuming to dissolution;

To the true God I am imploring

—The breaking of the blue fetters.

CEINTUM gerz i Nêst cyn noi threngi;

Cant CANT ei moliant, mal Elivri!

E. ab Gwalçmai.

I have sung a lay to Nêst before her end was come;

A hundred *have sung* her praise, like Elivri.

Marçawg à gyrç y zinas,
A'i gwn gwynion, a'i gynr brâs,
Ni'th adwaen ni RYTHWELAS.

Taliesin.

Knight who is resorting to the city,
With his white dogs, and his large horns,
He knows thee not who *has not before seen thee*.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Ev an GWNAETHBWD ni megys dyzanedigion. *D. Zu.*

We have *been formed* as ones endowed with happiness.

Cors y Gedol—

Lle HILIWD llw o haelion,

Gro. Owain.

Cors y Gedol,

A place where a host of generous men *has been produced*.

CLAZWD mewn temyl à wnathoezid yno. *Brut. y Breninoz.*

He *was buried* in a temple that had been built there.

Pluperfect Tense.

ACTIVE.

Adeiliaswn, *I had built.* Adeiliasem, *we:*
Adeiliasit, *thou:* Adeiliasę, *you:*
Adeiliasai, *he:* Adeiliasent, *they:*

PASSIVE.

Adeiliasid, vi, di, ev, ni, çwi,
hwynt, *there had been built,*
me, thee, him, us, you, them,

This tense frequently has *a*, in the penultima, inflected into *y*; and sometimes the *e*, in the termination of the plural number, is also changed to the same letter; especially in the *Powysian Dialect*.

The second person singular is sometimes made to end in *ud*. This person is made to end sometimes in *oezit* and *oezud*, for *asit*.

This tense is often expressed by the perfect with *rhy* prefixed to the verb.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Yn an deçreu—

Rhyn PARASAI Duw heb zim eisieu.

M. ab Gwalçmai.

In our beginning—

Previously us God *had caused to be* without any want.

O briz,

O briz, o brizred,
Pan ym digoned,
O vlawd daned,
O zwvyr tòn nawved,
A'm SWYNASAI Math. *Taliesin.*

Of earth, of earthly course,
When I was made to exist,
Of the spreading bloom,
Of the water of the ninth wave,
Me *had* Math *protected with spells.*

Byzinoz Cadwaladyr cadyr y deuent;
Rhyzyrçavwynt Cymry, cād á wnäent;
Cād anolaith RHYZYSGYRÇASENT. *Golyzan.*

The hosts of Cadwaladyr powerfully they would come;
Previously the Cymry would be rising, a battle they would give;
A battle of no half carnage *had they been previously hastening to.*

Llawenâu á wnaethant o angeu y brenin à GYNNHEYRNASASAI. *Brut y Breninoz.*
They did rejoice for the death of the king who *had theretofore reigned.*

Y demyl hòno RYWNAETHOEZ ev yn anrhydez i Ianii Bifrontis. *G. ab Arthur.*
That temple *he had constructed* in honour to Janii Bifrontis.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Sirian SENYSID;
Bedw ar ei vawr vryd,
Bu hwyr GWISGYSID. *Taliesin.*

The cherry-tree *had been reproached*;
The birch full of his great intention,
Late was it *he had been arrayed.*

First Future Tense.

ACTIVE.

Adeiliav, *I will build.* Adeiliwn, *we:*
Adeili, *thou:* Adeiliwç, *you:*
Adeilia, *he:* Adeiliant, *they:*

PASSIVE.

Adeilir, *there will be built.*
Adeilir, vi, di, ev, ni, çwi, hwynt.
I, thou, he, we, you, they, will be built.

This

This tense is also used generally for the present, except when that point of time is wanted to be precisely expressed.

The third person singular often ends in *if*; and it is very commonly used without the termination, leaving the verb in its radical form; as, *carif*, and *câr*, he will love. The vowel, if it is a broad one, in such a radical, may be inflected into another that constitutes its small sound; as, *llanw*, into *lleinw*, he will fill; *tro*, into *try*, he will turn; *rhôz*, into *rhyz*, he will give. Sometimes the ancients made it to end in *i*; as, *cedwi*, for *ceidw*, from *cadw*.

The passive verb is often made to end in *er*, like the present.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

A mi ZYSGOGANAV DYZAW etwa

Medrawd, ac Arthur modur tyrva.

Merzin.

And *I will foretel* that there *will come again*

Medrod, and Arthur the arrayer of a host.

ARÇAV arç i Zuw, ar zorau nêv

Na zoto Pedyr gloau,

— I'm lluzias.

Ein. ab Gwalçmai.

I will crave a boon of God, on the gates of heaven

That Peter may not place locks,

To hinder me.

Pan WNEL Duw dangaws ei varan,

DYZWYRE dy daered arnan.

Casnodyn.

When God *shall reveal* his presence

The house of earth *will be rising* over us.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

A orçvygo yma á GORONIR vty.

Adage.

Who shall have conquered here *will be crowned* above.

A çwidryn, o çAIR adrev,

Avreidiawl un diawl ond ev.

Gro. Owain.

And the vagabond, if at home he *shall be had*,

Unnecessary any devil but him.

Da

Da i ziriad ni ATER,
Namyn tristyd a fryder.

Llywarç Hen.

Property to the mischievous *will not be left*,
But sorrow and anxiety.

Second Future Tense.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Adeiliow, <i>I shall have built.</i>	Adeiliom, <i>we:</i>	Adeiliawr, vi, di, ev, ni, çwi,
Adeiliot, <i>thou:</i>	Adeilioç, <i>you:</i>	hwynt. <i>There shall be built,</i>
Adeilio, <i>he:</i>	Adeiliont, <i>they:</i>	<i>me, thou, he, us, you, them.</i>

This tense is not so much used in the indicative, as in the subjunctive, optative, and potential moods.

The second person singular also terminates in *yç*; and the third person plural in *wynt*.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Taled bawb tâl hyd y BO
Azewid à AZAWO.

Iolo Goç.

Let every one pay a payment as far as *there shall be*
A promise that *he shall have promised.*

Barz yman y mae
Ni gaint: à GANO
CANED; pan ZARVO
Sywedyz yn yd VO.

Taliesin.

A bard there is here
Who has not sung: what *he shall have to sing*,
Let him sing; when *he shall have finished*
An astrologer then *he may be.*

Da gwyr zewisaw ai DEWISO ev;
Gwr à gynnail nev ai NERTHAO.

M. ab Gwalçmai.

Well he knows to choose who *shall have chosen* him;
He that upholds heaven may *he be to strengthen* him.

Pan ZYVONT i'r gâd nid ymwadant;
Govynant i'r Saeson, py geisiysant.

Golyzan.

When *they shall have come* to the battle they will not deny themselves;
They will ask of the Saxons, what have they wanted.

Cyreivaînt

Cyreivaint á geif à GAFAO Zuw,
 Lle nis DIRMYCO,
 A nêv y nôs y trango. *Llevoed.*

Forgiveness he shall find that *shall have found* God,
 Where he *shall* not have contemned,
 And heaven on the night he may die.

Pa zyn bynag vYÇ,
 Pa gerz à VEDRYÇ,
 Gyd ag à NODYÇ
 Yn enwedig;

Dyred pan vYNYÇ,
 Croesaw pan ZELYÇ,
 A gwedi DELYÇ
 Tra vYNYÇ trîg. *D. ab Ieuan Dn.*

What person soever *thou mayest be*,
 What art *thou mayest be acquainted with*,
 Besides what *thou mayest point out*
 In particular;

Come when *thou shalt have a mind*,
 Welcome when *thou shalt have come*,
 And after *thou shalt have come*,
 Whilst *thou shalt have a mind*, tarry.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Pan zel Cadwaladyr—
 DILEAWR Saeson o dirion Brydain. *Merzin.*

When Cadwaladyr comes—
 The Saxons *shall be extirpated* from fair Britain.

Yn wir DYZEUAWR,
 A'i lu a'i longawr,
 A darv ysgwydawr. *Taliesin.*

In truth *there shall be caused to come*,
 With his host and his fleet,
 That shall put to flight the shield bearing ones.

Nid iawnder nid OESAUR. *Adage.*
 It is not equity where the *course of life shall not be completed*.

Gwynt

Gwynt gwaez vèni

GALWAWR Eryri.

Taliesin.

Peaks causing the wind to howl

*Eryri shall be called.*SECTION 6. *Of the various forms of Conjugation.*

There are many VARIETIES in the CONJUGATION of the VERBS, besides the INFLECTIONS, arising from two sources. One of these is the optional use or disuse of the PERSONAL PRONOUNS with the VERB; the other is when an AUXILIARY is used with the PRINCIPAL VERB; so that then the CONJUGATION takes the form of INFLECTION belonging to such an AUXILIARY, as explained in the *fourth section*.

These varieties of CONJUGATION run almost uniformly through the INDICATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, and POTENTIAL MOODS; it will be therefore sufficient to exhibit examples of the PRESENT TENSE of the former mood, as popularly expressed by the inflections of the FIRST FUTURE, as far as they may be concerned.

The insertion of the PRONOUNS with the VERB is optional in many instances; but when a discriminating EMPHASIS is necessary, it is by adding the PRONOUN that this is to be effected.

1. The PRONOUN may either precede or follow the VERB; and in the INDICATIVE it may do both. But, when there is a NEGATION, in that case one of them is omitted; and most usually the one that precedes: as—

ACTIVE.

Carav, *I love.*Carav vi, *I love.*Mi garav, *I love.*Myvi garav, *I love.*Mi garav vi, *I love.*Ni çarav, *I love not.*Ni çarav vi, *I love not.*Mi ni çarav, *I do not love.*Myvi nis carav, *I do not love.*Mi nis carav, *I do not love.*Nis carav, *I love not.*Nis carav vi, *I love not.*

PASSIVE.

E ym carer, *I am loved.*Ve ym carer vi, *I am loved.*Ve'm carer, *I am loved.*E ym carer vi, *I am loved.*Carer vi, *I am loved.*Ni ym carer, *I am not loved.*Mi ni çarer, *I am not loved.*Mi nis carer, *I am not loved.*Myvi ni çarer, *I am not loved.*Myvi nis carer, *I am not loved.*Ni çarer vi, *I am not loved.*Nis carer vi, *I am not loved.*

Q

2. When

2. When the PRONOUN precedes the VERB, the adverbial particle **A** is usually put between them, except when there is a NEGATIVE, or any other ADVERB, which assumes its place: as—

ACTIVE.

Mi á dalav, *I do pay.*
 Mi á dalav vi, *I do pay.*
 Myvi á dalav, *I do pay.*
 Mi ni thalav, *I do not pay.*
 Myvi ni thalav, *I do not pay.*
 Mi nis talav, *I do not pay.*

PASSIVE.

Mi á daler, *I am paid.*
 Myvi á daler, *I am paid.*
 Mi ni thaler, *I am not paid.*
 Mi nis taler, *I am not paid.*
 Myvi ni thaler, *I am not paid.*
 Myvi nis taler, *I am not paid.*

By altering the VERB in this form to end in the third person singular, all the other persons may be made to speak in that.

3. Of the auxiliary verbs, **BOD**, *to be*; **WYV** and **YDWYV**, *I am*; **SY** and **SYZ**, *is*; **OEZ** and **YDOEZ**, *was*; any one may precede the PRINCIPAL VERB, which then assumes the form of an ACTIVE PARTICIPLE; and a PRONOUN may optionally be put immediately before or after such an AUXILIARY; but when it is first an adverbial particle may be interposed; except there is a NEGATION or other ADVERB, and that immediately precedes the AUXILIARY: as—

AFFIRMATIVE.

Wyv yn somi, *I am disappointing.*
 Ydwyv yn tòri, *I am breaking.*
 Wyv vi yn noviaw, *I am swimming.*
 Ydwyv vi yn lledu, *I am expanding.*
 Mi wyv yn rhedeg, *I am running.*
 Myvi wyv yn galw, *I am calling.*
 Mi ydwyv yn cerzed, *I am walking.*
 Myvi ydwyv yn taraw, *I am striking.*
 Mi sy yn germain, *it is me that is screaming.*
 Mi syz yn sisial, *it is me that is whispering.*
 Myvi sy yn gwedyd, *it is me that is saying.*
 Myvi syz yn hela, *it is me that is hunting.*
 Mi á wyv yn bwyta, *I am eating.*
 Myvi á wyv yn peri, *I am causing.*
 Mi á ydwyv yn dàl, *I am holding.*
 Myvi á ydwyv yn govyn, *I am asking.*
 Mi y sy yn colli, *it is me that is losing.*
 Mi y syz yn gwellâu, *it is me that is mending.*
 Myvi y sy yn gosawd, *it is me that is placing.*
 Myvi y syz yn gorfen, *it is me that is completing.*

NEGATIVE.

Nid wyv yn somi.
 Nid ydwyv yn tòri.
 Nid wyv (vi) yn lledu.
 Nid ydwyv (vi) yn lledu.
 Mi nid wyv yn rhedeg.
 Myvi nid wyv yn galw.
 Mi nid ydwyv yn cerzed.
 Myvi nid ydwyv yn taraw.
 Nid mi sy yn germain.
 Nid mi syz yn sisial.
 Nid myvi sy yn gwedyd.
 Nid myvi syz yn hela.
 Mi nid wyv yn bwyta.
 Myvi nid wyv yn peri.
 Mi nid ydwyv yn dàl.
 Myvi nid ydwyv yn govyn.
 Nid mi y sy yn colli.
 Nid mi y syz yn gwellâu.
 Nid myvi y sy yn gosawd.
 Nid myvi y syz yn gorfen.

The

The PASSIVE FORM is omitted here, as it only requires to substitute the impersonal *ydys* and *ys*, for the personal VERB, and the possessive PRONOUN for the personal; as, *ydys yn vy somi*, a disappointing of me is carried on, or I am disappointed: or, we may change the terminations of the ACTIVE PARTICIPLES into *edig*, to produce it; as, *WYV YN SOMEDIG*, *I am disappointed*.

Verbs of various significations are given here, to avoid too much sameness, and to encrease the student's stock of words.

The first four of the above verbal forms may be made simple interrogations, by putting the adverbial A before them; as, *A WYV YN SOMI?* *am I disappointing?* All the others take *AI* before them, by which they are made discriminating interrogatives; as, *AI MI SYZ YN SISIAL?* *is it me that is whispering?*

4. Before the PERSONAL AUXILIARY VERBS any one of the adverbial particles *Y*, *YD*, *YZ*, *YR*, *YS*, may be used in the INDICATIVE MOOD; the PRINCIPAL VERB, in the form of an ACTIVE PARTICIPLE, preceding or following; except when a NEGATION is to be expressed, and in that case the NEGATIVE takes the place of the ADVERBIAL PARTICLE, when it is next to the AUXILIARY, whether it precedes the PRINCIPAL VERB or otherwise; but if the NEGATIVE is prefixed to the PRINCIPAL VERB, the auxiliary follows, and the adverbial particle is retained: as—

AFFIRMATIVE.

Yr wyv yn celu, *I am concealing.*
Yr ydwyv yn penodi, *I am appointing.*
Yr wyv vi yn ateb, *I am answering.*
Yr ydwyv vi yn ovni, *I am dreading.*
Yn barnu yz wyv, *judging I am.*
Yn yved yz wyv vi, *drinking am I.*
Yn medi yz ydwyv, *reaping I am.*
Yn malu yz ydwyv vi, *grinding am I.*

NEGATIVE.

Nid wyv yn celu.
Nid ydwyv yn penodi.
Nid wyv vi yn ateb.
Nid ydwyv vi yn ovni.
Yn barnu nid wyv.
Yn yved nid wyv vi.
Yn medi nid ydwyv.
Yn malu nid yd wyv vi.

Nid yn codi yr wyv, *not rising am I.*
Nid yn tyllu yr wyv vi, *not boring am I.*
Nid yn methu yr ydwyv, *not failing am I.*
Nid yn dysgu yr ydwyv vi, *not learning am I.*

5. The PRINCIPAL VERB being of the INFINITIVE MOOD, present tense, the AUXILIARY may precede or follow it, with or without the

PRONOUNS, observing that in following, one of the ADVERBIAL PARTICLES, *y, yz, yr*, is to be interposed, when the AUXILIARY is a PERSONAL VERB; and *A*, when any other AUXILIARY is used. But if a NEGATION is to be expressed, one of the negatives, *ni, nid, nis*, takes the place of such a PARTICLE; or otherwise, the negative *nid* may precede the PRINCIPAL VERB.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Priodi yr wyv, *marrying I am.*
 Palu yz wyv vi, *digging I am.*
 Hëu yr ydwyv, *sowing I am.*
 Llenwi yr ydwyv vi, *filling I am.*
 Sòri y byzwyv, *growing sulky I be.*
 Camu á wnav, *bend I do.*
 Tavlu á allav, *throw I can.*
 Gallav droi, *I can turn.*
 Gwnav vi brynu, *I will purchase.*
 Mi vedrav seuthu, *I know how to shoot.*
 Mi allav vi doi, *I can cover.*
 Mi á allav laz, *I am able to kill.*

NEGATIVE.

Priodi nid wyv.
 Nid palu yz wyv vi.
 Hëu nid ydwyv.
 Nid llenwi yr ydwyv vi.
 Sori ni byzwyv.
 Camu ni wnav.
 Tavlu ni allav.
 Nis gallav droi.
 Ni wnav brynu.
 Ni vedrav seuthu.
 Ni allav vi doi.
 Mi ni allav laz.

It may be directed generally, that when any one of the characteristics, which denote the SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE, or POTENTIAL MOOD, is to be expressed, the ADVERBS used for that purpose take the same position and are governed by the same rules, as are above laid down, for the forming of a negative.

6. The foregoing form of the VERB in the INFINITIVE MOOD may be expressed by the aid of PREPOSITIONS; more especially *I, to, or for*; *AM, about, for*; *AR, upon*; *GWEDI, after*: as—

Rhaid yw i mi dalu, *necessary is it for me to pay.*
 Rhaid imi alw, *I must call.*
 Gwell i mi dewi, *better for me to be silent.*
 Dôs i geisiaw, *go to fetch.*
 Wyv yn myned i rodiaw, *I am going to take a walk.*
 Wyv am vyned, *I am for going.*
 Wyv ar vedyr, *I am upon intending.*
 Wyv wedi marw, *I am after dying, I am dead.*
 Wyv wedi darvod, *I am after finishing, I have done.*

SECTION 7. *Of the Syntax of the Verb.*

For the sake of shewing the construction in the examples of the rules of syntax, there are figures affixed to the three principal parts of the sentences; that is, to the SUBJECT, or nominative case, 1 is joined; to the ATTRIBUTE, or verb, 2; and to the OBJECT, or accusative case, 3 is put.

The VERB must agree with its SUBJECT, or nominative case, in PERSON; and also in NUMBER, except when a PRIMITIVE VERB occurs, which may be used with a SINGULAR and a PLURAL indifferently.

EXAMPLES.

Rhived syr syrthiasant² yn nghrau³. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Numerous as the stars *they fell* in blood.

Dy wlechau¹ rîv dail³ OEZYNT². *Gro. Owain.*

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves *they were*.

Yr Aber Teivi tew³ oez² brain¹ uç ben,
Yni döed perçen parçus gyvrain. *Einion ab Gwgan.*

In Aber Teivi thick *were* ravens over head,
So that there was obscured the lord of an honoured host.

Holl gelvyzydau byd¹ SY YN BYZINAW² i'm bron³;
Canys gwn à vu, ac à vyz rhagllaw. *Taliesin.*

All the sciences of the world *be assembling* into my bosom;
For I know that has been, and that will be in future.

HANDOEZ² dy açoz¹——

O eçen³ lawen wrth lev a gwys. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Thy lineages *be originated*——

From a gladsome stem ready at the cry and summons.

Atborion³ vyz² Brython¹ pan zyorvyn'. *Golyzan.*

Off-casts *will be* the Britons when they have conquered.

The VERB may precede or follow the OBJECT, the SUBJECT being implied by the TERMINATION of the VERB: as—

Gwollyçav² vy nhâd³,
Vy Nuw³, vy neirthiad³. *Taliesin.*

I will adore my Father,
My God, my strength.

The

The SUBJECT, the ATTRIBUTE, or VERB, and the OBJECT, may interchangeably invert their order. Thus, whether the SUBJECT precedes the VERB or the contrary, the OBJECT may follow them in either order immediately; and so may the VERB. The OBJECT may also precede, with as much propriety as the SUBJECT; but in either, an adverbial FORMATIVE PARTICLE is often interposed next to the VERB.

—Mawr erysi¹

A vyz² yn Mhrydain³, ac ni'm¹ dorbi².

Merzin.

—Great wonders

Will be in Britain, and I shall not be concerned.

Dy wlezau¹ riv dail³ oezynt².

Gro. Owain.

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves they were.

Rhoed² Duw¹ i'm adwez³ iawnwez yno!

Gro. Owain.

May God grant me a refuge befitting there!

Cwithau y seinniau¹ synioç² am dangnev³.

M. Dwygraig.

You too the saints, may you be meditating about tranquillity.

Ni'm gatwy² Rhên¹ yn rhan vazeu³!

M. ab Gwalçmai.

May the Creator not leave me in the discarded portion!

The order of the above sentences may be transposed, without altering the sense, many different ways; as these examples will shew:

Mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á vyz, ac ni'm dorbi.

Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á vyz yn Mhrydain.

Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain á vyz.

Yn Mhrydain y byz mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.

Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, y byz mawr erysi.

Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á vyz.

Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi á vyz, ac ni'm dorbi.

Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á vyz.

Byz yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi.

Byz yn Mhrydain mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, byz yn Mhrydain mawr erysi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á vyz yn Mhrydain.

Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á vyz.

Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain y byz mawr erysi.

Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain mawr erysi á vyz.

The

The SUBJECT may be separated from the VERB and the OBJECT:
as—

I'rh lu di¹, divri, divryç, gwynoleu,
Ar y llaw zœeu ym³ lleâyç² ! *M. ab Gwallter.*

Among thy host, solemn, immaculate, gloriously bright,
On the right hand station thou me !

Ni çollir², o'i thîr¹, nac o'i thewdor annez¹,
Troedvez³—— *Llywelyn Varz.*

There shall not be lost, from her land, nor from her thickly spread
inhabitancy

A foot.

Cafwyv², o ioli Crîst, Celi cêd,
Cafael yn azev Nâv nêv nozed³. *Ll. P. Moç.*

May I have, from adoring Christ, the treasure of the Mysterious one,
To obtain in the mansion of the Lord of heaven a refuge.

Cwilia² ev¹ yr uçelion,
A môr, a thîr am wyrth Iôn³. *Gro. Owain.*

He will explore the high places,
And sea, and land, for the wonders of the Supreme.

Am ei rozion³,
A'i 'madrozion³,
Hoew wr cyvion¹,
Hîr y covier² ! *Gro. Owain.*

For his presents,
And his conversations,
The lively and righteous man,
Long shall he be remembered !

The adverb of simple interrogation, which is A, immediately pre-
cedes a verb of the indicative mood of all persons and tenses.

A wyzosti^{2,1}——
Py³ peris parwyd
Rhwnng dyn ac anwyd ?

Dost thou know who caused a partition
Between man and the cold ?

The

The discriminating interrogative *AI* requires the formative particle *a* to be interposed between it and the verb, in the indicative mood; or a negative to that verb, or a pronoun; or else a verb of the infinitive mood, followed by *y*, *yz*, or *yr*, may supply that place as a principal verb, with an auxiliary coming after it: as—

Ai ymovyn yz yç a'i gilyz am zywedyd o hanov hyn? W. Salesbury.
Do you enquire one of the other on account of my having said this?

CHAPTER II. OF PREPOSITIONS.

The **PREPOSITION** is a kind of **OFFICIAL AGENT**, in the form of a **VERB** of the third person singular, and serving to mark, or to signify, the state and reference, which other words and expressions, may have as to each other. Thus, for every connection, restriction, distinction, opposition, or stress, that may be formed in the mind, as to the object of the idea, so many different means must be used to express them; and these means are the **PREPOSITIONS**, which perform such offices, according to the various abstract meanings they possess themselves.

The **PREPOSITIONS** are of two classes, the **SIMPLE**, and those that are **COMPOUNDED** with **PRONOUNS**.

SECTION 1. *Of the Simple Prepositions.*

The following is a list of the **PREPOSITIONS**:

Aç,	<i>by, hard by, close upon.</i>	Cyn,	<i>before.</i>
Allan,	<i>out; henceforth.</i>	Er,	<i>for.</i>
Am,	<i>round, about; for, on account of.</i>	Erbyn,	<i>against.</i>
Amgylç,	<i>round about, about.</i>	Erys,	<i>from, since.</i>
Ar,	<i>on, upon; of.</i>	Gor,	<i>over.</i>
At,	<i>to, close to.</i>	Goris,	<i>below.</i>
Can,	<i>with.</i>	Goruç,	<i>above.</i>
Cer,	<i>by.</i>	Goruwç,	<i>above.</i>
Cervyz,	<i>by.</i>	Goruwçben,	<i>over-head.</i>
Cyd,	<i>with.</i>	Gwedi,	<i>after.</i>
Cyda,	<i>with.</i>	Gwrth,	<i>in opposition.</i>
Cydag,	<i>with.</i>	Heb,	<i>without.</i>
Cyverbyn,	<i>over against.</i>	Heblaw,	<i>beside.</i>
Cylç,	<i>about.</i>	Heibio,	<i>by, past.</i>

Hwnt,

Hwnt,	yonder.	Tros,	over; for.
Hyd,	as far as, to, along; over.	Trosoz,	over.
I,	to, into; for.	Trwoz,	through.
Iz,	to, into.	Trwy,	through.
Is,	below.	Tu,	on the side.
Islaw,	below.	Tua,	toward.
Iso,	below.	Tuag,	toward.
Isod,	below.	Tuagat,	toward.
Maes,	out.	Uç,	above.
Med,	till; towards.	Uço,	above.
Mewn,	within.	Uçod,	above.
O,	out, out of; from.	Uwç,	above.
Oc,	out, out of; from.	Uwçben,	over head.
Oz,	out of, from.	Uwçlaw,	above.
Ozeutu,	from about; about.	Ymhlith,	among.
Ozi,	out of.	Ymysg,	among.
Oziallan,	from without.	Yn,	in; at.
Oziam,	from about.	Ynghyd,	together.
Oziamgylç,	from about.	A dan,	under, from under.
Oziar,	from off; above.	Ar du,	on the side.
Ozivewn,	from within.	Ar hyd,	along.
Oziwrth,	from by.	Ar lawr,	down.
Ovewn,	from within.	Ar led,	abroad.
Parth,	on the side.	Ar ol,	after, behind.
Peuparth,	on both sides.	Cer bron,	in presence.
Peutu,	about.	Cer llaw,	at hand.
Plegid,	because.	I vaes,	out.
Rhag,	before, against.	I vewn,	into.
Rhagblaen,	forward.	I wrth,	in opposition.
Rhagbron,	in presence.	O beutu,	from about; about.
Rhagwyneb,	forward.	O blaid,	because.
Rhwng,	between.	O blegid,	because.
Rhy,	over, in excess.	O blith,	from among.
Tan,	under.	Oc y tu draw,	from the further side.
Tanoz,	beneath.	O dan,	under, from under.
Tra,	beyond.	O du,	from beside; by the side.
Traç,	beside, hard by.	O du allan,	from outside.
Trag,	by, in succession.	O du draw,	from yonder side.
Traw,	yonder.	O du vewn,	from within side.
Traws,	over.	O du hwnt,	from the further side.

O du yma,	<i>from this side.</i>	Tu ag at,	<i>towards.</i>
O zeutu,	<i>from about ; about.</i>	Tu blaen,	<i>before.</i>
O vaes,	<i>from out.</i>	Tu cevyn,	<i>behind.</i>
O vlaen,	<i>from before ; before.</i>	Tu draw,	<i>other side, beyond.</i>
O gil,	<i>from behind.</i>	Tu hwnt,	<i>beyond.</i>
O gylç,	<i>from about ; about</i>	Tu yma,	<i>this side.</i>
O'r tu allan,	<i>from the outside.</i>	Tu yna,	<i>that side.</i>
O'r tu draw,	<i>from the further side.</i>	Tu yn ol,	<i>behind.</i>
O'r tu hwnt,	<i>from the further side.</i>	Uç ben,	<i>over head.</i>
O'r tu yma,	<i>from this side.</i>	Uwç ben,	<i>over head.</i>
O'r tu yna,	<i>from that side.</i>	Yn mhlith,	<i>among.</i>
Parth â,	<i>towards.</i>	Yn mysg,	<i>among.</i>
Parth ag at,	<i>towards.</i>	Yn nghyd,	<i>together.</i>

EXAMPLES.

AM Wenhwyvar

Gwn drais galar

GAN draws guli !

*G. ab M. ab Davyz.**For* Gwenhwyvar

I know the oppression of sorrow

With untoward pining !

Gnawd diogelwç AM hywil.

*Adage.*Security reigns *about* the watchful.

Ing AR zyn eang AR Zuw.

*Adage.*What is strait *on* man is ample *on* God.

A vo da GAN Zuw ys dir.

*Adage.*What shall seem good *with* God is certain.

Ni hyna hawl ER ei hoedi.

*Adage.*A claim will not grow old *for* its being delayed.

Gnawd rhygas WEDI rhyserç.

*Adage.*Common is extreme hate *after* extreme fondness.

Ni byz za GAN Zuw ei didoli :

Na bo didawl Nêst : nev boed eizi !

*Ein. ab Gwalçmai.*It will not seem good *with* God to separate her :

Be Nest not separated : heaven be her's !

Un vath â llong AR geuvor,
 HEB raf, HEB hwyl, HEB angor,
 Ydyw ieuanc HEB gynghor.

Aneurin.

Similar to a ship *on* the main sea,
Without rope, *without* sail, *without* anchor,
 Is a youth *without* council.

Gwae ev â gynnyz
 Gogan a çelwyz,
 CYN ei elorwyz
 Onis gogela.

Taliesin.

Woe to him that accumulates
 Slander and falsehood,
Before his lying on the bier,
 If he does not beware.

Crist á zaeth i'r byd
 I amlenwi nev AMGYLC Nav uçel,
 A golles angel anghelvyzav.

Blezyn Varz.

Christ did come *into* the world
 To fill heaven *on all sides about* the Lord supreme,
 That was lost by an angel the most indiscreet.

No Grufuz——

A DAN sêr ni byz, ac ni bu, un well,
 Vawr glôd, bell, diballu.

Einion Wan.

Than Grufuz,
Beneath the stars there will not be, and there has not been, one better,
 Of great fame, far extending, uninterrupted.

Mor hylithyr â dwr HYD asbant.

Adage.

As aptly gliding as water *along* the eaves.

A çludaw ei hawl ei çlôd á he
 HYD y daeräawd haul, HYD y dwyre.

Ll. P. Moç.

With conveying her demerits her fame will be shed
Far as the sun declines, *far as* he rises.

Cedwyr o DU myr, o DU morlan,

Uçel yn cadw eu rhyvel nid ymgelan'.

Llywelyn Varz.

Warriors *by the side* of waters, *by the side* of the sea-brink,
 Eminently supporting their war they will not secrete themselves.

I'th wenwlad——

Ener, GYDA thi yno,

V'ynad ben, vy enaid bo!

Dav. y Coed.

To thy blest abode,

Lord, *along with* thee there,

My supreme judge, my soul may it be!

Trydyz dyz dozyw o zivant.

Casnodyn.

The third day he came *from* absence.

Uç nev, is nev, nid gwledig namyn ev.

Taliesin.

Above heaven, *below* heaven, there is no sovereign but him.

WRTH à vyno Dŵ dim ni ellir.

Adage.

Against what God wills nothing can be done.

Ni obwyll o Zuw zifyz.

Llevoed.

The infidel will not think *of* God.

MEWN nev bu, MEWN y byz, MEWN y mae etwa. *Taliesin.*

In heaven he has been, *in* he will be, *in* he is yet.

Gwae vy llaw llam RYM tyngid!

Llywarc Hen.

Woe my hand the step *to me* decreed!

Calon WRTH galon.

Gair Beirz Dyved.

Heart *to* heart.

Anturiwn, hwyliwn heli a thônau,

A thynwn VED an rhi.

Casnodyn.

We will venture, we will traverse the brine and waves,
And we will draw *towards* our lord.

Gwelais Lywelyn——

A llinyn AR dyn AR DU celain,

A llinon RHAG bron RHAG bro Eurgain. *Ein. ab Gwgan.*

I saw Llywelyn,

With string *on* a stretch *on the direction* of a corpse,

And an ashen shaft *before* the breast *against* the region of Eurgain.

RHAG angeu ni thycia fo.

Adage.

Against death it will not avail to flee.

Owain

Owain ab Madawg—

Arlleng torv RHAG twrv cammawn,

Val twrv ebyr YN llyr llawn.

Cynzelw.

Owain son of Madog,

The bulwark of a host *against* the tumult of combat,

Like the tumult of water-outlets *in* full flood.

Pawb YN llosgwrn ei henvon.

Adage.

Every body *at* the tail of his cow of procession.

I Wenzyz y dywedav

Oes TRAG oes; dysgoganav

WEDI Cadwaladyr, Cyndav.

Merzin.

To Gwenzyz I will declare

Age *after* age; I predict

After Cadwaladyr, Cyndav.

Gwir TROS byth YN yr un-man.

Adage.

Truth *for* ever *in* the same place.

Fwyr DRA fwyr dra llwyr, dra Lloegyr vethlu;

Frawz DRA frawz dra çawz, dra çynhenu;

Frwst DRA frwst dra thrwst trethau o Lundain,

Traethadur Prydain, wyv yn prydu. *G. Bryçeiniawg.*

Flight *before* flight most complete, while foiling of England;

Impulse *before* impulse of extreme toil, while contending;

Bustle *before* bustle of the extreme noise of tributes *from* London,

I, the reciter of Britain, am singing.

O dywedeisi air arwecry HEB porth,

PARTH eurgolovyn Cymry,

Diwygav, bonav hyny.

Ph. Brydyz.

If I have spoken over foolishly *without* support,

Towards the golden pillar of the Welsh,

I will make amends, I will publish that.

Byth AM walç rhwyzvalç RHYN doeth trais galar:

Bu traws golovyn cyvoeth!

Blezyn Varz.

Ever *for* the hawk freely towering *over* us is come the oppression of grief:

He has been the froward pillar of dominion!

RHYM goreu angeu angen orzwy drais,

AM draws vab Goronwy!

Blezyn Varz.

Over *me* death has caused the oppression of the cruelty of fate,

For the froward son of Goronwy!

SECTION

SECTION 2. *Of Pronominal Prepositions.*

There are several of the PREPOSITIONS that admit of COMBINATION with the PERSONAL PRONOUNS; and to which I have given the name of PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS.

The PREPOSITIONS that undergo such a combination are these, *am, ar, at, er, heb, dar, hyd, i, iz, han, hon, can, o, oz, tan, tros, trwy, oziar, ozitan, rhag, rhwng, wrth, yn.*

The following list, divided into three classes, explains the form of such COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS; the first of which is given through the different persons, to shew the terminations, wherein all the others of the first class agree.

CLASS 1.

*Singular.*Amdanav, *about me.*Amdanat, *about thee.*Amdano^t, *about him, it.*Amdani, *about her.**Plural.*

Amdanom, amdanam†, amdanant†:

Amdanoç, amdanawç†:

{ Amdanynt, amdanu†, amdanazu†,
amdanazynt†:Arnav, *upon me.*Darnav, *upon me.*Atav, *to me.*Ohonav, *out of me.*Oziarnav, *from off me.*Tanav, *under me.*Ozitanav, *from under me.*

CLASS 2.

This differs from the above only in the first and second persons singular, which terminate in *ov* and *ot*, or *yv* and *yt*, instead of *av* and *at*: as follows—

Erov, erzov, erzwyyv, *for my account.*Hebov, *without me.*Hebzov, hebzwyyv, *without me.*Hydov, *along or over me.*Hydzov, hydzwyyv, *along or over me.*Hanov, *of me.*Honov, *of me, from me.*

* The ancients sometimes used *Amdenyw* for the third person singular of all genders.

O hanov, *out of me.*
 O honov, *out of me.*
 Canthov, cantov, canzov, canthwyv, *with me.*
 Canov¹, *with me.*
 Oziganthov, oziganthwyv, *from my possession.*
 Oziganov, *from my possession.*
 Wrthov, wrthwyv, *by me.*
 Oziwrthov, oziwrthwyv, *from by me.*
 Ozuçtov, *from over me.*
 Trosov, *over me, for me.*
 Trostov, *over me, instead of me.*
 Trwov, *through me.*
 Trwyzov, trwyzwyv, *through me.*
 Rhagov, rhagzwyv, *against me, from me.*
 Rhyngov, rhyngzwyv, *against me, from me.*
 Ynov, *in me.*
 Ynzov, ynthov, yntov, *in me.*
 Eizov, *in my possession.*

CLASS 3.

This only consists of the preposition *i*, *to*, joined to the several persons: as—

Imi, <i>to me.</i>	Ini, <i>to us.</i>
Iti, <i>to thee.</i>	Içwi, <i>to you.</i>
Izo, <i>to him, or it.</i>	Izynt, <i>to them.</i>
Izi, <i>to her.</i>	Izuz†, izu†, <i>to them.</i>

The FIRST and SECOND PERSONS, in both numbers, are often contracted thus—*imi*, *im'*; *iti*, *it'*; *ini*, *in'*; *içwi*, *iç'*.

When the PRONOUN requires to be emphatically expressed, it is added after the PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS of Class 1 and Class 2: And those of Class 3 are thus formed, *i mi*, *i ti*, *izo ve*, *izo vo*, *izi hi*, *i ni*, *i çwi*, *izynt hwy*, *izynhw*.

EXAMPLES.

Cnud a çnud á vud AMDANADUZ. Gwalçmai.
 Skulk after skulk hover around them.

¹ This has its vowels often inflected; as, *cenyv*, *cenyd*, *cenyw*, *cenym*, *cenyç*, and *cenynt*.

Gnawd ym rhi ruzveirz o varau,
A rhozi rhuzwisg AMDANAN.

Cynzelw.

Congenial to my chief a retinue of ruddy bards,
And to give a ruddy garment *about us*.

Hiraeth a'm dug AMDENYW;
Er ys mis eres vy myw!

D. ab Gwilym.

Grief has taken hold of me *about him*;
For this month it is a wonder that I live.

Hoedlvyrion haelion hil Blezynt,
Trwm ARNAV eu lletgynt!

Llywelyn Varz.

The short-lived ones and generous progeny of Blezynt,
Heavy *upon me* their destiny!

Pawb ys ovnawg
Rhag eu savnau,
Yn disgyrnu
Dannez ARNU.

G. ab yr Ynad Coç.

Every one is fearful of their jaws, snarling with their teeth *upon them*.

Pam na zoi di ATAV, neu vi ATAD?

Gwilym Zu.

Why wilt thou not come *to me*, or *me to thee*?

A dyz brawd y daw ev ATAM ni yma.

Taliesin.

And on the day of doom he will come *to us* here.

Nid av ATAZYNT, GANTHYNT ni byzav,
Ni cyvarçav vi Goglez.

Taliesin.

I will not go *to them*, *with them* I will not be,
I will not greet the North.

A dyryz ei vuz i veirz proestlawn;
A dyran ATAN; ATAW yz awn.

Cynzelw.

And he will give his bounty to tuneful bards;
And he will share *towards us*; *to him* we will go.

Daeth Crist i'r byd—
EROM, heb ymommez.

G. ab yr Ynad Coç.

Christ came into the world,
For our sake, without refusing himself.

Ti HEBOV nid hebu oez tau;

Mi HEBOD ni hebav innau.

Cynzelw.

Thou without me no converse was to thee;

I without thee I also do not converse.

Bendith Duw GENWÇ, gynreinion!

Cynzelw.

The blessing of God with you, foremost men of spears!

—Gwedi car dilain,

Llawer cov CANTHUZ á zicwain.

Seisyll.

After the fallen friend,

Many a sigh with them will happen.

CENYD, Ri Celi, culwyz, cywir, mawr—

Cafwyt nev!

Davvz y Coed.

Of thee, Lord of Mystery, source of prosperity, just and great,

May I obtain heaven!

Gwyth ysgor tra mor, tra Menai,

Gwlyz elvyz elwais o HONAI,

Tra vu Owain mawr a'i mezai.

Cynzelw.

The security against violence beyond sea, beyond Menai,

The genial region I gathered benefit from it,

While Owain the Great has been who owned it.

Myneiç dyçnud val bleiziawr,

O gyvranc IZUZ a'u gwizianawr.

Taliesin.

Monks sculk together like wolves,

From an occasion to them with their hags.

Dybryd yn, veirz byd, bod daiar ARNO,

AC ARNAN ei alar!

Ll. P. Moç.

Melancholy to us, bards of the world, there being earth upon him,

And upon us his mourning!

Caer Sidi—

A'r fynawn frwythlawn yssyz OZUÇTI,

Ys hwegaç no'r gwin gwyn y llyn YNDI.

Taliesin.

Caer Sidi,

And the fruitful fountain that is over it,

Sweeter than the white wine is the liquid in it,

S

Deuzeg

Deuzeg meib Israel,
A thair mam izu,
ONAZU y doeth rhâd,
A geisidyz mād.

Taliesin.

The twelve sons of Israel,
And three mothers *to them*,
From them there came a blessing,
That is sought of the good.

Gwyc yz aeth traws benaeth TROSTUZ,
Gwrz eisor eisillyz Grufuz.

Cynzelw.

Gallantly went the forward chieftain *over them*,
Ardent like the progeny of Grufuz.

GWRTHYV ni bo trist, Crist, creadur! *Ll. P. Moç.*

With me, Christ, be not a creature sad!

Owain ab Madawg—
I WRTHYD na'm gwrthod;
O'm boz ni byzav HEBOD.

Cynzelw.

Owain son of Madog,
To be *by thee* refuse me not;
From my will I will not be *without thee*.

SECTION 3. *Syntax of the Prepositions.*

The SIMPLE PREPOSITION governs the NOUN, or PRONOUN, which comes after it in the OBJECTIVE CASE, or to which anything is expressed to be connected: as, DAIONI I ZYN, *goodness to man*; TÔ AR Y TY, *a roof on the house*.

Several PREPOSITIONS may be used in the same SENTENCE, with an intention of shewing one or many relations of things, with respect to each other: as, ER LLES I TI DY HUN, PERAV I TI DEWI RHAG Y CANLYNIAD, *for a benefit to thee thyself, I enjoin to thee silence for fear of the consequence*.

The PRONOMINAL PREPOSITIONS include within themselves, in consequence of their combination, the government, or connection, denoted to subsist by using the simple prepositions with the nouns and pronouns: as, AED HON ATO, *let this female go to him*; NEIDIA DROSTO, *jump over it*; PWYSA ARNO, *press upon it*.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER III. ADVERBS.

SECTION 1. *Of the general Adverbs of Quality.*

The ADVERBS may be properly arranged under TWO DIVISIONS; one comprehending such as acquire an adverbial character by a REGULAR FORMATION; and in the other division are to be ranked such words as are ASSUMED to be ADVERBS, without having undergone a change of their original structure, by any addition of the adverbial characteristics.

All WORDS that are resolved into the form of ADJECTIVES are susceptible of being preceded by the general FORMATIVE ADVERBS, of the first division: and, it is by the FORMATIVES, so connected with ADJECTIVES, that the ADVERBS of QUALITY, and of the MANNER incidental to any action or thing, are more especially constituted.

These regular ADVERBS are capable of the same degrees of COMPARISON as the ADJECTIVES, and by the same characteristic forms.

The FORMATIVE ADVERBS, already mentioned, are certain ADVERBIAL WORDS, which are of universal use, like the corresponding adverbs, given as their significations, are in English; and are applied in like manner to QUALIFY ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS. Those ADVERBIAL WORDS are—

CAN, *equally.*

GO, *in a degree; rather, or pretty.*

IAWN, *rightly, or very.*

MOR, *so, as.*

NI, NA, *no, not.*

PUR, *purely, or very.*

RHY, *too, or over.*

YN*, *in the state of.*

All these precede the ADJECTIVES, or the other ADVERBS, which they qualify, except IAWN, which follows them, most generally.

* The frequent use of this agent constitutes one of the leading peculiarities of the Welsh language: before a noun it is the preposition *in*, and it also reduces them to a kind of adverbial state, in many forms of expression; before a verb it turns it into a participle; and by its preceding an adjective an adverb is formed, and that too in many cases, as with the nouns particularly, where no such discrimination is made in other languages.

There is also a class of ADVERBS, which may be called AUXILIARY FORMATIVES, being certain particles, or elementary words, used to give form to a phrase, without possessing in themselves an obvious signification, and being often mere expletives: And, these are—

A, AI, AR, AS, Y, YD, YZ, YR, YS, E, EV, EVE, VE.

EXAMPLES.

Am vaes Trev Galw lys torv emys ein glyw

A glywir YN HYSBYS;

Twrv gawr gorwyzawr goçwys,

Mal twrv torredwynt am brys.

Seisyll.

Around the field of Trev Galw court the troop of horses of our leader
Will be *signally* heard;

A tumult of the shout of a cavalcade half involved in sweat,

Like the tumult of a hurricane about a forest.

Peunyz cylç elvyz haul á hwyliā;

YN UÇEL ozuçom y lleuvera.

Taliesin.

Daily the circle of the elements the sun revolves;

High above us it does illume.

Erioed ym dyvu dyval drêth angau

YN ZIAU ziameth!

Llywelyn Varz.

Ever has there been to me the constant tribute of death

Unerringly certain!

SECTION 2. *Of the Absolute Adverbs.*

The second division of ADVERBS are such words as originate from one of those subtle movements, of which there are many examples, in the mechanism of language; and of which the mind can scarcely trace the progress; so that we are therefore contented with considering the use of certain WORDS as ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS to be resulting merely from an ASSUMPTION of that character.

But there are many of the ABSOLUTE ADVERBS whose formation is to be traced to an elision of the adverbial sign YN, and often of an antecedent AUXILIARY VERB, so that the simple ADJECTIVES assume

sume their functions. This, however, scarcely ever occurs, except when an ADVERB begins the phrase, or sentence: as, in this verse—

“ HAWZ yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.”

Easy is it to say yonder see you Snowdon.

Which may be also expressed thus—

YN HAWZ yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.

YN HAWZ mae dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.

YN HAWZ y dywedir dacw'r Wyzva.

Mae YN HAWZ dywedyd dacw'r Wyzva.

The ABSOLUTE ADVERBS being of various characters, it will be convenient to distribute them into the several classes generally adopted by grammarians; that is to say, those relative to Number, Order, Position, Time, Comparison, Quantity, Doubt, Interrogation, Affirmation, Negation, and Interjection.

1. ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

These are formed by affixing either GWAITH, *time*; TRO, *turn*, or PLYG, *fold*, as a termination to any proposed NUMERAL; but WAITH is the most usual affix: as, UNWAITH, *once*; DWYWAITH, *twice*; CANWAITH, *a hundred times*; MILCANWAITH, *a hundred thousand times*: again, UNTRO, *in one turn*; DEUDRO, *in two turns*; and, UNPLYG, *in one-fold*; DEUBLYG, *two-fold*; TRIFLYG, *three-fold*.

EXAMPLES.

Awen bêr, wiwber ei waith,

Oez i Selyv, zisalw; EILWAITH

Ve gant Gân—y Caniadau.

Gro. Owain.

A sweet muse, transcendently sweet his work,

There was to Solomon, without debasement; a *second time*

He sang the Song——of Songs.

Pe cait, o dre' mangre'r mwg,

O'th wiw-wlad UNWAITH olwg,

Cait ieçyd.——

L. Morris.

If thou shouldest have, from the town that is the seat of smoke,

Of thy more worthy country *once* a sight,

Thou wouldest have health.

2. ADVERBS

2. ADVERBS OF ORDER.

These are commonly constructed by setting *YN* before the proposed ORDINAL NUMBER; and also before the usual terms of succession: as, *YN GYNTAV*, *first*; *YN AIL*, *secondly*; *YN OLAV*, *lastly*; *YN ZIWEZAV*, *finally*. But as it is equally common to omit the adverbial characteristic *YN*, so that all the ORDINALS, become of the division of ABSOLUTE ADVERBS, it may be useful to exhibit a series of NUMBERS, in their several capacities, taking notice that those of the first column are used as nouns and adjectives; and each of the other two in the three-fold capacities of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

<i>Absolute Numbers.</i>	<i>Numerals.</i>	<i>Ordinals.</i>
1 UN	Unwaith	Unved
2 DAU	Dwywaith	Deuved
3 TRI	Teirgwaith	Trived
4 PEDWAR	Pedeirgwaith	Pedwarved
5 PUMP	Pumwaith	Pummed
6 CWEÇ	Cwegwaith	Cweçved
7 SAITH	Seithwaith	Seithved
8 WYTH	Wythwaith	Wythved
9 NAW	Nawgwaith	Nawved
10 DEG	Degwaith	Degved.
11 UNARZEG	Unarzegwaith	Unarzegved
12 DEUARZEG	Deuarzegwaith	Deuarzegved
13 TRIARZEG	Teirarzegwaith	Triarzegved
14 PEDWARARZEG	Pedeirarzegwaith	Pedeirarzegved
15 PYMTHEG	Pymthegwaith	Pymthegved
16 UNARBYMTHEG	Unarbymthegwaith	Unarbymthegved
17 DEUARBYMTHEG	Dwyarbymthegwaith	Deuarbymthegved
18 TRIARBYMTHEG	Teirarbymthegwaith	Triarbymthegved
19 PEDWARARBYMTHEG	Pedeirarbymthegwaith	Pedwararbymthegved
20 UGAIN, UGAINT	Ugeinwaith	Ugeinved
30 DEG AR UGAIN	Degwaith ar ugain	Degved ar ugain
40 DEUGAIN	Deugeinwaith	Deugeinved
50 DEG A DEUGAIN	Degwaith a deugain	Degved a deugain
60 TRIGAIN	Trigeinwaith	Trigeinved
70 DEG A THRIGAIN	Degwaith a thrigain	Degved a thrigain
80 PEDWARUGAIN	Pedwarugeinwaith	Pedwarugeinved
90 DEG A PEDWARUGAIN	Degwaith a fedwarugain	Degved a fedwarugain

100	CANT	Canwaith	Canved.
200	DEUGANT	Deuganwaith	Deuganved
300	TRIÇANT	Triçanwaith	Triçanved
400	PEDWARCANT	Pedwarcanwaith	Pedwarcanved
500	PUMCANT	Pumcanwaith	Pumcanved
600	CWEÇANT	Cweçanwaith	Cweçanved
700	SEITHGANT	Seithganwaith	Seithganved
800	WYTHGANT	Wythganwaith	Wythganved
900	NAWCANT	Nawcanwaith	Nawcanved
1000	MIL	Milwaith	Milved
2000	DWYVIL	Dwyvilwaith	Dwyvilved
3000	TEIRMIL	Teirmilwaith	Teirmilved
10,000	MYRZ	Myrzwaith	Myrzved
100,000	CANMIL	Canmilwaith	Canmilved
1,000,000	MYRZIWN	Myrziynwaith	Myrziynved.

The numerals, *dau*, *tri*, *pedwar*, have also feminine forms; as, *dwy*, *tair*, *pedair*, which forms they assume in all their combinations, when used with feminine nouns. They therefore take such forms in the adverbs of number, because *gwaith* is resolved to be feminine.

For *unved*, *deuved*, *trived*, *pedwarved*, we popularly use *cyntar*, *ail* or *eilved*, *trydyz* or *trydez*, and *pedweryz* or *pedwarez*.

For *unarzeg*, *deuarzeg*, *triarzeg*, the ancients sometimes used *undeg*, *deuzeg*, *trideg*; thence, *undegwaith*, *deuzegwaith*, *tridegwaith*; and also *undegved*, *deuzegved*, *tridegved*. For *deuarzeg*, we have still retained *deuzeg*, for the popular term. But a more classical form than either, for the numerals between 10 and 20, would be to say—*Un a deg*, *dau a deg*, *tri a deg*, *pedwar a deg*, *pump a deg*, *çweç a deg*, *saith a deg*, *wyth a deg*, *naw a deg*.

For the numeral adverbs of 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, we most usually say, *unwaith ar zeg* or *unved waith ar zeg*, *teirgwaith ar zeg* or *trydez waith ar zeg*, *pedeirgwaith ar zeg*, *unwaith ar bymtheg*, *dwywaith ar bymtheg*, *teirgwaith ar bymtheg*, *pedeirgwaith ar bymtheg*: And, for the ordinal adverbs, 11th. *unved ar zeg*; 13th. *trydyz ar zeg*; 14th. *pedweryz ar zeg*; 16th. *unved ar bymtheg*; 17th. *eilved ar bymtheg*; 18th. *trydyz ar bymtheg*, *deunawved*; 19th. *pedweryz ar bymtheg*.

The

The ordinals have often, like the numeral adverbs, *waith* put after them: as *ugeinved waith*, twentieth time.

From 15 to 20 would be expressed equally clear by *pumparzeg*, *çweçarzeg*, *saitharzeg*, *wytharzeg*, *nawarzeg*.

From 20 upwards we count to every succeeding score, instead of by tens, which is a cumbersome mode; that is, we express the same numerals as to the first 20, adding after each, the words *AR UGAIN*, or *over twenty*; as, *unarbymtheg ar ugain*, for thirty-six. Instead of this it would have been much better to say, *TRIDEG*, 30, for *deg ar ugain*; and *TRIDEG A NAW*, or *naw a thrideg*, for thirty-nine; and in the same manner for the other tens, to a hundred.

The number 100,000 is also called *milcant*; and in ancient numeration, *mwent*, *catyrva*, and *rhiallu*: so a million used to be called *mynta*, *buna*, and *catyrva vawr*.

For expressing any number of hundreds we may use the terms compounded or otherwise; as it is equally common to say *tri çant*, as *triçant*, for 300; and so for any other number: so it is also to say, *tri çant o weithiau*, for *triçanwaith*; and similar adverbs of numbers.

When we would express any odd number above 20, 100, 1000, and the like, it is usual to join the things numbered to the odd number, which comes first in the series: as—

23 men:	Tri dyn ar ugain.	Three men over twenty.
602 ships:	Dwy long a çwe çant.	Two ships and six hundred.
1802 years:	Tair blynez wyth gant a mil.	Three years eight hundred and a thousand.

But which are also expressed thus—

Tri ar ugain dyn:	Tri ar ugain o zynion.
Çweçant a dwy long:	Çwe çant a dwy o longau.
Mil wyth gant a thair blwyzyn:	Un mîl wyth gant a thair o vlynzau.

It is an extraordinary circumstance that the Britons should have in their language so many means for expressing large numbers, as are to be met with, independently of the very ancient terms of *mwent*,

mwnt, mynta, buna, catyrva, and *rhiallu*; and that too with remarkable facility and brevity: such are—

Milvil,	<i>thousand thousands.</i>
Milcanmil,	<i>thousand of hundred thousands.</i>
Milcanmil o viloz,	<i>thousand of hundred thousands of thousands.</i>
Milcanmyrz,	<i>hundred thousand myriads.</i>
Milcanmyrziwn,	<i>hundred thousand millions.</i>
Canmilvedran,	<i>hundred thousandth part.</i>

Hyd ynt clydwr,

Cweçantmilwr,

Miled Evrai.

Taliesin.

While they are in protection, the *six hundred thousand warriors*, of the Hebrew multitude.

3. ADVERBS OF POSITION.

THE ADVERBS OF POSITION are numerous, many of them simple words, but the greater part are compound expressions. The former are put down here first in order; and the others follow.

Simple Adverbs of Position.

Acw, <i>yonder.</i>	Pellaç, <i>further.</i>
Adrev, <i>home.</i>	Rhaco, <i>yonder.</i>
Allan, <i>out.</i>	Sylla, <i>lo there.</i>
Bry, vry, <i>above.</i>	Syna, <i>lo there.</i>
Cw, <i>where.</i>	Tua, <i>towards.</i>
Cwz, <i>where.</i>	Tuag, <i>towards.</i>
Draw, <i>yonder.</i>	Tuez, <i>towards.</i>
Hyd, <i>as far as.</i>	Uço, <i>above.</i>
Hwnt, <i>away.</i>	Uçod, <i>above.</i>
Iso, <i>below.</i>	Welà, <i>lo, see here.</i>
Isod, <i>below.</i>	Wng, <i>hard by.</i>
Llwrw, <i>towards.</i>	Wnc, <i>hard by.</i>
Maes, <i>out.</i>	Yma, <i>here, hither.</i>
Man, <i>where.</i>	Yman, <i>here.</i>
Men, <i>where.</i>	Yna, <i>there, thither.</i>
Mewn, <i>within.</i>	Yno, <i>there, in such a place.</i>
Myn, <i>where.</i>	Ymaith, <i>hence.</i>
Obry, <i>below.</i>	Yny, <i>where.</i>
Oco, <i>yonder.</i>	Yngo, <i>hard by.</i>
Pell, <i>far.</i>	Yngod, <i>hard by.</i>

T

Compound

Compound Adverbs of Position.

Lledled, <i>broader and broader.</i>	Ar neilltu, <i>aside.</i>
Nesnes, <i>nearer and nearer.</i>	Hyd at, <i>as far as to.</i>
Oziamgylç, <i>from about.</i>	Hyd yma, <i>as far as here.</i>
Oziar, <i>from off.</i>	Hyd yna, <i>as far as there.</i>
Obeutu, <i>from about.</i>	Hyd yno, <i>as far as such a place.</i>
Ozeutu, <i>from about.</i>	I ba le, <i>to what place, whither.</i>
Ozitan, <i>from under.</i>	I vaes, <i>outward.</i>
Oziwrth, <i>from by.</i>	I lawr, <i>downward.</i>
Oziyma, <i>from here.</i>	I vyny, <i>upward.</i>
Oziyna, <i>from there.</i>	I waered, <i>downward.</i>
Oziyno, <i>from thence.</i>	I mewn, <i>to within.</i>
Ozuço, <i>from above.</i>	I ba le bynag, <i>to what place soever.</i>
Ozuçod, <i>from above.</i>	Neb le, <i>any where.</i>
Ozyma, <i>from here.</i>	O vaes, <i>from without.</i>
Ozyman, <i>from hence.</i>	O vewn, <i>from within.</i>
Ozyna, <i>thenceforth.</i>	O ba le, <i>from what place.</i>
Ozyno, <i>from such a place.</i>	O ba le bynag, <i>from what place soever.</i>
Penben, <i>cheek by jole.</i>	O hyn, <i>from this.</i>
Pendrafen, <i>head over head.</i>	O hyna, <i>from that.</i>
Pendramwnwgyl, <i>topsy-turvy.</i>	O hyny, <i>from thence.</i>
Pendrosben, <i>topsy-turvy.</i>	O hyn allan, <i>from henceforth.</i>
Pen yn ervid, <i>topsy-turvy.</i>	O hyny allan, <i>from thenceforth.</i>
Peutu, <i>on both sides.</i>	Pen o draed, <i>head by feet.</i>
Ymhen, <i>at the end.</i>	Rhyw le, <i>somewhere.</i>
Ymlaen, <i>forward.</i>	Rhyw van, <i>somewhere.</i>
Ar wahan, <i>a part.</i>	Yn unlle, <i>any where; no where.</i>

EXAMPLES.

Rhyvez redeg dwg dwvyr eçwyz:

Cwz â? cwz ymza? cw treigyl, cw threvna? *Taliesin.*

A wonderful course takes the water of the tide:

Where goes it? *where* wanders it? *where* its revolution, and *where* ordained?

Granwynion tryçion——

Traçwyzynt BEN O DRAED.

Cynzelu.

The pale-cheeked wounded ones——

They fearfully fell *with head and feet promiscuous.*

Cylç

Cylç Prydain bo
Flemyçid YNGO
Draig nid ymgelo.

Taliesin.

The circumference of Britain be it
That a gleaming shall be *near*
Of a leader who shall not have secreted himself.

MYN y mae meillion,
A gwlith ar dirion;
MYN y mae cerzorian
Yn nghywair cyson.

Taliesin.

Where there are trefoils,
And dew drops on the blossoms;
Where there are minstrels
In harmonious concord.

HYD Gaer Gaint, i gadw braint Brython,
HYD Gaer Llyr, a HYD Gaer Lleon,
HYD Ystreigyl Eingyl, HYD Aeron yz aeth
Ei benaeth o Benmon.

Cynzelw.

As far as to Canterbury, to preserve the right of Britons,
As far as to Leicester, and as far as to West Chester,
As far as to the Ystreigyl of the Angles, as far as to Aeron has
Extended his sovereignty from Penmon.

Llys Owain hael—
YNY mae yved, heb neuwed, heb nag,
No nebawd eisiwed.

Cynzelw.

The court of Owain the Generous—
Where there is drinking, without anxiety, without a refusal,
Nor any kind of want.

Ni wzant cwz ânt rwy cozes.

Ll. P. Moç.

They know not *where* will go such as afflicted them.

Ysglyvion ysglyvynt ELWRW bâr.

L. P. Moç.

Birds of prey were seeking prey *towards* wrath.

Gorwen tòn TUEZ Porth Wyzno.

Ph. Brydyz.

Transcendently white the wave *besides* the port of Gwyzno.

Pell oZYMAN Aber Llyw.

Llywarç Hen.

Far *from hence* Aber Llyw.

4. ADVERBS OF TIME.

These, for the most part, are simple words, and originally either nouns, prepositions, or conjunctions; and are as follows—

Ambell dro, <i>sometimes.</i>	Heno, <i>to-night.</i>
Ambell waith, <i>sometimes.</i>	Henoeth, <i>to-night.</i>
Anamyl, <i>seldom.</i>	Hwy, <i>longer.</i>
Ar dro, <i>on a time.</i>	Hyd, <i>as long as.</i>
Ar droion, <i>at times.</i>	Hyd hyn, <i>hitherto.</i>
Ar vyr, <i>shortly.</i>	Hyd oni, <i>until that.</i>
Ar vyrder, <i>shortly.</i>	Hyd onid, <i>until that.</i>
Can, <i>since.</i>	Llawer tro, <i>often times.</i>
Cyd, <i>as long as.</i>	Moç, <i>soon.</i>
Cyn, <i>sooner.</i>	Nes, <i>until.</i>
Cynt, <i>heretofore.</i>	Oziyna, <i>thereafter.</i>
Diannod, <i>immediately.</i>	Oziynaeth, <i>thereafter.</i>
Doe, <i>yesterday.</i>	O hyn allan, <i>from henceforth.</i>
Eçdoe, <i>the day before yesterday.</i>	Oni, <i>until, so that.</i>
Eçwng, <i>just now.</i>	Onid, <i>until.</i>
Eisoës, <i>already.</i>	Onis, <i>until.</i>
Eisus, <i>already.</i>	Pan, <i>when.</i>
Eleni, <i>this year.</i>	Panyw, <i>when, whence, since; from.</i>
Erioed, <i>ever, the past.</i>	Pellaç, <i>further.</i>
Erllynez, <i>last year.</i>	Peunoeth, <i>nightly.</i>
Ermoed, <i>in all my life.</i>	Peunos, <i>nightly.</i>
Er ys enyd, <i>long since.</i>	Peunyz, <i>daily.</i>
Er ys talm, <i>long ago.</i>	Pob amser, <i>all times, always.</i>
Etto, <i>again.</i>	Pryd, <i>when.</i>
Etton, <i>again.</i>	Pyth, <i>ever, the future.</i>
Etwa, <i>again.</i>	Rhagllaw, <i>hereafter.</i>
Etwaeth, <i>again.</i>	Toc, <i>presently.</i>
Gwedi, <i>afterwards.</i>	Toc a da, <i>presently and in good time.</i>
Gwedi hyn, <i>after this.</i>	Tra, <i>whilst.</i>
Gwedi hyny, <i>after that.</i>	Tradwy, <i>fourth day hence.</i>
Gwrthdrenyz, <i>the third day hence.</i>	Tranoeth, <i>the next morning.</i>
Hagen, <i>yet, still, however.</i>	Trenyz, <i>the second day hence.</i>
Haiaç, <i>instantly.</i>	Weithian, <i>at length.</i>
Haiaçen, <i>instantly.</i>	Weithiau, <i>sometimes.</i>
Hezyw, <i>to-day.</i>	Weithion, <i>now, at this time.</i>

Y bore, *in the morning.*

Yvory, *to-morrow.*

Yna, *after this.*

Ynaeth, *thereafter.*

Yn amyl, *often.*

Yn awr, *now, at this time.*

Yn ziannod, *immediately.*

Yn vore, *early.*

Yn vynyç, *frequently.*

Yn hwyr, *late.*

Yni, *until.*

Yn uniawn, *directly.*

Yn uniawn deg, *immediately.*

Yn y lle, *immediately.*

Yn y man, *by and by.*

Y pryd hyn, *this time.*

Yr awr hon, *this time.*

Y tro yma, *for this time.*

EXAMPLES.

Moes YNA cyvraith.

Adage.

Manners *then* law.

PAN zaw nôs â lliant,

PAN vyz y diviant,

Cwz â nôs rhag dyz?

Taliesin.

When there shall come night with an overwhelming,

When there shall be the disappearance,

Where retreats the night from day?

Ceiniadon, moç clywyv eu govalon.

Taliesin.

Minstrels, *soon* I hear their cares.

A vo marw ni moç welir.

Ellevoed.

Who shall have died will not *soon* be seen.

—A volais i GYNT;

Cymrawd ewyn dwvyr ai dyvriw gwynt!

Cynzelw.

Whom *formerly* I praised:

Is frail as the course of the foam of water that the wind doth spray!

Ni thewais ERMOED o'i moli mal drud.

Cynzelw.

I have not been silent *through my life* with praising her like one distracted.

—Heb ymarbed

Yd giliai pob llwvyr YNI llazed.

Cynzelw.

Without deliverance

There would be every coward fleeing *until* he should be slain.

Llâs llary vrodyr gwyr gorvynt ;

A çyd llezid llazesynt.

Cynzelw.

Brothers have been slain by malignant men ;
And *while* they were slain they also slew.

CAN cawas eurwas air à lwyza,

Can gafed hîr hynt byd bod yma,

Can Duw nev—ys cafo drugarez !

D. Benfras.

Since there has been obtained by the splendid youth a prospering word,
From obtaining a long course of life in being here,
From the God of heaven—may he obtain mercy !

A gâad yn mabolaeth

Carwn pei cafwon ETWAETH.

Llywarç Hen.

What was obtained in youth
I should love if I could obtain it *again*.

Pwy á wledyç OZYNAETH ?

Merzin.

Who shall reign *from that time* ?

Yz wyv yn ymdaith gan wyllaith a gwyllon,

GWEDI da zigawn a dyzan cerzorion.

Merzin.

I am sojourning with shades and gloomy sprites,
After a sufficiency of wealth and the amusement of minstrels.

Pa benaeth YNAETH á vyz ?

Merzin.

What sovereign *then* shall be ?

Cannorthwyaist ni, Geli gwyliad ;

A'r awr hon ETON, Duw Rên, atad

Rhedwn.—

Ll. Goç ab M. Hen.

Thou hast helped us, Mysterious One omniscient ;
And at this hour *again*, God supreme, to thee
We will hasten.

5. ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

Nearly all these ADVERBS are ADJECTIVES also, without having undergone any change of their original structure: those that are otherwise

otherwise are such as are of a compound formation. The following is a list of them:

Ail, *second to, like.*
 Amgenaç, *more otherwise.*
 Cwaethaç, *much less.*
 Da, *well.*
 Delw, *in the manner.*
 Drwg, *badly.*
 Eçre, *rather.*
 Velly, *in that manner, so.*
 Goreu, *of the best.*
 Gwaethaç, *worse.*
 Gwaethav, *worst.*
 Gwell, *better.*
 Llai, *less.*
 Lleiaav, *least.*

Llawn, *fully, completely.*
 Mad, *well.*
 Mal, *like.*
 Mal hyn, *in this manner.*
 Mal hyna, *in that manner.*
 Mal hyny, *in such a manner.*
 Megys, *like, as.*
 Mwy, *more.*
 Mwyac, *any more.*
 Mwyav, *most.*
 O yr eithav, *at the most.*
 Ymron, *almost.*
 Yn hytraç, *rather.*
 Yr un vath, *of the same sort.*

EXAMPLES.

MAL rhôd tanwydin tros elvyz;
 MAL tòn teithiawg Llwyvenyz;
 MAL cathyl cyvlev Gwên a Gweithen;
 MAL Mor Mwynvawr yw Urien.

Taliesin.

Like an orb of kindling meteor through the elements;
Like the bursting wave is the rightful lord of Llwyvenyz;
Like the harmonious chaunt of Gwen and Gweithen;
Like Mor the greatly courteous is Urien.

Gwyn ei vyd! Freuer, MOR yw van heno
 Gwedi angeu Elvan!

Llywarç Hen.

Alas! Freuer, *how* loud the moaning to-night
 After the death of Elvan!

DELW ym peirç â meirç mygyr hydaith,
 Mynw eilon, MAL gwyllon gwellvaith.

Cynzelw.

In the manner he honours me with splendid steeds seeking for the corn,
Of the form of hinds, skimming like sprites of conflagration.

Dyhidyl

Dyhidyl ei aur yn arfed frawz-veirz,

VAL frwyth coed LLAWN azved.

Ll. P. Moç.

He pours his gold into the lap of ardent bards,

Like the fruit of trees *fully* ripened.

MAD tywysaist lu, Lloegyr irdant,

Ar dervyn Meçain.—

Ll. P. Moç.

Well thou didst lead a host, the affliction of Lloegyr,

On the border of Meçain.

Gwedi Owain, Môn MOR ziobaith cyrz!

Cerzorian, MOR ynt gaith!

Seisyll.

After Owain, *how* hopeless Môn of songs!

Minstrels, *how* oppressed are they!

MEGYS saethau yn llaw meziannusion,

VELLY meibion ysgydwedigion.

D. Zu.

Like to arrows in the hands of those that hold in possession,

So children that are tottering ones.

6. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

This class, like the preceding one, consists of ADJECTIVES assuming the character of ADVERBS, in construction.

Açlan, *wholly.*

Agaws, *nearly.*

Amyl, *abundantly, frequently.*

Baç, *little.*

Braiz, *scarcely.*

Byçan, *little.*

Byçydig, *little.*

Cymmaint, *as much.*

Digon, *sufficiently.*

Gormoz, *too much.*

I gyd, *wholly.*

Llawer, *much.*

Lleilai, *less and less.*

Mawr, *greatly.*

Mwyvwy, *more and more.*

Odid, *scarcely.*

Pa vaint, *how much.*

Pa gymmaint, *how great.*

Peth, *some.*

Prin, *scarcely.*

Pynag, *soever.*

Swrn, *a good deal.*

Syrn, *a good deal.*

Trân, *pretty much.*

Yçydig, *a little.*

Ynghyd, *altogether.*

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

ODID urzas o drais.

*Adage.**Seldom* comes honour from oppression.

AMYL ywç, veirz, ei vuz,

Emys llys nyw lluz,

Emys rhuz ruthyr gwyzvoç.

Cynzelw.

Abundantly to you, bards, his bounty,
 Princely steeds he will not withhold,
 Bay steeds of the onset of wild boars.

Allawr dêg, ni eill dyn zysgwyl arnei

YçWANEG cyvoeth crevyz beri.

Gw. Bryçeiniawg.

The fair altar, a person cannot expect upon it
 Of bounty *more than* causing a pious disposition.

Rhwyv nêr, by arçer BYNAG,

Nid rhyw i'm nêr rhozi nag.

Einion Wart.

What, sovereign lord, is asked *soever*,
 It is not of the nature of my lord to give a refusal.

Neud amser gauav——

Neud arllen arien Eryri weithion;

Neud uçel gwendon gwyndir Enlli;

Neud wyv hoed vwyvwy trwy drueni;

Neud wyv hoen hyboen heb arglwyzi!

Blezyn Varz.

Be it not the time of winter——

Be not the hoary vapour involving Snowdon now;

Be not the white wave loud about the blessed land of Enlli;

Be not I in anxiety *more and more* through misery;

Be not I with woe-afflicted aspect without chieftains!

A lle tæg, tebyg i draeth,

A wnaeth vy hiraeth vwyvwy!

Cynzelw.

And a fair place, similar to a strand,
 Has made my anxious longing *more and more*!

Neud mai, neud LLEILAI lliv yn avon;

Neud maith ym dyrraith dir ovalon,

Neud MWYVWY galar!

D. Benfras.

Is it not May, is not *less and less* the torrent in the river;
 Is there not a tedious return to me of cruel cares,
 Is not *more and more* the grief!

7. ADVERBS OF DOUBTING.

These are mostly of a compound form, consisting of a PREPOSITION joined to a NOUN, VERB, or ADJECTIVE. Sometimes they appear as simple words, by the omission of the preposition. The following are some of both sorts :

Agatvyz, *peradventure.*

Beth? *what?*

Ve allai, *it might possibly; possibly.*

Gallai, *possibly.*

Hwyrac, *perhaps.*

Malpai, *as if.*

Nid hwyrac, *perhaps.*

Odid, *it is a chance.*

O zamwain, *perchance.*

Ond odid, *perchance.*

Osid, *if there is.*

Padyw? *what is it that?*

Pyr, *if that, so that.*

Ysgatvyz, *peradventure.*

EXAMPLES.

OSID WC yn mhant,

NEUD Urien ai gwant;

OSID WC yn mynyz,

NEUD Urien à orvyz?

Taliesin.

If there is a push in the vale,

Is it not that Urien will divide it through;

If there is a push in the mountain,

Is it not that Urien will overcome?

ODID vod neb nad edwyn,

Trwy'r iaith, enw'r Doctor Wyn.

L. Morris.

It is a chance of there being any but who knows,

Through the language, the name of Doctor Wyn.

Amwyn, Duw Trindawd,

PYR y traethwn i draethawd

Namyn o honawd.

Taliesin.

Protect me, Triune God, so that I should recite an oration

But of thee.

Gwyn ei vyd! PADYW Duw yd rangwy

Rieinged rwyç, wry wared lywy!

Gwalçmai.

Blessed state! what is it that God should have brought to pass?

A female treasure covered, a splendid virgin's dissolution!

NEUD

NEUR aeth trwm hiraeth trwy gymhervez bron,
Y boen i'r galon hon anhunez! *G. ab M. ab Daryz.*

*Is there not gone heavy anxiety through the centre of my breast,
The torment of this heart is sleep-disturbing care!*

BETH o daw atom lynes drom droç;
Pwy â glaiv â saiv, o lan Soç, yn gadyr? *M. Daryz.*

*What if there shall come to us a fleet heavy and fierce;
Who with a sword will stand, from the bank of Soç, manfully?*

8. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

This class is chiefly made up of PRONOUNS joined to NOUNS; and a few consist of two ADVERBS, one governing the other: as—

A? an interrogative agent.

Adolwg? *I pray you?*

Ai? *is it?*

Ai ie? *is it so?*

Ai nid? *is it not?*

Am ba açaws? *for what reason?*

Am ba beth? *for what?*

Atolwg? *I pray you?*

A yw, â ydyw? *is it?*

Cw? *where?*

Cwz? *where?*

Er dolwg? *by your leave?*

Mae? *where is?*

Neu? *or otherwise? were not?*

Neud? *is it otherwise?*

Neur? *is there not?*

Neus? *is it otherwise?*

Ond? *is it not?*

Oni? *what not?*

Onid? *what not?*

Onis? *what not?*

Pa? *what?*

Pa beth? *what thing?*

Pa zelw? *what form?*

Pa voz? *what manner?*

Paham, *wherefore?*

Pa le? *where?*

Pam? *wherefore?*

Pa sut? *what state?*

Pa wez? *what manner?*

Pa yr un? *whether?*

Piau? *whose?*

Pond? *is it not?*

Poni? *why is it not?*

Ponid? *why is it not?*

Py? *what?*

EXAMPLES.

A GLYWAIST TI â gânt Avaon,

Vâb Taliesin, gerz gyvion:

“Ni çêl gruz gystuz calon?”

Hast thou heard what Avaon sang,

The son of Taliesin, of righteous muse:

“The cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart?”

Amser mai——

NEUD coed nad ceithiw, ceinlliw celli;

NEUD llavar adar, NEUD gwâr gweilgi? *E. ab Gwalçmai.*

The season of May——

Is it otherwise than that the woods be close, of splendid hue the grove;
Be not the birds loud in song, *be not* the ocean calm?

NEUR digerais à garav?

Llywarç Hen.

Have I not been without loving what I love?

Breuzwydiaw er bun balçliw arien dôs,

Ys odidawg nôs NEU ym hebgyr!

Gwalçmai.

Dreaming of a nymph of the passing hue of the hoary vapour drop,
How excellent the night *where not* she eluding me!

Gwâs y drws, gwrandaŵ,

PY drwst: AI daiar á gryn;

AI môr á zygyn?

Taliesin.

Page of the door, listen,

What noise: is it the earth that quakes;

Is it the sea that murmurs?

PIAU y bêz hwn, bêz hwn, a hwn?

Govyn imi, mi ai gwn:

Bêz Ew, bez Eizew oez hwn,

A bêz Eidal dal ysgwn.

Taliesin.

Who owns this grave, this grave, and this?

Ask thou of me, I do know it:

The grave of Ew, the grave of Eizew was this,

And the grave of Eidal of uplifted front.

PONI welwç çwi'r môr yn merwinaw'r tîr?

PONI welwç çwi'r gwîr yn ymgyweiriaw?

PONI çredwç çwi Zuw, zyniadon ynvyd?

PONI welwç çwi'r byd wedi bydiaw? *G. ab yr Ynad Coç.*

Why is it that you see *not* the sea agitating the land?

Why is it that you see *not* the elements collecting together?

Why is it that you believe *not* in God, ye foolish men?

Why is it that you see *not* the world having completed its course?

Gan

Gan gredu Pen llu llwry cyvodi,
 Gan holl zifryd byd o'i bum weli,
 PAM na vazeu brawd?—

H. Voel.

With believing the Lord of hosts respecting the resurrection,
 With the complete redemption of the world through his five wounds,
Why does a brother not forgive?

PONID gwan truan trymder peçadur,
 Na wyl zyn zyvod ei amser! *G. ab yr Ynad Coç.*

Is it not that feeble and miserable the affliction of a sinner,
 That a man sees not the coming of his time!

Govynant i'r Saeson—
 Cw mae eu herw pan seiliasant;
 Cw mae eu cenedloz, PY vro pan zaethant?

Golyzan.

They will ask of the Saxons—
Where is their roaming to since they have set it on foot;
Where be their tribes, *what* country they proceeded from?

9. AFFIRMATIVE ADVERBS.

The most general ADVERBS of AFFIRMATION are given in the following list; but we have none that is universal, like *yes*, in English; for the affirmation is made by an expression, that, as it were, echoes or preserves some of the characteristic form of the question asked.

Can hyny, *therefore*.

Ceugant, *certainly*.

Diammeu, *undoubtedly*.

Diau, *undoubtedly*.

Do, *it is done; yes*.

Gwîr, *truly*.

Ië, *yes, it is*.

Myn, *by: as, myn diawl!*

Nid amgen, *not otherwise*.

Oez, *there was; yes*.

Oes, *there is; yes*.

Purion, *very well*.

Sev, yssev, *that is, namely*.

Ydyw, *it is*.

Yn ziammeu, *undoubtedly*.

Yn ziau, *undoubtedly*.

Yn gerth, *certainly*.

Yn geugant, *certainly*.

Yn wir, *indeed*.

Ys, *is*.

Ys ev, *that is*.

Ysid, *there is*.

Yssy, *there is*.

Yssyz, *there is*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

IE, heb yr Arawn, Duw á dalo it' ! dy gydymdeithas mi a'i cygleu.

Hanes Pwyll, Mabinogion.

Yes, said Arawn, God reward thee ! I have experienced thy friendship.

Çwedlau y porth genyd ? Ys ydynt gènyv : cyweithyz yssyz yn nrws
y porth à vynynt zyvod i mewn. *Hanes Culhwç, Mabinogion.*

Reports from the gate bearest thou ? Yes, I have some : *there is* a
company in the entrance of the porch that wishes to come in.

YSID gan unbyn unbarç dyniolaeth ;

YSID unbenaeth unbenesau ;

YSID esgob llary uç allorau Dewi. *Gw. Bryçeiniawg.*

There is with princes an unanimous respect of person ;

There is the sovereignty of princesses ;

There is a meek bishop over the altars of Dewi.

YSYM arglwyz gwrz gorzivwng ei vâr,

Gorzwy neb nyw ystwng.

Cynzelw.

There is to me a powerful lord of overwhelming wrath,

The oppression of any he will not brook.

SEV á wnaethant plant Cai,

I wrth eu medel ymçweli.

Taliesin.

That is what did the sons of Cai,

From their reaping return back.

YSID ym arglwyz—

Ni ozev cam, nyw cymmer.

Cynzelw.

There is to me a chief—

Who will not suffer wrong, who will not take it.

10. NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

The radical signs of NEGATION are NI and NA. The former is a direct NEGATIVE, and is therefore appropriated to VERBS of the INDICATIVE MOOD. The latter ADVERB implies generally a condition, or something contingent; and on that account it is the
NEGATIVE

NEGATIVE with VERBS of the SUBJUNCTIVE, POTENTIAL, and OPTATIVE MOODS. The following is a list of them—

Dim, an auxiliary negative.	Nag oes, <i>there is not.</i>
Mo, an auxiliary negative.	Nag ydyw, <i>it is not.</i>
Na, <i>not, that not; no.</i>	Nag yw, <i>it is not.</i>
Nad, <i>not, that not.</i>	Nas, <i>not, that not.</i>
Nad oez, <i>that there was not.</i>	Ni, <i>not.</i>
Nad oes, <i>that there is not.</i>	Nid, <i>not.</i>
Nad yw, nad ydyw, <i>that is not.</i>	Nid oez, <i>there was not.</i>
Na zo, nazo, <i>not done.</i>	Nid yw, <i>is not, it is not.</i>
Nag, <i>that not.</i>	Nis, <i>not.</i>
Nag e, nage, <i>not it.</i>	Nwy, <i>not the third person.</i>
Nag oez, <i>there was not.</i>	Nyw, <i>not the third person.</i>

EXAMPLES.

—NA'M amheued,
Ac er Peryv nêv, NA'M divanwed. *Cynzelw.*

Let him not doubt me,
And for the sake of the Creator of heaven, let him not me cast off.

—Gloew ei gylçwy;
Ni rywelais têt nwy ry gwelwy. *Cynzelw.*

—Splendid his shield;
He can not have seen what is fair that shall not have seen it.

NID OEZ neb à gynhebycwn
A llew trais.— *Cynzelw.*

There was not any whom I should compare
With the lion of conquest.—

Llywelyn, cyd llazwy trwy vâr,
Cyd llosgwy, NID llesg ueliar. *Il. P. Moç.*

Llywelyn, whilst he shall be slaying through wrath,
Whilst he shall be burning, not feeble the flame.

NA zylysa vi y velly, vy nâv,
NID ev it' lesav o'm dylysi. *D. Benfras.*

Discard me not in that manner, my sovereign,
It not to thee the most beneficial if me thou shalt discard.

NID

NID prîd pryn gair tîg. *Adage.*
Not dear the purchase of a fair word.

Avallen beren bren NI grino;
 Pedwarcant mlynez yn hêz y bo! *Merzin.*
 A delicious apple-tree, a tree that will *not* decay;
 Four hundred years in peace may it be!

NID perçen da NYW cymmer. *Adage.*
 He is *not* the owner of wealth *that* takes it *not*.

Mi NYW dirmygav;
 Urien yd gyrçav. *Taliesin.*
 I will *not* him contemn;
 Urien I will visit.

O bob teyrnas, teyrnged ein rhwyv
 NwY rhozwy gogeled. *Ll. P. Moç.*
 From every kingdom, the tribute of our leader
 That gives *it not* let him take care.

Tri eryr yn wyr, ac yn weision;
 Tri çlwyv NAD ydynt, val cynt Cynon. *D. Bentrâs.*
 Three eagles as men, and as youths;
 Three wounds *that* they are *not*, like Cynon heretofore.

11. INTERJECTIONAL ADVERBS.

The INTERJECTIONS are a class of ADVERBS that acquire such a character by assumption, although in reality, they be VERBS of the IMPERATIVE MOOD, both in their form and abstract meaning, and mostly of the second person. They may therefore consist of a great variety; those however that are most universal are the following—

Aro! <i>stop!</i>	Dyn byw! <i>man alive!</i>
Bw! <i>boh!</i>	Dyn dyn! <i>man man! dear dear!</i>
Dacw! <i>yonder!</i>	Dyt! <i>avast!</i>
Dyma! <i>here is!</i>	Dyt dyt! <i>hold hold!</i>
Dyn! <i>man! dear!</i>	Fi! <i>fie!</i>
Dyna! <i>there! so!</i>	Fw! <i>off!</i>
Dyna dyna! <i>there there!</i>	Fwrz! <i>away!</i>

Gwac!

Gwae! <i>woe!</i>	O dyn! <i>oh dear!</i>
Gwaed dyn! <i>zounds!</i>	Oia! <i>oh pray!</i>
Gwaed dyn ai gilyz! <i>zounds man alive!</i>	Oio! <i>hear me!</i>
Gwaed dyn byw! <i>zounds man alive!</i>	Ow! <i>oh!</i>
Gwyn ei vyd! <i>would to heavens!</i>	O yr anwyl! <i>oh dear!</i>
Ha! <i>hah!</i>	O yr unig! <i>oh heavens!</i>
Ha ha! <i>hah hah!</i>	Siow! <i>shoo!</i>
Hai! <i>hie!</i>	Si siow! <i>shoo!</i>
Hai how! <i>heigh ho!</i>	Têg têg! <i>fairly fairly!</i>
Hai wçw! <i>murder!</i>	Truan! <i>poor thing!</i>
Hai whw! <i>murder!</i>	Truan baç! <i>poor little thing!</i>
He! <i>hey!</i>	Truan hyny! <i>poor thing that it was!</i>
Heng! <i>hie!</i>	Twt! <i>pshaw!</i>
Ho! <i>ho!</i>	Ust! <i>hush!</i>
Ho ho! <i>oh oh!</i>	W! <i>oh!</i>
Hólô! <i>halloh!</i>	Waw! <i>heigh!</i>
How! <i>alack!</i>	Wb! <i>alack-a-day!</i>
How heno! <i>alack-a-day!</i>	Wban! <i>alack!</i>
Hu! <i>alas!</i>	Wbwb! <i>alack alack!</i>
Huw! <i>alas!</i>	Wçw! <i>murder!</i>
Hwi! <i>hie!</i>	Wela! <i>well!</i>
Hwnt! <i>avaunt!</i>	Wela wela! <i>well well!</i>
Hwt! <i>off!</i>	Weldacw! <i>lo yonder now!</i>
Hys! <i>hiss!</i>	Weldyma! <i>lo here now!</i>
Llyma! <i>lo here!</i>	Weldyna! <i>lo there now!</i>
Llyna! <i>lo there!</i>	Wew! <i>hey!</i>
Nyça! <i>see there!</i>	Wft! <i>shame!</i>
O! <i>oh!</i>	Whw! <i>murder!</i>
Oç! <i>alas!</i>	Wi! <i>hey!</i>
Oçavi! <i>ah me!</i>	Wiçwaç! <i>heigh!</i>
Oçavinnau! <i>ah me!</i>	Ymaith! <i>away!</i>
Oçan! <i>alack!</i>	Ys hu! <i>alas!</i>
Oço druan! <i>ah poor thing!</i>	Ysywaeth! <i>the more the pity!</i>

SECTION 3. *Of the Syntax of Adverbs.*

The elementary particles called FORMATIVE ADVERBS, are always put immediately before a VERB, generally to modify its signification; but often also, as mere expletives, they are used for the sake of giving euphony to the expression.

X

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

Ys arglwyz, ys arwyz ys ev :
Ys cad fyrz; ys câr cyrz cyvlev
Gwledig degcantorv.

Cynzelw.

*He is a sovereign, there is a sign that so it is :
There be the paths of battle ; there is the friend of symphonious song,
The ruler of ten hundred hosts.*

Gwynez yn rhysez—
A glywant men yd aeth,
Mal torv nyw tervysg alaeth.

Cynzelw.

Gwynez in commotion—
Will hear where he is gone,
Like a host not to be moved by woe.

Carav a'm rhozes rybuçed mez,
Myn y dyhaez myr maith gywrysez.

H. ab Owain.

*I will love him who gave me the wished-for gift of mead,
Where that the floods extend in ample turbulence.*

Eilgad trom y tremynasant
Uz azien uç Dygen Dyvnant.

Ll. P. Moç.

*In a second battle severe they did behold
The splendid chief above the cliff of Dyvnant.*

Ar à vyno dyn rhydarvir ;
Ond à vyno Duw dim ni ellir.

D. Benfras.

*As to what is intended by man it will be chased away ;
Except what is intended by God nothing can be accomplished.*

Bum y gyd ag ev; yd gevais ei wlêz :
Boed y gyd a'i Zuw bo ei ziwez !

D. Benfras.

*I have been with him; I have had of his feast :
May it be with his God that his end may be !*

The general ADVERBS of QUALITY, those of NUMBER, of ORDER, of POSITION, of TIME, of COMPARISON, of DOUBTING, and of QUANTITY, may have any position with the words put in construction with them; that is, they may either precede or follow the VERB, the SUBJECT, and the OBJECT, or come between them.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

DÔS NESNES i'r cynhesrwyz;
I'r adail glêd rhêd YN RHWYZ.

Lewis Morris.

Go *nearer and nearer* into the warmth;
Into the sheltered structure run *propitiously*.

Which may be thus in construction:

NESNES dôs i'r cynhesrwyz;
I'r adail glêd YN RHWYZ rhêd.

Or:

NESNES i'r cynhesrwyz dôs;
Rhêd YN RHWYZ i'r adail glêd.

Or:

I'r cynhesrwyz NESNES dôs;
Rhêd i'r adail glêd YN RHWYZ.

The ADVERBS of INTERROGATION, and of AFFIRMATION, generally precede the VERB, the SUBJECT, and the OBJECT.

EXAMPLES.

PA zyz á roes im' oesi?

Gro. Owain.

What day did give me life?

OND tôst y didoliad hwn?

Gro. Owain.

Is it not cruel as to this separation?

A he o hîl——

Ië gan mîl o egin mîd.

Gro. Owain.

And spread of progeny——

Yes a hundred thousand of goodly shoots.

MYN Y GOLEU! mi wnawn gilwg.

L. Morris.

By the light! I would put on a frown.

The NEGATIVE ADVERBS precede the VERB; and the SUBJECT may be before both, or may follow them, optionally.

EXAMPLES.

NID digriv iti yn y cerzed hwn gyd â'r gwr rhaco. NID annigriv, heb hi, genyv vi im' gerzed y forz y cerzo yntau. NI çefi, heb yntau, na gweision, na morwynion, à yth wasanaetho. *H. Geraint.*

Not pleasant for thee to be in this journey along with yonder man. *Not* unpleasant, said she, will it be to me for me to walk the way that he may walk. Thou wilt *not* obtain, said he, or menservants, or maid-servants, that will serve thee.

Piau yr arvau, arvod heb giliaw,
NI giliant hyd angau?

Ll. Llaety.

Whose are the weapons, of stroke without receding,
That will *not* recede until death?

Gwnai man y delai NA myn doli gwîn.

M. Dwygraig.

He would cause where he come that he would *not* have restraint on wine.

Gwyrth á wnaeth NI wneir hyd ennyd;
NI wnaethbwyd erioed er yn oes byd.

Cynzelw.

A miracle he performed that will *not* be performed for a while;
And has *not* been ever performed from the beginning of the world.

A vo marw NI moç welir.

Llevoed.

Who shall have died will *not* soon be seen.

The adverbs DIM, *nothing*, and MO, *ought*, are used as a species of AUXILIARIES to other NEGATIVES; and sometimes both may occur together in the same sentence: as when, instead of the phrase—

NI wiw iti sôn am hyny:

We say—

NI wiw iti ZIM sôn am hyny:

NI wiw iti MO sôn am hyny:

NI wiw iti ZIM MO sôn am hyny:

NI wiw iti MO sôn DIM am hyny.

Thou needest *not* mention *any thing* about that.

CHAPTER IV. CONJUNCTIONS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Conjunctive Class.*

The CONJUNCTIONS are usually divided into the two principal classes of CONJUNCTIVES and DISJUNCTIVES.

The CONJUNCTIVES are either to be considered as COPULATIVE or CONTINUATIVE.

The COPULATIVES are such as join all sentences, though they may be incongruous as to meaning: these are—

A, ac, *and*.

Draçevyn, *besides, again*.

Eilçwyl, *again*.

Etto, *yet, again*.

Hagen, *however*.

Hevyd, *also, besides*.

EXAMPLES.

—Duw a'th atwy

Teiroides byd A hevyd hwy.

Ll. P. Moq.

May God suffer thee to be

Three ages of the world *and* longer too.

Dylyir coeliaw pob peth A çoeliaw dim:

Gwîr yw pob peth AC nid gwir dim.

Barzas.

It is right to believe every thing *and* to believe nothing:

True is every thing *and* not true any thing.

Molidor ei çôr—

A'i çerz, A'i çedwyr, A'i llyr, A'i llâd.

Ll. Varz.

To be praised is its choir—

And its music, *and* its treasures, *and* its abundance, *and* its bounty.

A dyvo mâb Cynan, mawr amgyfred,

Can Grist.—

Meilyr.

And be the son of Cynan, of great consideration,

With Christ.

Y pethau hyny à welir yn y byd yn zieneidiawl, zisynwyr, A megys marw, wynt HAGEN á vyzant vyw yn Nuw.

Elucidarius.

Those things that are to be seen in the world as inanimate, irrational, *and* as if dead, they *however* shall be alive in God.

Y mas

Y mae pryv atgas——

A oresgynas

Rhwng dwvyn a bâs.

Taliesin.

There is a stubborn animal——

That has taken possession

Between the deep *and* shallow.

The CONTINUATIVES join only such sentences as have a natural connection. Some of these are denominated SUPPOSITIVE, and others POSITIVE.

The SUPPOSITIVES denote connection, but not actual existence: and they are the following——

O, OD, OR, OS; PE, PED, PES, PEI, *if*.

EXAMPLES.

O mynwyv vy nghlwyv,

Gan liw tôn wrth rwyv,

Rhwyz nid esgorwyv

Can dwys gerais.

G. ab D. ab Tudyr.

If I would have my wound,

From the one of the hue of the wave by the oar,

Easily I should not recover,

Since I have incessantly loved.

Rhwym câd, yn cadw ei azev,

Rhwv byd, ys hyvryd os ev.

Einion Wan.

The stay of the battle, guarding his dwelling

Be the governor of the world, happy then *if* so.

Dyn á gollai,

PEI nas prynai

——Crist.

G. ab Yr Ynad Coç.

Man would be lost,

If Christ were not to redeem.

Os dywed y glust, can nad wyv i lygad, nid wyv o'r corf: onid yw
hi er hyny o'r corf?

W. Salisbury.

If the ear say, as I am not an eye, I am not of the body: *but* is she
not for all that of the body?

PED

PED ymzyzanwn â thavodau dynion ac engylion, a mi heb gariad genyv, yr wyv val evyz yn seiniaw. *W. Salisbury.*

If I were to speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and I being without charity, I am like sounding brass.

OR myn ymgelu, ev á wna nas gwelo neb. *Hanes Gwlad Ieuan.*
If he would hide himself, he causes that nobody should see him.

The POSITIVES imply connection with actual existence; and they may be subdivided into those that are CAUSAL and such as are COLLECTIVE.

The CAUSAL subjoin causes to effects; and they are the following—

Açaws, o açaws, herwyz, o herwyz, plaid, o blaid, plegid, o blegid, o ethryb, am, *because*: can, canys, *for*: mai, taw, y, *that*.

EXAMPLES.

Y nev ai synia yn ziau, CANYS o'i arç ev y rhêd. *Elucidarius.*
 The heaven truly acknowledges him, *for* from his command it revolves.

Yna y dywed Duw wrth Azav: o AÇAWS dy gamweithred, ti á lavuri am dy ymborth trwy çwys. *Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

Then spake God to Adam: *because* of thy transgression, thou shalt labour for thy sustenance through sweat.

Covioez MAI llwç oezem ni. *Psalm 103. 14.*
 He remembered *that* we were dust.

Dynion oedawg oezynt, val na byzai blant izynt byth; CANYS y rhan vwyav oc eu hamser á dreuliesynt. *Buçez Beuno.*

Aged people were they, so that they would never have children; *for* the greatest part of their time they had consumed.

Nid yw yn iawn varnu am gorf yr Arglwyz. O BLAID hyn y mae llawer yn weinïon: CANYS pe i'n barnem ein hunain ni ein bernid. *W. Salisbury.*

He doth not judge rightly about the body of the Lord. *On account of* this many are weak: *for* if we judged ourselves we should not be judged.

Cyfelyb

Cyfelyb ynt yr engylion i Zuw, HERWYZ eu bod yn oleuni, ac ang-horforawl, ac yn gyvlawn o bob tegwç. *Elucidarius.*

The angels are compared to God, *because* they are of light, and immaterial and complete in every beauty.

The COLLECTIVES subjoin effects to causes: such are the following—

A, âg, *as.*

Açaws hyn, *because of this.*

Açaws hyny, *therefore.*

Am hyn, *for this.*

Am hyny, *therefore.*

Can, *as.*

Can hyn, *with this.*

Can hyny, *therefore.*

Herwyz hyn, *on this account.*

Herwyz hyny, *therefore.*

Mal, *so that, so.*

Megys, *so, so that.*

Mor, *so.*

Ozyna, *then.*

Ozyno, *then.*

Wrth hyn, *by this.*

Wrth hyny, *by that, therefore.*

Yna, *then.*

Yno, *then, therefore.*

Ynte, *then.*

EXAMPLES.

Canys os gweziav mewn tavawd dyeithyr e wezia vy ysbryd: onid y mae vy neall heb frwyth. Beth WRTH HYNŶ? gweziav gan yr ysbryd, a gweziav gan zeall hevyd. *W. Salisbury.*

For by praying in a strange language my spirit doth pray; but the understanding is without fruit. What *of that?* pray with the spirit, and pray with the understanding also.

YNA byz Brython

Yn garçarorion,

Yn mraint alltudion

O Saxonia.

Taliesin.

Then shall Britons be

As captives

In the power of strangers,

From Saxony.

Pan ballai ereill o'r cyveillion,

YNO y rhozai yn aur rhuzion.

D. ab Ieuan Du.

When others of the friends should fail,

Then he would give to us ruddy golden coins.

YNA

YNA y govynoez Duw i Azav: Paham y gwnaethost ti hyn o weithred gwaharzedig? Ac ozyrna wrth Eva. *Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

Then asked God of Adam: Why hast thou done this thing of a forbidden action? And afterwards of Eve.

Tri rhyw angyu y syz: anamserawl, MEGYS angyu y dynion byçain; ac angyu çwerw, MEGYS un y dynion ieuain; ac angyu anianawl, MEGYS yr hên zynion. *Elucidarius.*

Three kinds of death are there: the untimely, *as* the death of little ones; and the severe death, *as* that of young people; and the natural death, *as* of the old people.

SECTION 2. *Of the Disjunctive Class.*

The DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS are such as unite sentences but disjoin their meaning; and are of two kinds, the SIMPLE and the ADVERSATIVE.

The SIMPLE DISJUNCTIVES, which merely disjoin, are these—

Ai, neu, *or*: na, nag, *nor*: çwaith, *neither*; either: pa un, pa yr un, *whether*: naill, *either*,

EXAMPLES.

Paham na âd Duw i rai zyvod i'r byd, i gafel bedyz? NEU paham gwedi y ganer eu dwg Duw o'r byd cyn eu bedyziaw? *Elucidarius.*

Wherefore doth God not suffer some to come into the world, to obtain baptism? *or* wherefore after they are born doth God take them out of the world before they are baptized?

Pe rhoem ar geraint, oed, NEU nerth,

NEU gyvoeth prydverth, oglyd;

Os Duw a'i myn, ve'n teivl i lawr.

Gro. Owain.

If we were to give on friends, age, *or* strength,

Or splendid wealth, a trust;

If God will have it, he will cast us down.

—Pa wlad yr wyd?

Ai 'ngwlad Dëau, mànanu mêz,

Angel dawn, AI 'ngwlad Wynez?

IV. Lleyn.

In what country art thou?

Or in the country of the South, regions of mead,

Angel of benevolence, *or* in the country of Gwynez?

Oes dim, NAG yn, NA than y nêv,

Nad ev syz yn ei beri?

Gro. Owain.

Is there any thing, *or in, or under* heaven,

That it is not him who is causing it?

The ADVERSATIVE DISJUNCTIVES have the faculty both of disjoining, and of making an opposition; and they are of a two-fold division, the ABSOLUTE, and the COMPARATIVE; the ADEQUATE and the INADEQUATE.

The ABSOLUTE ADVERSATIVES are the following—

Ond, *but*: namyn, *save*: ozigerth, *except*: eithyr, *except; but*: ozieithyr, *except*.

EXAMPLES.

Nid bôd OND angen, nid angen OND Duw. *Adage.*

There is no being *but* of necessity, there is no necessity *but* God.

Nid dir OND angeu. *Adage.*

Nothing certain *but* death.

Nid derwyz EITHYR o enwawd. *Adage.*

There is no druid *except* from appellation.

Mae amryw zoniau EITHYR yr un ysbryd. *W. Salisbury.*

There is a variety of gifts *but* the same spirit.

The COMPARATIVE ADVERSATIVES are the following—

No, nog*, *than*.

EXAMPLES.

Gwell NO llên pwyll cynhenid. *Adage.*

Better *than* learning is innate sense.

Hwy pery clôd NO golud. *Adage.*

Longer continues fame *than* wealth.

Çwennyçawl oez Azav pan çwennyçoez mwy NOG oez raid izo.

Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.

Covetous was Adam when he coveted more *than* was necessary for him.

* No and noc are mostly written na and nac, by the moderns, thus confounding them with the adverbs na and nac.

Bu cywair carçar Gwair yn nghaer Sidi;
Neb cyn NOG ev nid aeth izi. *Taliesin.*

Complete was the captivity of Gwair in the circle of Sidi;
No one sooner *than* him did enter into it.

The ADVERSATIVE DISJUNCTIVES termed ADEQUATE are these—

Oni, onid, onis, *unless*.

EXAMPLES.

Gwae berçen tavawd,
A varno gamvrawd,
ONIS dilea. *Ion. Mynyw.*

Woe to him that possesses a tongue,
Who shall have judged a false judgement,
Unless he revokes it.

Beth yna á dâl cyfes ac edivarwç, ONI zileir peçawd? *Elucidarius.*
What then avails confession and repentance, *unless* sin be done away.

Tydi i'm somi y syz—
Oes amgen i'th awenyz:
ONID oes, torwn y dyz? *Gut. Owain.*

Thou art disappointing me—
Is there any thing else for the subject of thy muse:
Unless there is, let us break off the meeting?

The INADEQUATE ADVERSATIVES are the following:

Er, for, though: eisoës, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless: cyd bo, although:
er hyny, notwithstanding that.

EXAMPLES.

Gweithiaw 'r wyv—
Nid mewn pant, ER çwant, na çêl,
Ond twr iâç mewn tîr uçel. *W. Lleyn.*

I am forming—
Not in a bottom, *for* desire, nor seclusion,
But a sound tower on a rising ground.

Pob gwlêz, ER y syz hezyw,
Wedi ei wlêz adwlez yw. *T. Aled.*

Every feast, *notwithstanding* what there is to day,
After his feast is starvation.

ER main gwyrthvawr mewn gwerthvyd,
 ER o aur bâth à roe'r byd;
 ER da pwys, am wrda pur
 Ni çeid hoedyl: yn iac Tudur!

T. Aled.

*For precious stones in the commercial world,
 For of coined gold what the world would give;
 For domestic goods, for a sincere good man
 Life could not be obtained: farewell Tudur!*

Mi á gredav:—Ac ar hyny yn ziannod y rhyzâwyd ei zwyław i wrth yr elawr; ac EISOES ei vreicau oezynt zifrwyth etwa. *Cyssegrlan Vuçez.*

I do believe:—And thereupon immediately his hands were loosened from off the bier; and *nevertheless* his arms were without power as yet.

SECTION 3. *Of the Syntax of Conjunctions.*

Some of the CONJUNCTIONS have merely a literal difference, to afford means of avoiding every hiatus and discordant sound. Those synonymous CONJUNCTIONS, and the rules for their application are as follows—

1. The copulative A, *and*, is used when the following word has a consonant initial; AC, *and*, precedes those with vowel initials, also the adverbs of negation, and commonly the adverbs VE, VAL, and VELLY.

2. The suppositives, O, PE, and PEI, precede words with consonant initials; the OD, and PED, *if*, go before such as have vowel initials, and sometimes before the semivowels v and h; and OR, OS, and PES, *if*, may accompany either, optionally.

3. The comparative adversative NO, *than*, precedes words with consonant initials; and NOG, *than*, those with vowels.

4. The adequate adversative ONI, *unless*, is used when a consonant follows, and the w, when a semivowel; ONID, *unless*, when there is a vowel after it, and the semivowels v and h; and ONIS, *unless*, may precede either.

The POSITIVE CONJUNCTIONS, of all sorts, require to be connected with VERBS of the INDICATIVE MOOD, or of the IMPERATIVE; unless they are followed by other CONJUNCTIONS that are SUPPOSITIVE.

The CONJUNCTIONS denominated SUPPOSITIVE denote something contingent, and are therefore followed by VERBS of the SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, or of the POTENTIAL.

The

The various classes of DISJUNCTIVES are not affected by the contingencies of the different moods of verbs, with which they may be put in construction.

There are certain CONJUNCTIONS, which are used together, set in opposition in different members of a sentence, so that the latter answers to the former: as,

Am hyny—no: *therefore—than.*

Am hyny—nog: *therefore—than.*

Can—â: *as—as.*

Can—ag: *as—as.*

Canys—â: *for—as.*

Canys—ag: *for—as.*

Canys—val: *for—so.*

Canys—ond: *for—but.*

Cwaith—na: *neither—nor.*

Er—etto: *though—yet.*

Er hyny—eithyr: *notwithstanding—but.*

Er hyny—ond: *for all that—but.*

Mal—âg: *so—as.*

Mal—velly: *as—so.*

Mal—mai: *as—that.*

Megys—ag: *so—as.*

Megys—velly: *as—so.*

Mor—â: *as—as.*

Mor—ag: *as—as.*

Mor—val: *so—that.*

Na—na: *neither—nor.*

Neill—neu: *either—or.*

Os—canys: *if—for.*

Pa un—ai: *whether—or.*

Pa yr un—ai: *whether—or.*

Pe—pei: *if—if.*

Wrth hyny—no: *therefore—than.*

EXAMPLES.

Os byz newyn arnav, ni zywedav i ti: CANYS y byd a'i gyvlawnder syz eizov. *Psalm 50: Ed. 1588.*

If I shall be in hunger, I will not tell thee: for the world and the fulness thereof is mine.

Mynwn

Mynwn, *pe* Duw a'i mynai,

Pei deuzeg mîs vo mîs mai.

D. ab Gwilym.

I could wish, *if* God would have it,

If the twelve months were the month of May.

Y Mâb hagen á aned o'r Tâd ehunan, ac ni wnaethbwyd, ac ni çrewyd; yr Ysbryd Glân á zaeth ac á zeillawz o'r Tâd a'r Mâb, ac eisoes ni wnaethbwyd ev, ac ni çrewyd, ac ni aned; **AC WRTH HYN Y** yn y Drindawd hon, nid oes dim cynt no'i gilyz. *Ymz. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

The Son however was born of the Father himself, and he was not made, and he was not created; the Holy Spirit came and proceeded from the Father and the Son, and yet he was not made, and he was not created, and he was not born; *and therefore* in this Trinity there is none more advanced *than* the other.

The **CONJUNCTIONS** that are of different classes may be connected immediately together, in a variety of instances: as,

Ac am hyny, *and therefore.*

A çan hyny, *and thereupon.*

Ac etto, *and yet.*

Ac hevyd, *and also.*

Ac val, *and so.*

Ac ozyno, *and then.*

Ac os, *and if.*

Ac wrth hyny, *and therefore.*

Am hyny os, *therefore if.*

Am hyny pe, *therefore if.*

A ef, *and if.*

Can hyny oni, *therefore unless.*

Can hyny os, *therefore if.*

Canys os, *for if.*

Canys pe, *for if.*

Eithyr oni, *but unless.*

Eithyr os, *but if.*

Etto hagen, *yet however.*

Etto mai, *yet that.*

Etto mal, *yet so.*

Etto megys, *yet so.*

Etto mor, *yet so.*

Etto o blegid, *yet because.*

Etto o herwyz, *yet because.*

Etto oni, *yet unless.*

Etto os, *yet if.*

Etto pa un, *yet whether.*

Etto pe, *yet if.*

Mal pe, *as if.*

Mal y, *so that.*

Megys y, *so that.*

O herwyz mai, *because that.*

Ond er hyny, *but notwithstanding.*

Ond etto, *but yet.*

Ond megys pe, *but as if.*

Ond oni, *but unless.*

Ond os, *but if.*

Os etto, *if yet.*

Wrth hyny megys, *therefore as.*

Wrth hyny pe, *wherefore if.*

Yna mal, *then so.*

Yna megys, *then so.*

Yna os, *then if.*

Yna pe, *then if.*

THE END OF THE GRAMMAR.

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WELSH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A.

A

A. The first letter of the *Welsh* alphabet, has the same sound as the *English* open A, in the word *man*. In composition it is susceptible of mutations into E, Y, and EI; as, CARU, *to love*; CERID, *was loved*; ATTAL, *to stop*; ETTYL, *he will stop*: when it changes into EI, it forms plurals; as, BARZ, *a bard*; BEIRZ, *bards*.

A. conj. And; also; both: used only before words beginning with a consonant: Ac is its equivalent to precede words that have vowels for their initials. When it stands before any pronoun, there is generally an ellipsis of the initial of the latter; as, a'm, a'th, a'i, a'n, a'c, a'u, a'r; for *a vwm, ac eith, ac ei, ac ein, ac eig, ac eu, ac yr*: It is often used as an expletive.

Ac yna gwedi darvod i'r creulawn hwnw â llaz a llosgi o'r mor bwygilyz, y rhozes y rhan oreu o'r deyrnas i'r Saeson.

And then, that tyrant, after having made an end with burning and slaughtering from one sea to the other, gave the best part of the kingdom to the Saxons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

A. prep. With: used only preceding words that begin with a consonant; as AG goes before vowels. This preposition springs from A, the conjunction *And*; for, if their powers be analyzed, they will be found to be one. These expressions are idiomatic—*Parth â Llundain, towards London*; *â'th lawr brude, with thy utmost exertion*; *cymmaint â çawr, as big as a giant*; *y wath eiriau â hyn, such words as these*. Pronouns following it have the same ellipsis as in the conjunctive A; as, â'm, â'th, â'n, â'c, â'u, â'r.

Tynid hwynt â bafau, ac wrth rafau, ac yna y dieneidid hwynt.

They were drawn with hooks, and by ropes, and then they were slaughtered. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

A. pron. Who; which; that.

Agwedi cafael o Werthevyr y vuzygoliaeth, deçreu â orug dalu i bawb trev eu tad ac eu cyvoeth â zygaſau y Saeson i ar-pazynt.

And after Gwerthevyr had obtained the victory, he began to restore to all persons their patrimony and their property, which the Saxons had taken from them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

A. adv. When; whilst.

A'r Cymry yn cyſgu rhuthroez y gelyn am eu penau. *Theo. Evans.*

A. adverbial particle. In some instances it is prefixed to enhance the force of words; as, *aball, açar,*

A B A

açrwm; much like the word *arise* in the *English*. It is also of the nature of the French Y in *Il y a pas*. In old writings it is often found in common with I and Y, for O; as, *â dan, i dan, y dan*, for *o dan, underneath*. Whenever a verb active follows its governing substantive, this A comes between them, and points out their relative connection.

Duw â ran rhwng dau angerz;
Dyred i'r çyrç, daradyr çerç!

'Twixt too such furious foes will Heav'n decide;
Come on! thou botching bard, our force be try'd. *Gr. Gryg*

A! interj. Oh! It is expressive of sorrow, surprise, or pain.

A! wyrda (eb Arthur) peth â wnewç çwi val hyn? Pa açaws y gedwç y gwreigiolion wyr hyn i vnyed yn iaç!

Oh! my friends (said Arthur) why do you act in this manner? For what reason will you suffer these women-like men to escape in safety. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

AB. s. m. r. A son, used in expressing the names of men; as, *Cynan ab Owain, Cynan the son of Owain*. When the *Welsh* adopted the use of surnames, *Ab* hath been, in many instances, confounded with the name it precedes: hence come *Bowen, Belis, Powel*, and several others. It was conveniently used in pedigrees:

Lles ab Coel ab Meirig ab Gweiryç ab Cynvelyn ab Tenevan ab Lluz ab Beli Mawr.

Lles the son of Coel son of Meirig son of Gweiryç son of Cynvelyn son of Tenevan son of Lluz son of Beli the Great.

Pedigrees.

AB. s. m. r.—pl. t. oz. A root denoting aptness, and celerity, or quickness of motion: it is used as a prefix in composition. The monkey, from its agility, is called AB, and EPA.

Mal yr ab am ei çenau.

Like the ape for her cub. *Adage.*

Aball, s. m.—pl. t. oz (a—pall) A failing; want; defect; destruction; default.

Y mae trais, a lledrad, ac anudon, wedi gyru ar aball bob cynnezvau da.

Oppression, and dishonesty, and perjury, have produced a defect of all good qualities. *Richard St. David.*

Aballadwy, a. (aball) Defectible; defeasible.

Aballedig, a. (aball) Failing; destructive.

Aballedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aballedig) Failure; deficiency; ruination.

B

Aballiad,

A B E

Aballiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aball) Defection.

Aballu, v. (aball) To fail, or perish; to extirpate.

A gwedi llithrow mishebiaw a doluriaw o Frollo gweled ei bôyl yn aballu o newyn, gorchymyn â wnaeth i Arthur zyvod eill dau i ymlaz.

And after a month had elapsed, and Frollo being grieved to see his men *perish* through hunger, he desired that Arthur would come for them two to fight. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aballus, a. (aball) Fallible; defective.

Aballwr, s. m.—pl. aballwyr (aball—gwr) A defaulter.

Aban, s. m.—pl. ebyn (a—pân) A din; tumult; uproar.

Aban â zaw beunyz yn',
I'n bro ni â bair newyn.

Each day will *uproar* us beal
And our country famine shall destroy.

Iolo Gof.

Abar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—âr) What goes to the ground; a carcase.

Llywelyn—
Ev dyvu draig llu yn llafar zillad,
Yn zillyn cyvarpar,
Yn erwid, yn arvod abar,
Yn arvau bu cenau cynnar

Llywelyn—
Dragon of hosts in purple robes array'd,
In splend' d neatness he appear'd;
In ghastly war his stroke made *lifeless* clods;
Inur'd from early youth to arms. *Ll. P. Moq*

Aber, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ab) A confluence of water; the junction of rivers; the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea. By metaphor, a port or harbour. Many towns situate at the fall of rivers have their names from this word; as, *Aberystwyth*, the fall of the river *Ystwyth*; *Aberfraw*, the fall of the river *Fraw*; on which was the principal residence of the princes of *Gwynes*.

Gwnaeth Dew beth mawr i'r bobyl i zangaws peth o'i allu ev; hwns yr holl allu oez gantho; nid amgen, dysygu yr avon yn erbyn anian, a gadael y rhan arall i redeg parth a'i haber yn i aeth yr holl du drwoz yn droedysg.

God did a great thing for the people, to shew some of his power, for he was possessed of all power, that is to say, drying up the river contrary to nature, and leaving the other part to run towards its *fall*, so that the whole army passed through dry-footed. *Ll. G. Hergeff.*

Aberawg, a. (aber) Abounding with harbours.

Aberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (a—perth) A sacrifice.

Yforyd twn, gwelwn Geli oreu-barç, yw'r aberth â geri.

We perceive, most reverend lord, that a broken spirit is the *sacrifice* which thou lovest. *W. Middleton.*

Aberthadwy, a. (aberth) That may be immolated.

Aberthawg, a. (aberth) That offers sacrifice.

Dy rîd a'th gariad i'th gaerawg nevoz
Blith niver aberthawg,
A gafwyv—

Thy grace and love, in heav'n's bright gates,
Amidst thy *sacrificing* hosts,
To me impart— *D. ab Gwilym.*

Aberthawl, a. (aberth) Sacrificial.

Aberthedig, a. (aberth) Immolating.

Aberthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberthedig) Immolation.

Aberthedigawl, a. (aberth) Sacrificial.

Aberthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberth) An immolation.

Aberthin, a. (aberth) Abounding with sacrifices. Mynyz Aberthin, a mountain so named, where druidical sacrifices were offered.

Aberthu, v. a. (aberth) To sacrifice; to immolate; to consecrate, or dedicate: aberthu gwylva, to consecrate a festival. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aberthwr, s. m.—pl. aberthwyr (aberth—gwr) He that sacrifices; a priest; a mass-priest.

Aberu, v. (aber) To disembody, or run out.

A C

Abo, s. m.—pl. t. au (po) The carcase; a carrion;

Abo blaiz, a wolf's carcase.

Blaiz—

Gnawd ei laz ni lwyd ei abo.

'Tis customary to kill a wolf though an unprofitable *carcase*. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Abod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pod) A carrion.

Y cyfylog—
Ai cafo ar abod cefyl.

The woodcock—

May he be caught on a horse's *carcase*. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Abraiz, adv. (braiz) Scarcely; hardly.

Abred, s. m.—pl. t. au (pred) A vile state; evil.

—Hyd pan zillyngwys Crist geithiwd
O zyvn-vais afwys abred.

—Till Christ releas'd the bondage dread,
Of hell's deep-shelving steep of *evil*.

Taliesin.

Abredawg, a. (abred) Vile; evil.

Abrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abred) The progression of the soul in the circle of evil; transmigration.

Abredig, a. (abred) Evil; vile.

Abredu, v. a. (abred) To pass through the circle of evil, or brutal life; to transmigrate.

Abrwyf, a. (brwyf) Unwieldy; heavy; drunk; surfeited by over-loading the stomach.

Abrwyf, a. (abrwyf) Liable to become drunk.

Abrwyfaw, v. a. (abrwyf) To make drunk; to inebriate.

Abrwyfawl, a. (abrwyf) Heavy in motion; drunk.

Abrwyfgedig, a. (abrwyf) Drunken.

Abrwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (abrwyf) A heavy sluggish motion; ebriety.

Abrwyf, a. (prwyf) Very large; huge; immense.

Abraiz ymarwar ar bar golias,
Abrwyf ei varan ar gân a glâs.

But scarcely able the longing spear to stay,
His look is *mighty*, mounted on his grey.

Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynes.

Absen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ab—sen) An aptness to chide; slander.

Ni bu absen o'i enau,
Enwawg wr gwyç, na gair gâu.

No *slander* from his lips e'er came,
Nor one false word; dear much-lov'd name!

Ph. S. Phylip, i W. Phylip.

Absenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—senw) Deceitfulness.

I'w gymmydog nid halogwr,
O enw absenw nag absenwr.

He to his neighbour is not an evil-doer by detraction of his name, nor a slanderer. *W. Middleton.*

Abwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwy) A carcase; a carrion.

Abwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd) A bait; sustenance; meat to allure. Abwyd y zaeor, earth-worms.

Abwydadwy, a. (abwyd) What may be baited, or allured with a bait.

Abwydaw, v. a. (abwyd) To bait, or feed.

Abwydedig, a. (abwyd) Baited; feeding.

Abwydwr, s. m.—pl. abwydwyr (abwyd—gwr) A baiter.

Abwydyn, s. m. dim. (abwyd) A small bait; a worm.

Mab dyn, yr hwn fy abwydyn:

The son of man, who is but a *worm*. *Job, xxv. v.*

Abyrgov, s. m.—pl. t. ion (byr—cov) Short memory.

Abyrgoviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abyrgov) A forgetting.

Abyrgov, v. (abyrgov) To forget; to be remiss.

Abyrgovus, a. (abyrgov) Forgetful; remiss.

Ac, conj. And; also: it is used before words beginning with vowels, as *A* precedes such as have a consonant initial.

Ac, adv. Also; likewise: while; until.

Sev â orug Caswallawn yna bygythiaw Avarwy, a rhyvelu arno, ac nid ai Avarwy yn ei ewylls ev.

Wherefore Caswallon did then threaten Avarwy and made war upon him *until* he, Avarwy, should obey his will.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ac,

A C

Ac, *pron. relative*. Who; which; that.

Pa un a wnelo Duw ac euogvarnu neu gyvianu, yr oez yn rhaid naill ac i'r meichiau neu'r trofeywyr ateb.

Whichever God doth, or condemn or justify, it was necessary either *that* the surety, or the transgressor should answer.

R. Crevys.

Acadvyz, *adv.* (ac—ad—byz) Peradventure; perhaps.

Acan, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (cân)* An accent: Acan zif-gynedig, a grave accent; acan zerçavedig, acute accent; acan amgylçedig, a circumflexed accent. A saying: Yr oez hyny yn acan gan bawb, that was a proverb with every body.

Acatoez, *adv.* (ac—at—oez) Possibly; likely enough.

Acenadwy, *a.* (acan) Accentable.

Acenawl, *a.* (acan) Relative to accent; enunciative.

Acenedig, *a.* (acan) Accented.

Aceniad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (acan)* Accentation.

Acw, *adv.* (ac, or oc) Yonder; there; in that place.

Acdo, *adv.* (ac—yd—o) There also; with him.

Edryced Powys pwy vo

Breyenin braisg werin brwyfsg acdo.

Let Powys well observe who should be the king, and *with him* a vast unweildy host.

Li. P. Moç.

Aç, a particle used in composition, as, açluz, açles, and the like.

AÇ, *s. f. r.* A fluid; water. V. Açes.

AÇ, *s. f. r.—pl. t. au* A stem; a pedigree; lineage of one's ancestors; a root; the root of a tree. *Corn.*

Pwybyneg a gwyno gwyn drwy aç ac edryd am dir a daear; ac a zyco ei açau ar gogail vwy no thair gwaith colledig vyz o'i hawl.

Whoever sues by plaint of *stock* and kindred for land; and that brings his *pedigrees* on the distaff (by female) more than three times shall lose his cause.

Welsh Laws.

Aç, *a.* (aç,) Near; by: aç ei law, by his hand, near at hand.

Açadw, *v. a.* (a—cadw) To preserve; to keep, or guard.

Gorwyllais nos yn açadw fin,
Gorloes rydau dwyr Dygen Vreizin

I watch'd with anxious care to *guard* the bound
By fords o'er moss-grown Breizin's trilling streams.

Gwalçmai.

Açain, *a.* (a—cain) Very precious; splendid.

Gwedi gwraim a çoç açain,
A gorwyzawr mawr minrain,
Yn Llan Helez bez Owain.

After the brown and *precious* scarlet garb,
And the great chariot edg'd with spears,
In Llan Helez is Owain's grave.

Taliesin.

Açan, *s. f.—pl. t. au (a—cân)* A hymn.

Açanawl, *a.* (açan) Hymning; a chaunting.

Açaniad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (açan)* A chaunting.

Açanu, *v. a.* (açan) To chaunt; to utter.

Pwy eçenis cyrz?

Cyrz pwy eçenis?

Ys dir pwy ystyriwys?

Who *chaunted* songs?

Songs who has *chaunted*?

If true, who has considered them?

Taliesin.

Açenav uçenaid gyvrin!

I will utter the secret *ugh*!

Meilir.

Açanwr, *s. m.—pl. açanwyr (açan—gwr)* A chaunter.

Açar, *a.* (a—câr) Affectionate; loving. Neb traha nid açar, no sort of treason is amiable.

Açaru, *v. a.* (açar) To love much.

Nid açar llaçar llavarwç,
Nid açles avles arawwç.

He *loves* not vehement vociferation;

He doth not nourish hurtful sluggishness.

Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Aças, *s. m.—pl. t. au (a—câs)* Extreme hatred.

A Ç L

Aças, *a.* (a—câs) Hateful; very odious.

Pob pŷg a milyn yd vyz tecav

El drais a gollais gwit açasav

Each fish, each beast, the fairest to the view,
His ire has robb'd of me, *most hateful* truth.

Meigant.

Açawl, *a.* (aç) Genealogical.

Açaws, *s. m.—pl. açofion (caws)* Proximate; effecting power; a cause: açaws dybryd, a foul crime; adultery.

Açel, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (a—cêl)* A hiding place, or retreat.

Man uço 'mbell mewn açel,

Mewn y llwyn coed man llawn cêl.

Above, far in the *dark recess*,
Amid the grove a safe retreat.

D. ab Gwilym.

Açen, *s. f.—pl. t. au (aç)* Lineage; kindred family; a nation: also a coat of arms.

Yn açen y zraig wen wiw,

Rawn-llaes, y mac'r arian-lliw.

The long-mane dragon's *arms* we view
And see the bright'ning silver hue.

Iolo Gof.

Açenawg, *a.* (açen) Having kindred.

Açenez, *s. f.—pl. t. au (a—cân)* A singing; a singing in concert.

Cyn y delai hwn o açenez geu-veirz.

Ere this should come from *carols* of lying bards. Ph. Brydyz.

Açes, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (aç—es)* Any thing that separates, or diverges from: a stream; the action, or impulse of the soul; the mind: also froth, spume. Hwyaidd yn llyn gwyn açes

Tyfilaw.

O'i fynawn lydan dyleinw açes,
Dyzaw dyhepgyr dybris dybrys
Marwad Corroi a'm cyfrûes.

From his ample fountain a *stream* will inundate, he will come, will excuse the path of haste—the sorrowing for Corroi has disturbed me!

Taliesin.

Rhys molav o'm cerz, o'm cain açes.

Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.

Açven, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (aç—man)* The groin.

Açvre, *s. f.—pl. t. on (aç—bre)* A shelter; a shade.

Morgant açvre cant, mor eçrys myned
Llyw llwyz-ged llwrw na wys.

Morgant the *refuge* of a hundred! how woeful the departure of the prosperous-gifted chief to the unknown state.

Pr. Byçan, m. Mor. ab Rhyt.

Açlais, *s. m.—pl. açleisfau (clais)* A blackening.

Ni çoellais i, açlais oez,

Athrodwr—

I belived not, *dark* was the defamer—

Edm. Pryi.

Açledawr, *s. m.* (cled) A refuge; protection.

Teilyng-daith gwrthiad gawr,

A'n gelwid:

Y nev bid açledawr.

The journey is meritorious; the re-echoing shout replies and calls to us—Heaven be your *protections*.

Aneurin.

Açles, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (aç—llês)* A place of succour and refuge, where one is made much of; defence.

Açlesawg, *a.* (açles) Protecting; guarding.

Açlesawl, *a.* (açles) Protective; guarding.

Açlesedig, *a.* (açles) Succouring.

Açlesiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (açles)* The act of giving protection.

Açlesu, *v. a.* (açles) To protect, defend, to take into one's care and protection; to cherish.

Y rhai da a açlesir yn arfed yr eglwys.

The good shall be *cherished* in the lap of the church.

Li. G. Hergest.

Açleswr, *s. m.—pl. açleswyr (açles—gwr)* A protector, or defender.

Açlesfyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (açles)* A cherisher, or protector.

Açlud, *s. m.—pl. t. oz (aç—llud)* A covert, or concealment.

B 2

Açludaw,

A C R

Açludaw, v. a. (açlud) To cover with darkness; to conceal: *So the Latin occludo and occulto.*

A çymmod Cymry a gwyr Dilyn
Gwyzyl Ywerzon, Môn, a Phrydyn.
Cernyw açludwys eu cynnwys genhyn.

And reconciling of the Cambrians with the men of Dublin, the Gwyddelians of Ireland, Môn, and Scotland; Cornwall concealed their being encouraged by them
Taliesin, Arm. Prydain.

Açludawl, a. (açlud) Concealing.

Açludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açlud) A concealing.

Açludwr, s. m.—pl. açludwyr (açlud—gwr) A concealer.

Açluz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aç—lluz) Obstruction; a foiling, or stopping.

Rhag Geraint gelyn cythruz
Gwelais i veirç dan gymmrus
A çwedi gawr garw açluz.

Before Geraint the wrathful foe I have seen steeds bearing the maimed after the terrible opposing of a warrior. *Llywarch Hen.*

Açluz, v. a. (aç—lluz) To impede.

Açluzaw, v. a. (açluz) To obstruct.

Açluzawl, a. (açluz) Obstructive.

Açluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açluz) Obstruction.

Açluziwr, s. m.—pl. açluzwyr (açluz—gwr) An obstructor.

Açlust, s. m. (clust) A giving ear to; hearing.

Açlwm, v. a. (clwm) To tie a knot. Açlwm yr edav, to tie the thread.

Açlyfur, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—llys) A cause, motive, occasion; season, or opportunity.

Açlyfuraw, v. (açlyfur) To get, or make an occasion.

Açlyfurawl, a. (açlyfur) Occasional.

Açlyfurolddeb, s. m. (açlyfur) Opportunity.

Açlyw, s. m. (clyw) A hearing.

Açon, s. m. (con) Pomp; a being lifted up.

Açonawg, a. (açon) Superb; pompous.

Açor, a. (cor) Encircled; choral.

Ni çablav vy nav yn ei açor varan,
Bangeibyr gadw Gadvan vegys Bangor.

I will not insult my lord in his encircled presence, the high-roofed college of Cadvan like Bangor.
Llywelyn Varch, i Gadvan.

Açofadwy, a. (açaws) Effectible.

Açofawl, a. (açaws) Efficient; effectual.

Açofedig, a. (açaws) Effecting.

Açofedigawl, a. (açofedig) Effectuate.

Açofi, v. a. (açaws) To cause; to effect.

Açofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açaws) Efficiency.

Açofoldeb, s. m. (açofawl) Effectiveness; casualty.

Açraith, s. f.—pl. açreithiau (craith) A great scar.

Açre, s. f.—pl. t. on (aç—rhe) A covering.

Açred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cred) Credibility; oath. Ve zywaidd ar ei açred, He said upon his oath. *Sil.*

Açrev, a. (crev) Suppliant; craving.

Aervlawz gyvadrawz cyvadrev cerzau:
Cledyr cadau cad ozev,
Ni tholies buz beirz açrev,
Ni tholier gwawd gwedi ev.

Tumultuous war domestic songs excite:
The stay of battles, such as Goddau's fight,
He made no drawback from the craving bard;
His praise shall never want our due regard. *Cynzelw.*

Açrevawl, a. (açrev) Craving.

Açreviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açrev) Supplication.

Açrevu, v. a. (açrev) To supplicate.

Açrevwr, s. m.—pl. açrevwyr (açrev—gwr) A suppliant.

Açres, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—rhes) A row, or rank.

Açretawr, s. m.—pl. açretorion (açred) A creditor; one that gives his faith, or pledges his troth.

Over diviner llythyr llëawr
O fyz a çrevyz yz açretawr.

Vain, inefficient, is the letter read,
If faith and practice has the ver'ry fled. *Il. Pr. Mes. i Zuw*

A Ç W

Açreth, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth) A trembling or quaking. Açreth y cryd, a fit of the ague. Nature; disposition. *Sil.*

Awro açreth oer eçrys
Ar uça hon awro çwys.

Simwnt Vyçan.

Açris, s. m.—pl. t. iau (aç—rhis) A covering.

Açrwm, a. (crwm) Crooked; bent.

Açrwyz, a. (aç—rhwyz) Commodious, free, easy.

A'r awlwyz açrwyz eçrys
Ei gyd y rho gyda Rhys.

Misfortune dire, may it unobstructed come,
I leave it all with Rhys.

Sion Tudur.

Açrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—rhwym) Restraint; obligation.

Açrwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—rhwys) Increase; plenty; fruitfulness.

Ar ei vez o velged gwlad açrwys.

O'er his mead, from the honey-tribute of the country of plenty. *Gwalchmai.*

Açrwysaw, v. (açrwys) To become fruitful.

Açrwysawl, a. (açrwys) Fruitful.

Açrwysez, s. m.—pl. t. au (açrwys) Plenteousness.

Açrwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açrwys) Fruition.

Açryviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (açryv) A strengthening.

Brwydyr asgen brwyfsg nen braifg adev
Brain borthiad açryviad açrev.

The dread of the battle and strong refuge, his brawny arm is provider of the ravens, and the invigorative of the suppliant. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Açu, v. a. (aç) To secure; to save; to preserve.

Os bwyv yn azev
Yn araws y llew
Y lloc a açev
Açes wrthi.

If in the peaceful grave I should remain
Till call'd, I'll then the needful fold regain. *Meilir.*

Açub, v. a. (cub) To save, protect, deliver, defend; to seize upon. Açub y blaen, to get foremost.

Açubadwy, a. (açub) That may be saved; salvable.

Açubaid, v. a. (açub) To save.

Ac o'r diwez gwedi trofi yr haul ar ei dygwyzedigaeth açubaid mynyz mawr (Badon) oez yn agaws izynt a wnactiant y Saeson.

And at last, after the sun had drawn towards its declination, what the Saxons did was the securing of a high mountain, that was near to them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Açubaw, v. a. (açub) To save; to deliver.

Açubawl, a. (açub) Saving; delivering.

Açubedig, a. (açub) Saving; keeping.

Açubedigawl, a. (açubedig) Salvatory.

Açubiad, s. m.—pl. açubiaid (açub) A saviour.

Moçnannwys—
Açubiaid pob rhaid, rhuz eu harvau,
Eçedwynt rhag tervysg eu tervynau.

The men of Moçnant—providers for every necessity, ruddy are their arms; they will guard well their boundaries from tumults. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Açubiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (açub) Salvation.

Açubwr, s. m.—pl. açubwyr (açub—gwr) A saviour; a deliverer.

Açubwriaeth, s. m. (açubwr) Saviourship; the office of a saviour.

Açuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (a—cuz) A secluded place; a cloister.

Manafes wyd mewn açuz.

Thou art a nun in a cloister.

D. Llwyd.

Açul, a. (cul) Lean; narrow; very poor; squalid.

Açur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cur) A disease.

Açwaed, s. m.—pl. t. au (aç—gwaed) Progeny; descent; kindred.

Açwaith, s. m.—pl. açweithion (çwaith) Sourness; tartness.

Açwaneg, a. (çwanag) More.

Açwanegadwy, a. (açwaneg) That may be enhanced.

Açwanegawl, a. (açwaneg) Augmentative.

Açwanegiad.

A D

Açwanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwaneg) Enhancement.
Açwanegu, *v. a.* (açwaneg) To augment.
Açwanegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. açwanegwyr*, (açwaneg—gwr) Augmentor.
Açwanegyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (açwaneg) Augmentor.
Açwedyl, *s. m.*—*pl. açwedlau* (çwedyl) A story, tale, or report.

Ar hael Grufuz cüz can dravod-angau
 Ing açwedyl ei glybod.

On the generous Grufuz there is a covering, the result of death's intermeddling: Ah! 'tis a tale of distress to hear it!
Blezyn Varz.

Açwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (aç—gwez) A descent, or pedigree; kindred.

Cyvezaç Votaç vawrez—oruçel
 O'r açwez orêu o deyrnez
 Syz yt—

Like the festival of Morag the greatness is exalted, thou art of the lineage of kings.
Gr. ab Gwrgenau.

Açwerig, *a.* (aç—gware) Playful; dilatory; flow.
Açweryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aç—gware) Divertisement.
Açwlwm, *s. m.*—*pl. açlymau* (cwlwm) A tie; a band: *a.* entangled; intricate; perplexed.
Açwmwl, *s. m.*—*pl. açymylau* (cwmwl) Thick darknesses.

Wele tywyllwç a guzia 'r zaeaz, ac açwmwl, y bobloz.

Behold darkness shall cover the earth, and thick darkness the people.
Isaiab lx. 2.

Açwng, *a.* (aç—wng) Very near; contiguous.

Madawg effillyz oes ollwng—ærgawz,
 Eurged beirz neud açwng.

Madog of ancestry prodigal of life, and terror of the battle, with him the gift for bards is ever near.
Cynzelw.

Açwr, *s. m.*—*pl. açwyr* (aç—gwr) One skilled in pedigrees; a genealogist.

Açwre, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aç—rhe) Shelter; a fence placed about a house, or a shelter of trees.

Ar dô y ty a'i açwre traian gwerth y ty a vyz amazynt, a'r dryderan a vyz ar yr açwre.

On the covering of the house and its shelter the third of the value of the house is to be reckoned, and a third part of that on the shelter.
Welsh Laws.

Açwrëdig, *a.* (açwre) Sheltered; fenced; empaled.
Açwy, *a.* (aç) Having a tendency to save, or be foremost.

Y bezau yn y morva ys byçan a'u haelwyr
 Y mae Sanant fyberw vun, y mae Rhun ryvel açwy
 Y mae Carwen verç Cënin, y mae Lledin a Llywy.

The graves on the beach, which have but few ornaments, they are of Sanant, proud maid; of Rhun, foremost in the war, of Carwen, daughter of Cënin; of Lledin, and Llywy. *Talisin.*

Açwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwyn) A complaint; accusation.

Açwyn, *v. a.* (cwyn) To complain; to accuse.

Açwynadwy, *a.* (açwyn) That may be complained of.

Açwynaw, *v. a.* (açwyn) To complain.

Açwynawg, *a.* (açwyn) Apt to complain.

Açwynawl, *a.* (açwyn) Plaintive.

Açwynedig, *a.* (açwyn) Complaining.

Açwynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwynedig) Expostulation.

Açwynedigawl, *a.* (açwynedig) Expostulatory.

Açwyngar, *a.* (açwyn) Querulous; complaining.

Açwyngarwç, *s. m.* (açwyngar) Querulousness.

Açwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwyn) A complaint.

Açwyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açwyn) Accusation.

Açwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. açwynwyr* (açwyn—gwr) A complainer.

Açwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (aç) A cause.

Açys, *a.* (cys) Unfeeling; cruel; desperate.

Ad, a prepositive particle, derived from **AT**, indicating a return of a subsequent form, or action, to its origin: it is of the same force and signification as **RE**, in *regenerate*, *return*, and the like.

A D A

Adadaw, *v. a.* (gadaw) To warrant.

Adazaw, *v. a.* (azaw) To promise.

Adazawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adazaw) A second promise.

Adazewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adazaw) A second promise.

Adaerwç, *s. m.* (taer) Intreaty; importunity.

Adav, *s. f.*—*pl. edyv* (tâv) A pinion; a hand.

Lluest Gadwallawn ar Dawy
 Lleiziad adav yn adwy.

Pitch'd are Cadwallon's tents on Tawy
 Whose hand in the breach is killing.

Llywarc Hên.

Adavael, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gavael) An attachment; a distraining.

Adavaela, *v. a.* (adavael) To attach.

Adavaeledig, *a.* (adavael) Attached; distrained.

Adavaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adavael) A distraining.

Adavaelu, *v. a.* (adavael) To attach.

Adail, *s. f.*—*pl. adeilau* (ail) A building, edifice, or structure. Its primary signification was wattling rods, to wattle the roofs of houses; and it is still used in that sense.

Adain, *s. f.*—*pl. adeiniau* (adaw) That has in it the property of flying; a wing; a bird.

Coel can adain.

There is an omen in a hundred birds.

Adage.

Adalw, *v. a.* (galw) To recal, or call again.

Adalwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adalw) A calling back; a recal; a revocation.

Adalwedig, *a.* (adalw) Recalling.

Adameg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dameg) A riddle, ænigma.

Hyd yw ym ei hadameg.

Her saying fascinates me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adan, *s. f.*—*pl. edyn*, *adenyz* (adaw) A wing; the fin of a fish; the spoke of a wheel.

Can byzin, o werin wez,

A dyn dan ei adanez.

A hundred hosts of the commonalty he will draw under his wings.
M. ab Llywelyn.

Adanadyl, *s. m.*—*pl. adanadlau* (anadyl) A second breath; a respiring again.

Adanadlawg, *a.* (adanadyl) That respire again.

Adanadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanadyl) A second respiration.

Adanadlu, *v. a.* (adanadyl) To respire again.

Adanerç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anerç) Resalutation; also: *v. a.* To resalute.

Adanerçawl, *a.* (adanerç) Complimenting.

Adanerçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanerç) A resalutation.

Adanerçu, *v. a.* (adanerç) To resalute.

Adanvon, *v. a.* (anvon) To send again.

Adanvonadwy, *a.* (adanvon) That may be sent again; returnable.

Adanvonawl, *a.* (adanvon) Sending again.

Adanvoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanvon) A second mission.

Adar, *s. pl. aggr.* (tar) Birds, fowls. Adar y bwn, bitterns; adar y llwç gwin, vultures; adar y drudwy, starlings; adar y tô, sparrows; adar gwyrain, barnacles.

Clywed cân adar mân mai,
 Mewn dail fr ai doluriai.

The warblings of May's sweet birds in the fresh-leaved grove sicken him.
D. ab Gwilym, t Eizig.

Adara, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to go a fowling.

Adarawl, *a.* (adar) Relating to birds.

Adardy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adar—ty) An aviary; a bird-cage or coop.

Adarzelw, *v. a.* (arzelw) To reaffert.

Adarzelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adarzelw) Re-affertion.

Adaren,

A D C

Adaren, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (adar) A female bird.
 Adargi, *s. m.*—*pl. adargwn* (adar—ci) A bird dog;
 a setting dog.
 Adargoel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adar—coel) Augury.
 Adargoeliaw, *v. a.* (adargoel) To augurize.
 Adargoelus, *a.* (adargoel) Depending on augury.
 Adargopwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (adar—copwe) A spider's
 web.

Uchel dop adargopwe.

The high-listed spider's web.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adaru, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to deal in birds.
 Adarwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adarwerthwyr* (adar—gwer-
 thwr) A poulterer.
 Adarwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adarwyr* (adar—gwr) A fowler;
 a bird-catcher.
 Adarwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adarwr) The practice
 of fowling.
 Adaw, *v. a.* (ad—aw) To glide away; to fly.
 Adbawr, *s. m.*—*pl. adborion* (pawr) A second chew-
 ing; the chewing of the cud; a leaving.
 Adbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pëniad) Reassignment.
 Adbenawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (penawd) A head, or divi-
 sion; subdivision.
 Adbenodi, *v. a.* (adbenawd) To subdivide.
 Adbënu, *v. a.* (pënu) To re-assign.
 Adbigaw, *v. a.* (pigaw) To re-pick; to pick again.
 Adbigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adbigaw) A second pick-
 ing.
 Adblan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (plân) A second setting; a
 re-planting.
 Adblaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adblan) Re-plantation.
 Adblân, *v. a.* (adblan) To transplant; to re-plant.
 Adblanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adblanwyr* (adblan—gwr) A
 planter.
 Adblentynaiz, *a.* (plentynaiz) Like a second child-
 hood.
 Adblentyneiziad, *s. m.* (adblentynaiz) The coming
 to a second childhood.
 Adblentyneiziaw, *v.* (adblentynaiz) To come to a
 second childhood.
 Adblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (plyg) A refold: *a.* recurv-
 ous; reduplicate.
 Adblygadwy, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicable.
 Adblygawl, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicate.
 Adblygez, *s. m.* (adblyg) A bowing back; recur-
 vity.
 Adblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adblyg) A redoubling;
 recurvation.
 Adblygu, *v. a.* (adblyg) To unfold; to bend, or fold
 back.
 Adboethi, *v. a.* (poeth) To heat again.
 Adborion, *s. pl. aggr.* (adbawr) Leavings.
 Adbrawv, *s. m.*—*pl. adbrovion* (prawv) A retasting;
 a second proof.
 Adbrovi, *v. a.* (adbrawv) To revise, review; to re-
 taste.
 Adbroviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adbrawv) A retasting.
 Adbryn, *a.* (pryn) Bought again.
 Adbrynadwy, *a.* (adbryn) Redeemable.
 Adbrynawl, *a.* (adbryn) Redeeming.
 Adbrynedig, *a.* (adbryn) Buying again.
 Adbrynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adbrynedig) Re-
 demption.
 Adbrynedigawl, *a.* (adbrynedig) Redemptory.
 Adbryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adbryn) A ransoming;
 a buying back.
 Adbrynu, *v. a.* (adbryn) To redeem; to repurchase.
 Adbrynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adbrynwyr* (adbryn—gwr) A
 repurchaser.
 Adcwa, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cwa) A blast, or puff.

A D E

Adcwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. adcweithion* (cwaith) A reliff.
 Adcwanegadwy, *a.* (cwaneg) Re-augmentative.
 Adcwanegawl, *a.* (cwaneg) Subjoining.
 Adcwanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwaneg) Re-augmen-
 tation.
 Adcwanegu, *v. a.* (cwaneg) To subjoin; to re-aug-
 ment.
 Adcwedyl, *s. m.*—*pl. adcwedlau* (cwedyl) A report,
 or rumour.
 Adcwedlez, *s. m.* (adcwedyl) A rumouring; report.

Ym aelwyd yd barthwyd berthez,
 Eerth wartheg anreg anrhydez,
 O's dygav ys dygyn adcwedlez

My cot has been enriched with the finest rarities; fine cattle
 were my honourable present: but I carry with me a bitter tale.
 Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Adcwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cwel) A return.
 Adcweladwy, *a.* (adcwel) Returnable.
 Adcwelawg, *a.* (adcwel) Returning.
 Nid adcwelawg gair.

A word is not returnable.

Adage.

Adcweledig, *a.* (adcwel) Returning.
 Adcweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adcwel) A returning.
 Adcwibanawl, *a.* (cwiban) Hissing again.
 Adcwibaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (acwiban) A hissing
 again.
 Adcwibanu, *v. a.* (cwiban) To hiss again.
 Adcwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwyl) A circumvolution;
 revolution.
 Adcwyladwy, *a.* (adcwyl) Revolvable.
 Adcwylawg, *a.* (adcwyl) Revolving.
 Adcwyledig, *a.* (adcwyl) Revolving.
 Adcwylva, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (adcwyl—ma) A revolv-
 ing place; a revolution.
 Adcwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adcwyl) A research; a
 review.
 Adcwyliadwy, *a.* (adcwyliad) Revisable; reviewable.
 Adcwylaw, *v. a.* (adcwyl) To revise; to research.
 Adcwyliedig, *a.* (adcwyl) Researching.
 Adcwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adcwylwyr* (adcwyl—gwr) A
 researcher.
 Adeu, *s. f.*—*pl. edyv* (tev) A mansion, or dwelling.

Dyvo mab Cynan—drwy rybued,
 Gan glain gloyw adeu yn nev drevred.

Through mercy may the son of Cynan be in the blest'd bright
 mansions of heaven's inheritance. Meilir.

Adeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ad) An opportunity; season-
 able time; a season. Aqub yr adeg, to be in time;
 Adeg y lloer, the wane, or decrease of the moon.

Tydi'r Hav—
 Gwasgar hyd ei daear deg
 Gu nodau dy gain adeg.

Thou Summer—
 O'er its fair land do thou bespread
 The lovely signs thy season brings. D. ab Gwilym.

Adegin, *s. m.* (egin) The budding, or appearance of
 feed.
 Adeginad, *s. m.* (adegin) The second budding.
 Adeginaw, *v.* (adegin) To bud again.
 Adeilad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (adail) A building, edifice,
 or structure.
 Adeiladaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (adeilad) Construction;
 edification; architecture.
 Adeiladaiz, *a.* (adeilad) Appertaining to building.
 Adeiladawl, *a.* (adeilad) Edifying; architectural.
 Adeiladedig, *a.* (adeilad) Building.
 Adeiladu, *v. a.* (adeilad) To build.
 Adeiladwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adeiladwyr* (adeilad—gwr) A
 builder.
 Adeiladwy, *a.* (adail) That may be built.
 Adeiladyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adeilad) An architect.
 Adeilaiz, *a.* (adail) Tectonic.
 Adeilaw, *v. a.* (adail) To wattle; to build.

Adeilawg.

A D V

Adellawg, a. (adail) Placed alternately; wattled; built.

Adeildy, s. m.—pl. t. au (adail—ty) A building.

Adeiledig, a. (adail) Wattled; built.

Adeilvawr, a. (adail—mawr) Finely built.

Adeilwr, s. m.—pl. adeilwyr (adail—gwr) A builder.

Adeilwyz, s. pl. aggr. (adail—gwyz) Timber for building; rafters.

Adeilwyzen, s. f. (adail—gwyzen) A timber of a house; a rafter.

Adeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adain) A using, or furnishing with wings, a winging.

Adeiniaiz, a. (adan) Fin-like; like wings.

Adeiniaw, v. a. (adain) To wing; to set on wings.

Adeiniawg, a. (adain) Winged; pinioned.

Ni byz na dirwy na çamlwrw am neb adeiniawg cyd lladratier, namyn talu ei werth cyvraith onl çefir ei hun.

There is neither fine nor penalty for any winged creature should it be stolen, but paying its lawful value, except it can be recovered. *Welsh Laws.*

Adeiniawl, a. (adain) Winged.

Adeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gair) Tautology.

Adeiriawg, a. (gair) Tautological.

Adeiriogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adeiriawg) A making a tautology.

Aden, s. f.—pl. t. yz (adaw) A wing.

Adenawg, a. (aden) Having a wing.

Ei gylçwy dan i gymmwy
Bu adenawg.

His round shield with fire was it wing'd for slaughter. *Aneurin.*

Adenedig, a. (geni) Born again; regenerated.

Adenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (geni) Regeneration.

Adenedigawl, a. (adenedig) Being born again; regenerative.

Adeni, v. (geni) To regenerate.

Adennill, v. (ennill) To regain.

Adenwi, v. a. (enw) To name again.

Aderbyn, v. a. (erbyn) To receive back.

Aderyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (adar) A bird; a fowl. **Aderyn du**, a blackbird; **aderyn rhawngoç**, a bulfinch.

Cwell aderyn mewn llaw na dau yn y llwyn.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. *Adage.*

Teithi pob aderyn gwryw yw canu a çocwyaw. *Welsh Laws.*

Adethol, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ethol) Refuse; what is rejected; leaving.

A'ç gadael çwithau yn adethol cyvnewidwyr a llawurwyr.

And leave you also a refuse with traders and labourers. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Adethol, v. a. (ethol) To refuse.

Advac, s. m.—pl. adveiciau (mâç) Counter-security.

Advac, s. m.—pl. t. au (baç) The beard of a dart, or hook.

Advacawg, a. (advac) Bearded, or barbed.

Advacgeneizaw, v. (baçgenaiz) To become a child again.

Advaciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (advac) The bearding of a hook; a rehooking.

Advai, s. m.—pl. adveiau (bai) A double crime; a great crime.

Gwalloviad anaw annoeth advai.

The dealing of liberality to a foolish muse is a double crime. *Cynzelw.*

Advail, s. m.—pl. adveiliau (mail) The fall of a building; decay; ruin.

Angau a'n gorau gormail—cenedloez

Can edlid yn advail

Nid hawz ni nawz neb ynail

Nid hyn oes dyn nac oes dail.

Death overcomes us, the despoiler of nations, in wrath-hurling destruction; no refuge can be found; the wild desert is none; no older is the age of man, than the age of leaves.

Li. Pr. Moç.

A D V

Advan, s. m.—pl. edvyn (mân) A foreigner; one coming from another place; a place to retire to; a retreat.

Gwr gwrzvan a'm advan azywyn.

A man exalted in strength, kind to a stranger. *Cynzelw.*

Mereduz, Grufuz, grym advan—teym

Teyrnez ar gwynvan;

Meibion dewr derynt yclân,

Mur graid cynnivaid Cynan.

Mereduz and Grufuz, the lineus of the princely station; kings are mourning, the youths of courage are gone; the fiery walls, and torrent-spreading fons of Cynan.

Li. P. Moç. m. M. ab Cynan.

Advanaç, s. m.—pl. t. od (advan) A monk; a recluse.

Advant, s. m.—pl. advannau (advan) A pilgrim.

Advant, s. m.—pl. t. au (mant) A hare lip.

Advaon, s. pl. aggr. (maon) The common people.

Mad Vuzyg ysgavn-wyn asgwn advaon

A'i lasawg tebedawg tra mordwy alon.

Else'd was Buzyg of temper mild, the exalter of the depressed ones; in his blue garb towards his seafaring foes.

Aneurin.

Advar, v. a. (mar) To return; to send back.

Galfaw Zuw gan zeivniawg advar,

Galovyz huenyz huarwar.

I will implore God to give back the accomplished hero, the chastiser of the foe, the harmonious finger of playful songs.

Gwalçmai, m. M. ab Mereduz.

Advarç, s. m.—pl. adveirç (març) A gelding.

Cyfal març a'i advarç-werth.

A horse is as good as his value when a gelding. *Adage.*

Advarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (barn) A reversing of judgment; a repeal.

Advarnedig, a. (advarn) Rejudging; repealing.

Advarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (advarn) A reversion of judgment; a repealing.

Advarnu, v. a. (advarn.) To rejudge; to repeal, or reverse a decree.

Heb advarn dy varn, Vab Duw i vyz.

Son of God, thy judgment will not be reversed.

I. Brydyz Hir.

Advarnwr, s. m.—pl. advarnwyr (advarn—gwr) A repealer.

Advath, s. m.—pl. t. au (bath) A recoinage.

Advathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (advath) A recoinage.

Advathu, v. a. (advath) To recoin.

Advedyziaw, v. a. (bedyz) To rebaptise.

Advezalâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mezal) A re-mollifying.

Advezalâu, v. a. (mezal) To re-mollify.

Advezalu, v. (mezal) To be re-mollified.

Adveziannawl, a. (adveziant) Re-possessive.

Advezianniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adveziant) A re-possessing.

Adveziannu, v. a. (adveziant) To re-enjoy; to re-possess.

Adveziannwr, s. m.—pl. adveziannwyr (adveziant—gwr) A re-possessor.

Adveziant, s. m.—pl. adveziannau (meziant) Re-possession.

Advezwl, s. m.—pl. advezyliau (mezwl) Second thoughts.

Advezyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (advezwl) Recollection; reflection.

Advezylied, v. a. (advezwl) To recollect.

Adveiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (advai) Recrimination.

Adveiaw, v. a. (advai) To recriminate.

Adveiawl, a. (advai) Recriminating.

Adveiedig, a. (advai) Recriminating.

Adveiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (advail) A decaying, or falling to ruin.

Adveiliaw,

A D V

Adveiliaw, v. (advail) To decay; to fade.

Gwiw-adail heb adveiliaw
Gwaith wyd Morvuz Llwyd a'i llaw.

A precious structure without decaying, thou art the work of
Morvudd Llwyd's hand. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Adveiliawg, a. (advail) Decaying; failing.

Bu adveiliawg eu gwirodau.

Their waffails were failing with them.

Yn y dyz gwyf bu ystwyth.
Neu bwyth adveiliawg.

Taliesin.

In the day of valour he was nimble; he was the *destruative*
point. *Aneurin.*

Adveiliedig, a. (advail) Decayed; falling to ruin.

Ev a welai hen-llys adveiliedig, a neuaz drydoll.

He beheld an old decayed mansion, and a shattered hall.
Mabinogion.

Adveiriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (advar) Repulsion.

Adveiriaw, v. a. (advar) To repulse.

Adveius, a. (advai) Recriminative.

Adveiwr, s. m.—*pl.* adveiwyr (advai—gwr) A recri-
minator.

Advel, s. m. pl. edvyl (bel) A stranger; one come in.

Advelwr, s. m.—*pl.* advelwyr (belwr) A recruit.

Adver, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (mer) What is returned.

Adveradwy, a. (adver) Restorable.

Adverawl, a. (adver) Restorative.

Adveredig, a. (adver) Restored.

Adveredigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (adveredig) Restora-
tion.

Adveredigawl, a. (adveredig) Redditive; restorative.

Adveriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (adver) Restoration.

Adverth, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (berth) That is made chear-
ful, or comfortable.

Adverthawl, a. (adverth) Chearful.

Adverthiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (adverth) A making
fair; a chearing.

Adverthu, v. a. (adverth) To chear, or comfort;
to repair.

Adverthwç, s. m. (adverth) A re-beautifying.

Adveru, v. a. (adver) To restore, return, or give
back; to determine.

A zwg angau nid adver: neu
Angau a gyrç ac nid adver.

What death takes he will not return: or
Death takes but doth not restore.

Adage.

Yr arglwyf biau gymhell ei gadw val ei hadvero yr ammod-
wyr.

The lord may compel it to be kept so that the covenanters may
return it. *Welsh Laws.*

Adverwi, v. a. (berw) To boil again.

Adverwr, s. m.—*pl.* adverwyr (adver—gwr) A re-
storer.

Adveryd, v. a. (adver) To make restitution.

Advesur, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (mesur) A second measure.

Advesuraw, v. a. (advesur) To measure over again.

Advesuriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (advesur) Admeasure-
ment.

Advin, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (min) A back edge.

Advirain, a. (mirain) Unadorned, inornamental;
deformed, unseemly.

Gwelais rhag tervysg twryv advirain
Torvor ymoigryn taryv ymysgrain.

I have seen in the van of the tumult of the *ghastly* slaughter,
trembling troops, with fear crawling. *Cynzelw.*

Advireinwç, s. m. (advirain) Unseemliness.

Advlagur, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (blagur) A second bud.

Advlaguradwy, a. (advlagur) That may bud again.

Advlaguraw, v. (advlagur) To bud again.

Advlagurawg, a. (advlagur) Budding again.

Advlaguriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (advlagur) Regermina-
tion

Advlaguryn, s. m. (advlagur) A second sprout, or bud.

A D V

Advlas, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (blas) A twang; an ill, or
insipid taste.

Advlasdawd, s. m. (advlas) Insuperbness.

Advlasu, v. (advlas) To have a twang.

Advlasus, a. (advlas) Insuperb.

Advlin, a. (blin) Regrate.

Advlinaw, v. a. (advlin) To regrate; to offend.

Advlinder, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (advlin) Irritation.

Advlith, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (blith) Second milk.

Advlithaw, v. (advlith) To have a second milk.

Advlithiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (advlith) A second milk-
ing.

Advlodau, s. pl. aggr. (blodau) Second blossoms.

Advlodeuad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (advlodau) A second
blossoming; refforation; refforescence.

Advlodeuaw, v. a. (advlodau) To reffourish.

Advlodeuawg, a. (advlodau) Refforiferous.

Advod, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (bod) A second being, or ex-
isting.

Advod, v. (bod) To be again; to re-exist.

Advyzav nav arnav y dorvzit.

I shall again exist, lord, shouldst thou me overcome.

Philip Brydys.

Am advod wrth arvod aryv he.

For being again at the stroke of the bold weapon. *Gwalmai.*

Advraenar, s. m.—*pl. t.* oz (braenar) A field twice
ploughed.

Advraenaru, v. a. (advraenar) To plough a fallow,
or to plough the second time.

Advrawd, s. f.—*pl. t.* au (brawd) A rejudging; a
judging on the contrary.

Ni byz brawd heb ei hadrawd.

There will be no judgment without its contradiction. *Adage.*

Advrev, s. f.—*pl. t.* au (brev) A replying bellow, or
groan.

Advrev advant cov dy rygozi.

The reiterated groan issues from the lips at the thought of
thy being offended. *Meilir.*

Advrevu, v. a. (advrev) To answer with lowing; to
iterate a groan.

Advryd, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (bryd) Animadversion.

Advrydawl, a. (advryd) Animadvertive.

Advrydu, (advryd) To animadvert.

Advuz, s. m.—*pl. t.* iau (buz) What is not profit;
loss; damage.

Advuziawg, a. (advuz) Unprofitable.

Gwaed am draed o drin—

A gwaed-lavyn advuziawg.

Feet covered with blood from the conflict, and the *destruative*
bloody blade. *Lt. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Advuziawl, a. (advuz) Unprofiting.

Advwl, s. m.—*pl.* advyliaid (bwl) A gale, or splayed
bull.

Advwriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (bwrw) A recasting; a
casting out again.

Advwrw, v. a. (bwrw) To cast again; to recog-
nize; to sprout anew.

Advwynâad, s. m. (mwyn) Re-enjoyment.

Advwynâawl, a. (mwyn) Enjoying anew.

Advwynâu, v. (mwyn) To re-enjoy.

Advyd, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (byd) Adversity; calamity;
misery.

Advyd pob hir driftwç.

Every continuing sadness is a calamity. *Adage.*

Advydiawg, a. (advyd) In adversity; miserable.

Advydiawl, a. (advyd) Calamitous.

Advydig, a. (advyd) Adverse; wretched; miser-
able; distressed.

Advydyn, s. m. dim. (advyd) A poor wretch.

Advyz, adv. (byz) Perhaps; it may be.

Advyzin,

A D G

Advyzin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (byzin) A corps of reserve.
 Advyzinaw, *v. a.* (advyzin) To form the line anew; to rally.
 Advyvyrdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. advyvyrdodau* (myvyr) Reflection; re-consideration.
 Advyvyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myvyr) A reflecting.
 Advyvyriaw, *v.* (myvyr) To re-consider; to reflect.
 Advyvyriawl, *a.* (myvyr) Reflecting; re-considering.
 Advyvyriedig, *a.* (myvyr) Re-considered.
 Advynegawl, *a.* (myneg) That may be repeated.
 Advynegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mynegiad) Repetition.
 Advynegu, *v. a.* (mynegu) To repeat again.
 Advyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bÿr) A re-curtailing.
 Advyru, *v. a.* (bÿr) To re-curtail.
 Advyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (byw) What is without life; fallow ground.
 Advyw, *v. a.* (byw) To revive.
 Advyw, *a.* (byw) Revived.
 Advywedig, *a.* (advyw) Re-animated.
 Advywâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (advyw) Re-animation.
 Advywâawl, *a.* (advyw) Re-animating.
 Advywâu, *v.* (advyw) To bring to life again; to revive, re-animate, quicken, or enliven.
 Advywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (advyw) A re-animating.
 Advywiant, *s. m.*—*pl. advywiannau* (advyw) Refreshment; re-animation.
 Advywiaw, *v.* (advyw) To revive; to re-animate.
 Advywiawg, *a.* (advyw) Revived.
 Advywiawl, *a.* (advyw) Reviving.
 Advywiocâad, *s. m.* (advywiawg) A re-enlivening.
 Advywiocâawl, *a.* (advywiawg) Revivifying.
 Advywiocâu, *v.* (advywiawg) To attain fresh vigour; to refresh; to re-enliven.
 Advywiogi, *v.* (advywiawg) To re-attain life; to gain courage; to take fresh courage.
 Adfug, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fug) What has no disguise.
 Adfugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adfug) A double disguise.
 Adfugiaw, *v. a.* (adfug) To disguise anew.
 Adfugiawl, *a.* (adfug) Disguising anew.
 Adfurv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (furv) That has no form.
 Adfurviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adfurv) Reformation; a reforming.
 Adfurviadwy, *a.* (adfurv) Reformable.
 Adfurviaw, *v. a.* (adfurv) To reform, or repair.
 Adfurviawl, *a.* (adfurv) Reforming.
 Adfurviedig, *a.* (adfurv) Reformed.
 Adfurviedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adfurviedig) Reparation.
 Adfurviwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adfurvwyr* (adfurv—gwr) A reformer.
 Adfwn, *s. m.*—*pl. adfynnoz* (fwn) That has no luck.
 Adfyniant, *s. m.*—*pl. adfyniannau* (adfwn) A re-prospering.
 Adfynu, *v.* (adfwn) To prosper again.
 Adgadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarn) A re-fortifying.
 Adgadarnâu, *v. a.* (cadarn) To re-inforce; to re-fortify.
 Adgadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarn) Re-inforcing.
 Adgadarnâwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adgadarnâwyr* (cadarn—gwr) A reinforcer.
 Adgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To re-keep.
 Adgadwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgadw) A re-keeping; re-preservation.
 Adgadwedig, *a.* (adgadw) Re-preserved.
 Adgadwedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgadwedig) Re-preservation.
 Adgais, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeisiau* (cais) A second attempt.
 Adgam, *a.* (cam) Recurvous.
 Adgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cân) An episode; a re-describing.

A D G

Adganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgan) Description.
 Dylai varz ymarver yn ei alargerz—a fur a lgwraiz-bell eiriolaeth, ac eglur fynwyr ac adganiad. *Barzas.*
 Adganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To recommend; to re-celebrate.
 Adganmoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adganmawl) Re-celebration.
 Adganon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canon) Minor canon.
 Adganmolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adganmolwyr* (adganmawl—gwr) One that praises again.
 Adganu, *v. a.* (adgan) To describe.
 Adganwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adganwyr* (adgan—gwr) One that describeth.
 Adgas, *a.* (cas) Odious; hateful; unlucky.
 Adgasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgasgyl) A re-gathering.
 Adgasglu, *v. a.* (adgasgyl) To pick up again; to re-gather; to rally.
 Adgasgyl, *s. m.*—*pl. adgasglau* (casgyl) A second collection.
 Adgasrwyd, *s. m.* (adgas) Odiousness.
 Adgasu, *v.* (adgas) To be hateful; to use spitefully.
 Cowson, llwyr yn adgaswyd, Anian ryvyçân o vwyd.
 We were most perfectly bated, for we had infinitely too little victuals. *T. Penllyn, i Gybyz.*
 Adgeidwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceidwad) A reserver.
 Adgeidwadaeth, *s. m.* (adgeidwad) The act of re-preserving.
 Adgeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeiniaid* (adgan) One that reciteth.
 —Val cloç uçel Cwynaw y mae adgeiniaid.
 —Like the loud bell do the chaunters complain. *E. Maclawr.*
 Adgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeisiaid* (adgais) One that makes a second attempt.
 Adgeisiaw, *v. a.* (adgais) To seek again.
 Adgemi, *s. m.* (adgam) A bowing back.
 Adgen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (ad—cen) Growth. Adgen y zacar, the fruit of the earth.
 Adgenedlawg, *a.* (cenedyl) Regenerative.
 Adgenedledig, *a.* (cenedyl) Regenerated.
 Adgenedliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cenedyl) Regeneration.
 Adgenedlu, *v. a.* (cenedyl) To regenerate.
 Adgeryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ceryz) A reprimand.
 Adgeryzadwy, *a.* (adgeryz) Reprehensible.
 Adgeryzawl, *a.* (adgeryz) Reprehensive.
 Adgeryziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgeryz) Recrimination; reprehension.
 Adgeryzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adgeryzwyr* (adgeryz—gwr) A recriminator.
 Adgip, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cip) A second snatch; a reprise.
 Adgipiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgip) A re-snatching; reprisal.
 Adgipiaw, *v. a.* (adgip) To make a reprisal.
 Adgipiawl, *a.* (adgip) Retaking.
 Adglav, *a.* (clav) In a relapsed state; not thoroughly recovered.
 Ni byz adglav o glawwr.
 There will be no relapsing with a valetudinarian. *Adage.*
 Adglevyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adglav) A relapse into sickness.
 Adglevyçu, *a.* (adglav) To relapse into sickness.
 Adglevyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (adglav) A second sickness.
 Adglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. adglymau* (ciwm) A second knot.
 Adglwyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwyv) A second soreness, or disease.
 Adglwyvaw, *v.* (adglwyv) To become sore, or diseased again; to wound anew.
 Adglwyvawl,

A D G

Adglwyvawl, *a.* (adglwyv) Recrudescant.
 Adgwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adglwyv) Recrudescence.
 Adglymawl, *a.* (adglwm) Tying again.
 Adglymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adglwm) Renodation.
 Adglymu, *v. a.* (adglwm) To renodate; to untie.
 Adgnaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cnaw) A second chewing; the chew of the cud; remorse. Adgnaw cydwybod, remorse of conscience.
 Adgnith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cnith) A retouch.
 Adgnithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgnith) A retouching.
 Adgnithiaw, *v. a.* (adgnith) To retouch.
 Adgnithiawl, *a.* (adgnith) Retouching.
 Adgnôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgnaw) The chewing of the cud.
 Adgnova, *s. f.*—*pl.* adgnoveyz (adgnaw—ma) A re-chewing; remorse.
 Adgnoi, *v. a.* (adgnaw) To chew again; to chew the cud.
 Adgodawl, *a.* (codi) Refurgent; rising again.
 Adgodi, *v. a.* (codi) To raise up again; to resurge.
 Adgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgodi) A raising again; resurrection; resuscitation.
 Adgov, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cov) Remembrance: mae braiz yn adgov gënyv, I have a slight remembrance of it.
 Adgoviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgov) A calling to remembrance; a recollection.
 Adgoviaw, *v.* (adgov) To recollect.
 Adgoviawl, *a.* (adgov) Recollective.
 Adgofa, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cofa) A calling to mind.
 Adgofa, *v.* (cofa) To recal to mind; to recollect.
 Adgofaad, *s. m.* (adgofa) A reminding.
 Adgofâawl, *a.* (adgofa) Recalling to mind.
 Adgofâu, *v. a.* (adgofa) To remind.
 Adgofâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgofâwyr (adgofa—gwr) A prompter.
 Adgryvâad, *s. m.* (cryv) A re-fortifying; a recovering of strength.
 Adgryvâu, *v.* (cryv) To recover strength.
 Adgryvâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgryvâwyr (cryvâu—gwr) A re-fortifier.
 Adgrynôad, *s. m.* (cryno) A collecting together again.
 Adgrynôawl, *a.* (cryno) Gathering again; re-collective.
 Adgrynôî, *v.* (cryno) To re-collect together.
 Adguz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cuz) That is not hidden.
 Adguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adguz) A revealing.
 Adguziaw, *v. a.* (adguz) To reveal.

Gwyth oez lwyth ai laith ni adguz,
 Gwaith oez vaith i mi ei oluz.

Wrath that was a load, and his death will not be revealed: an action which was difficult for me to hinder. D. Benfras.

Adguziawl, *a.* (adguz) Revealing.
 Adguziedig, *a.* (adguz) Re-discovered.
 Adgur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cur) A rebut.
 Adguraw, *v. a.* (adgur) To repel, or rebut.
 Adgurawl, *a.* (adgur) Repellant.
 Adguredig, *a.* (adgur) Recoiling; repelled.
 Adguredigawl, *a.* (adguredig) Repercussive.
 Adguriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgur) A repercussion.
 Adgwyzaw, *v. a.* (cwyz) To fall again; to relapse.
 Adgwyzawl, *a.* (cwyz) Relapsing.
 Adgwyzedig, *a.* (cwyz) Relapsed.
 Adgwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cwyz) A relapsing.
 Adgwymp, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cwymp) A falling back; a relapse.
 Adgwympaw, *v. a.* (adgwymp) To fall again; to relapse.
 Adgwympawl, *a.* (adgwymp) Relapsing.
 Adgwympiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgwymp) A relapsing.

A D G

Adgyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyd) A joining again.
 Adgydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgyd) A rejoining.
 Adgydiaw, *v. a.* (adgyd) To rejoin.
 Adgydiawl, *a.* (adgyd) Rejoining; rejoinable.
 Adgydiedig, *a.* (adgyd) Rejoining.
 Adgyvâad, *s. m.* (cyva) A making whole, or perfect.
 Adgyvâawl, *a.* (cyva) Tending to be whole again.
 Adgyvânedig, *a.* (cyvan) That is made whole again.
 Adgyvâniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvan) A making perfect again.
 Adgyvanfawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgyvanfozion (cyvanfawz) Decomposite.
 Adgyvanfozawl, *a.* (adgyvanfawz) Decomposite; decomposing.
 Adgyvanfozedig, *a.* (adgyvanfawz) Decomposed; decomposed.
 Adgyvanfozi, *v. a.* (adgyvanfawz) To set together again; to decompose.
 Adgyvanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgyvanfawz) Decomposition.
 Adgyvânu, *v. a.* (cyvan) To make whole again; to re-integrate.
 Adgyvarç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvarç) A saluting again.
 Adgyvarç, *v. a.* (cyvarç) To resalute.
 Adgyvarçawl, *a.* (adgyvarç) Returning a compliment.
 Adgyvarçedig, *a.* (adgyvarç) Re-saluting.
 Adgyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgyvarç) Re-salutation.
 Adgyvarçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgyvarçwyr (adgyvarç—gwr) A returner of a salute.
 Adgyvâu, *v.* (adgyva) To recruit, or make whole again.
 Adgyvlawnadwy, *a.* (cyvlawn) That may be completed again.
 Adgyvlawnawl, *a.* (cyvlawn) Replenishing.
 Adgyvlawnedig, *a.* (cyvlawn) Re-completed.
 Adgyvlawni, *v. a.* (cyvlawn) To replenish; to complete again.
 Adgyvlenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvlanw) A replenishing, or recruiting.
 Adgyvlenwawl, *a.* (cyvlanw) Replenishable.
 Adgyvlenwedig, *a.* (cyvlanw) Replenished.
 Adgyvlenwi, *v. a.* (cavlanw) To replenish.
 Adgyvlêad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvle) A replacing.
 Adgyvlêadwy, *a.* (cyvle) That may be replaced.
 Adgyvlêawl, *a.* (cyvle) Tending to replace.
 Adgyvlêedig, *a.* (cyvle) Replaced.
 Adgyvlêu, *v. a.* (cyvle) To replace.
 Adgyvnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvnerth) Reinforcement.
 Adgyvnerthadwy, *a.* (cyvnerth) That may be reinforced.
 Adgyvnerthawl, *a.* (adgyvnerth) Reinforcing.
 Adgyvnerthedig, *a.* (adgyvnerth) Reinforced.
 Adgyvnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgyvnerth) A reinforcing.
 Adgyvnerthu, *v. a.* (adgyvnerth) To reinforce.
 Adgyvnerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adgyvnerthwyr (adgyvnerth—gwr) One that gives auxilliary aid.
 Adgyvodadwy, *a.* (cyvodi) That may rise again.
 Adgyvodawl, *a.* (cyvodi) Refurgent.
 Adgyvodedig, *a.* (cyvodi) Rising again; ascending.
 Adgyvodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adgyvodedig) Re-ascension.
 Adgyvodi, *v.* (cyvodi) To rise again; to re-ascend.
 Adgyvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvodi) Resurrection.
 Adgyfroâd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfraw) Resuscitation.
 Adgyfroâdwy, *a.* (cyfraw) That may be put again in motion.
 Adgyfroâwl, *a.* (cyfraw) Resuscitative.
 Adgyfroedig, *a.* (cyfraw) Resuscitated.

Adgygleu,

A D G

Adgygleu, v. a. (cygleu) To re-hear.

A'm bu barz dadgan,
Adgygleu Gamlan,
Adwelir gruzvan
Ac anvyn cwynvan.

He made me to be a reciting bard;
He heard again of Camlan;
There will be sorrowing seen again,
And unmanly complaining.

Talliesin.

Adgylciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylç) Revolution.

Yr amser ag ydys yn alw yr Adgylciad a zycpwyd ozi-
gylç tan zioget dywyfiad yr anvarwawl vrenin William.

The time that is called the *Revolution* was brought about un-
der the guidance of the immortal king William. *Jer. Owain.*

Adgyllaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyllaeth) A desire, or longing.

Adgymmenawl, a. (cymmen) Trimming a discourse over again; over talkative.

Adgymmeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmen) Over talkativeness.

Adgymmenu, v. a. (cymmen) To be over pert in talking.

Adgymmeradwy, a. (cymmer) Resumable; that may be reassumed.

Adgymmerawl, a. (cymmer) Reassuming.

Adgymmeredig, a. (cymmer) Reassumed.

Adgymmeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgymmeredig) Reassumption.

Adgymmeredigawl, a. (adgymmeredig) Reassumptive.

Adgymmeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmer) Reassumption; or, a redoubling: *Anadiplosis*, a repetition of the last word, or sound of the preceding sentence in the beginning of the following.

Adgymmeryd, v. a. (cymmer) To retake; to reassume.

Adgymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod) Reconciliation.

Adgymmodadwy, a. (adgymmod) Reconcilable.

Adgymmodawl, a. (adgymmod) Propitiatory; of a conciliating nature.

Adgymmodedig, a. (adgymmod) Reconciliating.

Adgymmodi, v. a. (adgymmod) To reconcile; to appease again.

Adgymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgymmod) Reconciliation; reconciliation.

Adgymmodwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgymmodwr) A reconciliator.

Adgymmoni, v. a. (cymmoni) To retrieve, or render complete again.

Adgynneu, v. (cynneu) To rekindle.

Adgynneuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgynneu) A rekindling; reignition.

Adgynneuadwy, a. (adgynneu) That may be rekindled.

Adgynneuawl, a. (adgynneu) Tending to rekindle.

Adgynneuedig, a. (adgynneu) Reignitative; rekindling.

Adgynnryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnryç) A second presence.

Adgynnryciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgynnryç) A representing.

Adgynnryciadwy, a. (adgynnryç) Representable.

Adgynnryciawl, a. (adgynnryç) Representative.

Adgynnryciedig, a. (adgynnryç) Represented.

Adgynnryciedigawl, a. (adgynnryciedig) Representative.

Adgynnryciedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgynnryciedig) A representation.

Adgynnrycioldeb, s. m. (adgynnryciawl) Representativeness.

Adgynnrycioli, v. a. (adgynnryciawl) To bear the form, or act the part, or represent another.

A D H

Adgynnryciolwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgynnryciawl—gwr) A representative.

Adgynnryçu, v. a. (adgynnryç) To represent.

Adgynnull, v. a. (cynnull) To put together again; to re-collect.

Adgynnulladwy, a. (adgynnull) That may be re-collected, or brought together.

Adgynnulledig, a. (adgynnull) Collected together again.

Adgynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgynnull) A re-assembly.

Adgynnryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnryç) A second increase, or growth.

Adgynnryciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgynnryç) An increasing again; re-production.

Adgynnryciawl, a. (adgynnryç) Re-increasing; re-productive.

Adgynnryciedig, a. (adgynnryç) Increasing again.

Adgynnrycioldeb, s. m. (adgynnryciawl) Re-productiveness.

Adgynnrycioli, v. a. (adgynnryciawl) To be, or become productive again.

Adgynnryçu, v. a. (adgynnryç) To re-produce.

Adgyrç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrç) A recourse.

Adgyrçadwy, a. (adgyrç) That may be had recourse to again.

Adgyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgyrç) A recurring.

Adgyrçawl, a. (adgyrç) Reciprocal; recurring.

Adgyrçiedig, a. (adgyrç) Having a recourse.

Adgyrçioldeb, s. m. (adgyrçawl) A tendency to recur.

Adgyrçu, v. a. (adgyrç) To recur to again.

Adgyrçwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgyrçwr) One that recurs to.

Adgyfyllt, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgyfylltau) Subjunction.

Adgyfylltiedig, a. (adgyfyllt) Subjunctive; adjunctive. Trawsenw yr adgyfylltiedig; the metonymy of the adjunctive.

Adgyfylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgyfyllt) A subjoining; rejunction.

Adgyfylltu, v. a. (adgyfyllt) To rejoin; to reunite.

Adgyfylltwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgyfylltwr) One that re-unites.

Adgywain, v. a. (cywain) To bear, or to carry back.

Adgywair, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgyweiriau) A putting in order again.

Adgyweirva, s. f.—pl. t. au (adgyweirveyz) A refectory.

Adgyweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgywair) Amendment; reparation.

Adgyweiriadwy, a. (adgywair) Repairable.

Adgyweiriaw, v. a. (adgywair) To repair; to refit.

Adgyweiriawl, a. (adgywair) Reparative: *s. pl.* adgyweiriolion, restoratives.

Adgyweiriedig, a. (adgywair) Refitting; repairing.

Adgyweiriwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgyweirwr) A repairer.

Adgywreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgywreiniaw) A refitting; refinement.

Adgywreiniaw, v. a. (adgywreiniaw) To re-embellish.

Adgywreiniawl, a. (adgywreiniaw) Re-arranging.

Adgywreiniedig, a. (adgywreiniaw) That is made accurate again.

Adgywreiniwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgywreiniwr) A re-embellisher.

Adhaer, s. m.—pl. t. au (adheuriau) A re-assertion.

Adhaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (adholion) A second cause; a second claim.

Adhezwç, s. m.—pl. t. au (adhezyçau) A second peace.

Adhezyçawl, a. (adhezwç) Of a reconciling quality.

A D L

Adhezygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adhezwc) Re-pacification.

Adhezygu, v. a. (adhezwc) To re-pacify.

Adhezygwyr, s. m.—pl. adhezygwyr (adhezwc—gwr) One that re-pacifies.

Adheurawl, a. (adhaer) Re-disputable; re-affertive.

Adheuredig, a. (adhaer) Re-afferted.

Adheuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adhaer) A re-afferting.

Adheuru, v. a. (adhaer) To re-affert.

Adholadwy, a. (adhawl) Reclaimable; that may be re-queffioned.

Adholedig, a. (adhawl) Re-examined.

Adholi, v. a. (adhawl) To re-examine; to re-claim.

Adholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adhawl) Re-examination.

Adholwr, s. m.—pl. adholwyr (adhawl—gwr) A re-examiner.

Adhônadwy, a. (hôn) That may be re-afferted.

Adhônawl, a. (hôn) Re-afferting.

Adhônedig, a. (hôn) Re-afferted.

Adhôn, v. a. (hôn) To re-affert.

Adhônriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hôn) A re-affertion.

Adhônwr, s. m.—pl. adhônwyr (hôn—gwr) A re-afferter.

Adia, s. m.—pl. t. oz (adaw) A stranger; one flying from place to place.

Adiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adaw) A drake; a mallard.

Adian, s. m.—pl. adienoz (ad—an) A progeny, offspring, or posterity.

Arzwyreav hael o hil Grufuz,
O adian Cynan, Ceinwydion uz.

I will extol the generous one of the line of Grufuz, of the progeny of Cynan, lord of Ceinwydion.
Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynez.

Adill, s. f.—pl. t. ion (a—dill) An ugly, abject wretch; an ill-favoured hag.

Hen adill, hi annodai
I wraig wyl un gwr à gai.

The old ugly hag, she would grumble if a bashful maid should get one husband.
D. Llwyd Gorleq.

Adlaz, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaz) The latter-math, or second crop of hay; the latter-grafs; edgegrew.

Adlaz, v. a. (llaz) To kill again; to detract.

Cyvlavan annhelediwr,
Adlaz Ririd rwyv anaw.

Dark villainy the most ungrateful, to detract Ririd, prince of harmony.
Cynzelw.

Mae rhai, ac nid llai, yn llaz
Rhaf 'n edliw, a rhaf 'n adlaz.

There are some, and not fewer, that kill, some that upbraid, and some that detract.
D. Llwyd Gorleq.

Adlaes, a. (llacs) Trailing; daggling.

Adlais, s. m.—pl. adleifiaw (llais) The refounding of a voice; echo; reverberation.

Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd
Arufel ei adlais,
Eizig am gig à gerais.

The eagle of Pengwern, with the grey beak,
Very loud his echoing scream,
Jealous for the flesh which I loved.

Llywarc Hên, m. Cynzylan.

Adlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) A stepping back; a retreat: a fixed abode, home, or habitation; a place where a person may return to, who is gone from thence.

Teirgwaith y mae i'r mîç geifiaw y talawdyr yn ei adlam, cyn dwyn ei awael

Three times is the bail to look for the debtor in his habitation, before he takes possession.
Welsh Laws.

Adlâmadwy, a. (adlam) Retreatable.

Adlâmawl, a. (adlam) Resilient, or rebounding back; retreating.

Adlâmedig, a. (adlam) Retreating, or stepping back.

Adlâmiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlam) A rebounding, or retreating back.

A D L

Adlâmu, v. a. (adlam) To rebound, or step back.

Adlamwr, s. m.—pl. adlamwyr (adlam) One that steps back; one returning from abroad; a sojourner.

O dervyz i drevtadawg vod yn adlamwr gyda trevtadawg arall un dyz a blwyzyn yn ziannod, ac yn ei wafanaeth; a mynu myned i wrtho, taled izo zeg-ar-hugaint: a hwnw à elwir yn adlamwr.

If an inheritor should be a sojourner with another inheritor a year and a day, undisturbed, and in his service; and purposing to depart from him, he pays him thirty pence: and he is called a sojourner.
Welsh Laws.

Adlan, s. m.—pl. t. au (llan) A hall, or palace.

Adlaw, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (llaw) One of the meanest rank; one of the rabble: The compound metres in poetry are called *Adlawiaid* being derived from the primitive metres, or *Gorçanau*.

Adlaw, a. (llaw) Aloof: dal adlaw, to fear, to stand in awe.

Adlawiaiz, a. (adlaw) Ignoble; mean; base; rustic.

Adlawiad, s. m.—pl. adlawiaid (adlaw) A secondary thing; a compounded metre.

Adlawiaid y gelwir y pennillion neu'r mesurau cymhleth.

The stanzas, or metres that are compounded, are called *secondary ones*.
Barzas.

Adlew, s. m.—pl. t. au (llev) An echo.

Adlevain, v. (adlew) To answer a voice; to echo.

Adlevariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llavar) Peroration.

Adlevaru, v. a. (llavar) To repeat a discourse; to perorate; to recite.

Fan adleveryz
Awen cwr-d-cwyz
Ar vei-noeth vei-nyz.

At the chaunting of the muse they will be flocking together on each day and night in May.
Taliesin.

Adleâad, s. m. (lle) A reposition.

Adleâu, v. a. (lle) To re-place.

Adleifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlais) A refounding.

Adleifiaw, v. a. (adlais) To refound.

Adleifiawg, a. (adlais) Resonant; refounding.

Adleifiedig, a. (adlais) Refounding.

Adlenwi, v. a. (llanw) To replenish.

Adles, s. m.—pl. t. au (lles) That is not a benefit.

Adlêu, v. a. (lle) To re-place.

Adlewyc, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewyc) Resplendence; reflection.

Adlewycawl, a. (adlewyc) Relucet; resplendent.

Adlewycedig, a. (adlewyc) Reflecting.

Adlewyciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlewyc) Refulgence.

Adlewycoldeb, s. m. (adlewycawl) Reflexivity.

Adlewycu, v. (adlewyc) To reflect.

Adlibryn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (llibryn) A poor weakling.

Yna y bu zir i'r adlibrynez o'r Prydeiniaid gillaw i ymylau yr ynys tua Cymru.

Then it was necessary for the weak leavings of the Britons to retreat to the borders of the island towards Wales.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Adliv, s. m.—pl. t. au (lliv) A reflux.

Adlivaw, v. (adliv) To flow back; to ebb.

Adlivawl, a. (adliv) Refluent.

Adliveiriant, s. m.—pl. adliveiriannoz (adliv) Refluence.

Adliveiriaw, v. a. (adliv) To reflow.

Adliveiriawl, a. (adliv) Refluent.

Adliviant, s. m.—pl. t. adliviannoz (adliv) A reflux.

Adlithrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlithyr) A falling back; apostacy; a relapse.

Adlithraw, v. a. (llithyr) To slide back.

Adlithredig, a. (llithyr) Back-sliding.

Adlithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llithyr) A back-sliding.

Adlithyr, s. m.—pl. adlithrion (llithyr) A sliding back.

Adliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lliw) A varnish.

Adliwaw,

A D L

Adliwiaw, v. a. (adliw) To re-tint; to varnish.
Adlo, s. m.—pl. t. i (llo) Chafe, or sore; heat; anger; hatred.

Na zala adlo am hyny.
 Entertain no animosity for that. *Mabinogion.*

O'r cwyza hagen cevyn marc o adlo hen-llwgyr, a thôri y croen hyd-y cig, wyth geiniawg cyvraith a dâl.

Should a horse's back happen to swell from a long fretting sore, and should the skin be broken to the flesh, eight pence in law is its value. *Welsh Laws.*

Adlozi, v. (adlaz) To spring up after cutting; as the edge-grew, or latter grafs.

Adloes, s. m.—pl. t. au (lloes) A reiterated pang; severe pain.

Rhoc izynt dir yn wir oez
 Acw'n adloes cenedloez.

The giving to them land there, certainly was a grievous harm to nations. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Adlog, s. m.—pl. t. au (llôg) Compound interest.

Adlogawl, a. (adlog) Relating to compound interest.

Adlogi, v. a. (adlog) To re-hire; to re-covenant; to borrow at compound interest.

Adlogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlog) A re-covenanting; a borrowing on compound interest.

Adlônai, a. (llon) Recheered; refreshed.

Adlôn, v. a. (llon) To refresh; to cheer again; to recreate.

Adlôn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llon) A recreation.

Adlôniant, s. m.—pl. adlônianau (llôn) A re-cheering.

Adlonyzu, v. (llonyz) To assuage again.

Adlongi, v. a. (llongi) To re-imbark.

Adlongiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llongi) Re-imbarkation.

Adlosg, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg) A re-scorching.

Adlosgedig, a. (adlosg) Re-scorched; burning again.

Adlosgi, v. a. (adlosg) To burn again; to scorch; to re-ignify.

Adlosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlosg) Re-ignition.

Adloyw, a. (gloyw) Having lost its brightness; also brightening again.

Adloywad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adloyw) A re-brightening.

Adloywi, v. a. (adloyw) To brighten again.

Adlun, s. m.—pl. iau (llun) A second form; a copy.

Adluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlun) A re-forming; a copying of a form, or object; exemplification.

Adluniaw, v. a. (adlun) To represent the image of an object; to re-form, or copy.

Adlufgaw, v. a. (llufgaw) To drag, or draw back.

Adlwç, s. m. (llwç) Second dust; the incinerative state of bodies.

Adlwç, s. m.—pl. adlygon (llwg) Retrospect; an object.

Mynegwç i mi adlwç, y peth y zymunç çwi i mi i'w wneuthur val y tywyv yn gadarnaç mewn fyz.

Declare to me the object of the thing you would wish me to do, so that I may grow stronger in the faith. *Sion Treuredyn.*

Adlyçwez, s. m. (adlwç) The incinerated state of animal bodies.

Adlyçweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlyçwez) Incineration.

Adlyçwezu, v. a. (adlyçwez) To incinerate.

Adlyvnâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyvyn) A re-polishing.

Adlyvnâu, v. a. (ad—llyvyn) To make smooth again; to re-polish.

Adlyvu, v. a. (ad—llyv) To lick again.

Adlygawl, a. (adlwç) Objective.

Adlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adlwç) Description.

Adlygu, v. a. (adlwç) To make an object.

Adlymeitlan, v. a. (ad—llymaid) To sup again.

Adlyncu, v. a. (llwne) To swallow again.

A D N

Adlythyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llythyr) A rescript.

Adnabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nabod) Knowledge.

Adnabod, v. (nabod) To know; to recognize; to perceive.

Adnabodadwy, a. (adnabod) Cognizable.

Adnabodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod) Cognizance; knowledge.

Adnabodawg, a. (adnabod) Recognizing.

Adnabodawl, a. (adnabod) Perceptive.

Adnabodedig, a. (adnabod) Recognized; knowing.

Adnabodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod) Cognizance; a recognizing.

Adnabodus, a. (adnabod) Knowing.

Adnabyzawl, a. (nabod) Recognizing.

Adnabyzedig, a. (nabod) Recognizing; acquainted; known.

Wl Cefar, by'd adnabyzedig i'ch zyofbarth di, ein bod ni yn barawd i ymlaz i'ch erbyn di, o çelfi di zyvod i'r ynys hon, megis yd wyd yn gogyvazaw dyvod izi.

Julius Cæsar, be it recognized to thy discretion, that we are prepared to fight against thee, if thou dost attempt to come to this island, as thou art threatening to come to it. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Adnabyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nabod) A recognizing.

Adnabyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (nabod) Cognizance.

Adnabyzus, a. (nabod) Knowing.

Adnabyzusrwyz, s. m. (adnabyzus) Knowingness.

Adnabyzwr, s. m.—pl. adnabyzwyr (nabod) One that is acquainted with; a recognizer.

Adnaz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (naz) A chip.

Adnaid, s. f.—pl. adneidiau (naid) A rebounding back.

Adnain, s. f.—pl. adneiniau (na) The echoing of screams.

Goze gwryç dymby hir ei hadain
 Dyçyrç bar cæreg creg ei hadnain.

The bristly cormorant assails me, long are her wings, she frequents the summit of the stone, shrill her echoing screams. *Taliesin, Mic Dinbyç.*

Adnair, s. m.—pl. adneiriaid (adnaw) Attendant.

Ac yn gyntav y codafant yr adneiriaid i gyrçu i'w llettyau, ac i beri gwrtaith i'w meirç, ac i'w dyvrâu, ac i beri ebran izynt.

And the attendants arose up the first to repair to their lodgings, and to order the dressing of their horses, to water them, and to give them provender. *H. Car. Mag. Mabinogion.*

Adnair, s. m.—pl. adneiriau (dair) A reproach; the same as anair.

Rhag drwg ni ziwyg adnair.

Reproach will not mend evil. *Adage.*

Adnant, s. m.—pl. ednynt (nan) A crying again, or after; longing.

Adnâu, v. a. (na) To reiterate a call, or cry.

Neud adnau cogau.

Do not the cuckoos reiterate their plaints. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Adnaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (naw) A careful looking after.

Adnaw, v. (naw) To keep to one's self; to possess, own, or enjoy.

Yn golaith adneir mal yz adnes.

In the conflict there will again befall what befall before. *Cynzelw.*

Adnawz, s. m.—pl. adnozau (nawz) A resource.

Adnawv, s. m.—pl. t. adnovion (nawv) What swims again; a swimming back.

Adne, s. m.—pl. t. au (ne) Custody; keeping.

Adneu, s. m.—pl. adneuoç (adnaw) A thing deposited, or intrusted in the hand of another; a deposit, pawn, or pledge.

Y ty y cafer lladrad ynzo vyz halawgdy, ac a vo ynzo, eithyr adneu; can ni zyly perçen adneu gadw ty un arall rhag lladrad; ac am hyny ni byz colledig o'i adneu.

A house where a thing stolen is found is a degraded (forfeited) house, and all that is in it, except a pawn; for it is not right for the proprietor of a pawn to preserve the house of another against theft; and for that reason he cannot lose his pawn. *Welsh Laws.*

Adneu,

A D O

Adneu, v. a. (adne) To pledge, or deposit.

Adneu cyhyryn gan gâth.

To pawn a piece of flesh with a cat.

Adage.

Adnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oz (nerth) A second power.

Adnerthawl, a. (adnerth) Reinforcive.

Adnerthedig, a. (adnerth) Reinforced.

Adnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnerth) A reinforcement.

Adnerthu, v. a. (adnerth) To reinforce.

Adnerthwr, s. m.—pl. adnerthwyr (adnerth—gwr) A reinforcer.

Adnes, s. m.—pl. t. au (gnes) A guarding, or looking after.

Adnes yw ymgelez.

A guarding is looking after.

Adage.

Adnes y vranes i vrain ban dyfre.

The crow is the guardian of the others when she is croaking.

Li. B. y Moç.

Adneuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adneu) A depositing, or pawning.

Adneuaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adneu) A deposition.

Adneuaw, v. (adnau) To be calling often.

Adneuez, s. m. (adneu) A pawning, or pledging.

A mall a meuez

A mynyç adneuez.

Evil and benefits and frequent pledging.

Taliesin.

Adnewid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (newid) A re-changing.

Adnewid, v. a. (newid) To re-change.

Adnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnewid) A re-changing.

Adnewyzadwy, a. (newyz) Repairable; renewable.

Adnewyzawl, a. (newyz) Renovating.

Adnewyzedig, a. (newyz) Reintegrate; renovating.

Adnewyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newyz) Reintegration; refreshment; renovation.

Adnewyziath, s. m.—pl. t. au (newyz) Renovation.

Adnewyziant, s. m.—pl. t. adnewyziannau (newyz) A renovating.

Adnewyzu, v. a. (newyz) To renew, reform, refit.

Adnewyzwr, s. m.—pl. adnewyzwyr (newyz—gwr) Renovator, or renewer.

Adnod, s. f.—pl. t. au (nod) A verse in the Bible; a sentence.

Adnodawl, a. (adnod) Relative to, or like a verse.

Adnodedig, a. (adnod) Divided into verses, or sentences.

Adnodi, v. a. (adnod) To divide into verses.

Adnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnod) A division into verses; a subdivision.

Adnoviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnawv) A swimming back.

Adnoviaw, v. a. (adnawv) To swim back.

Adnoviawl, a. (adnawv) Swimming back.

Adnoviedig, a. (adnawv) Swimming back.

Adnyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (nyz) A post of a gate.

Adovidiaw, v. a. (govid) To regrate, grate, or offend.

Adovidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (govid) A regrating.

Adovidiawl, a. (govid) Regrating.

Adovidiedig, a. (govid) Regrating.

Adovidiwr, s. m.—pl. adovidwyr (govid—gwr) A regrator.

Adovwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (govwy) A second visit.

Adovwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (govwy) A revisiting.

Adovwyawl, a. (govwy) Revisiting.

Adovwyedig, a. (govwy) Revisiting.

Adovwywr, s. m.—pl. adovwywyr (govwy—gwr) A revisitor.

A D R

Adovyn, v. a. (govyn) To re-demand; to reclaim.

Un o dri arver cyvraith—cynnal dyz i adovyn dadyl ebry-vygedig.

One of the three usages of law—is to hold a day to reclaim a neglected cause.

Welsh Laws.

Adovynadwy, a. (adovyn) Reclaimable.

Adovynawl, a. (adovyn) Re-demanding.

Adovynedig, a. (adovyn) Re-demanded.

Adovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adovyn) A re-demanding; a requisition.

Adohebawl, a. (goheb) Re-answering.

Adohebedig, a. (goheb) Answering again.

Adohebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goheb) A re-answering; response.

Adohebu, v. a. (goheb) To answer again; to respond.

Adolrain, v. a. (olrain) To re-trace.

Adolrheinadwy, a. (adolrain) That may be re-traced.

Adolrhinedig, a. (adolrain) Re-traced.

Adolrhiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adolrain) A re-tracing.

Adolrhiniaw, v. a. (adolrain) To re-trace.

Adolrhiniawl, a. (adolrain) Re-tracing.

Adolwç, s. m.—pl. adolyçau (golwç) Prayer; intreaty.

Man nid oes adolwç

Nag edifeirwç

Vyth wedi yma.

Where there is no prayer nor repentance ever after the present.

Taliesin.

Adolwg, v. a. (awl) To beg earnestly; to beseech, intreat, or implore.

Rhoz i hên nag adolwg.

Intreat not a gift from the aged,

Adage.

Adolwg, adv. (awl) Pr'ythee.

Adolwyn, v. a. (awl) To beseech, intreat, or implore.

Adolygadwy, a. (adolwg) That may be intreated.

Adolygawl, a. (adolwg) Imploring.

Adolygedig, a. (adolwg) Implored.

Adolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adolwg) A review; a revision.

Adolygu, v. a. (adolwg) To intreat; to implore.

Adolygwr, s. m.—pl. adolygwyr (adolwg—gwr) A reviewer.

Adon, s. m.—pl. t. au (ad—on) A lord.

Adorth, a. (ad—gorth) Deligent; studious.

Adoyw, s. m.—pl. t. au (hoyw) A spur.

Adran, s. f.—pl. t. au (ad—rhan) A subdivision; a comma, in grammar. In law, a division of hereditary property, that is made between cousins.

Adranadwy, a. (adran) Subdivisible.

Adranawl, a. (adran) Subdividing.

Adranedig, a. (adran) Subdivided.

Adraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adran) A re-partition; subdivision.

Adranu, v. a. (adran) To subdivide.

Adranwr, s. m.—pl. adranwyr (adran—gwr) A subdivider.

Adranyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (adran) A subdivider.

Adrawz, v. a. (rhawz) To relate, rehearse, or declare.

Adre, v. a. (rhe) To please; to enjoy.

Adred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhed) A recourse.

Adredegr, v. a. (adred) To have recourse to; to run back.

Rhaid yw cofâu

Ai hadredegr hi dridiau.

The course and recourse of the road, it is necessary to remember three days.

Lewis Môn.

Adrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adred) A recurrence; recursion.

Adrev,

ADR

Adrev, adv. (trev) Homewards, home; back again.

Hw, leidr! vy hel adrev?

Avant thou thief! Drive me home?

D. ab Gwilym.

Adrevu, v. a. (adrev) To return home; to return back.

Adriv, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhiv) A second counting.

Adrivadwy, a. (adriv) That is to be recounted.

Adrivaw, v. a. (adriv) To re-count, or reckon again.

Adrivawl, a. (adriv) Reckoning again.

Adrivedig, a. (adriv) Re-counted.

Adrivad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adriv) A re-counting.

Adrivwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adriv—gwr) A re-counter.

Adrin, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhin) A secret re-told; a secret when told to a third person.

Adroz, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhoz) A gift returned.

Adrozadwy, a. (adrawz) Narrable; predicable.

Adrozawl, a. (adrawz) Declaratory; predicate.

Adrozedig, a. (adrawz) Related; declared.

Adrozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adrozedig) A narrative.

Adrozedigawl, a. (adrozedig) Narrative.

Adrozi, v. a. (adroz) To return a gift.

Adroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adrawz) A report, or narration; declaration.

Ev mwyav yn mez adroziad.

He is the first in mead discourse.

LI. B. Moq.

Adroziad, s. m.—pl. t. ion (adroziad) A narrator.

Adrozwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adrawz—gwr) A re-hearer.

Adroi, v. a. (rhoi) To restore; to give back.

Adrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwym) A restraining.

Adrwymadwy, a. (adrwym) Restrainingable.

Adrwymaw, v. a. (adrwym) To re-strain.

Adrwymawl, a. (adrwym) Restraining.

Adrwymedig, a. (adrwym) Restrained.

Adrwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adrwymedig) Restraining.

Adrwymedigawl, a. (adrwymedig) Having the quality of an astringent.

Adrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adrwym) A re-binding.

Adrybelid, a. (trybelid) Skilful; expert.

Adrybyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhybyz) A second warning; uncertainty.

Y neb a faetho ar adrybyz a gyll ei faeth.

He that shoots at random will lose his arrow.

Adage.

Adrybyzedig, a. (adrybyz) Intimating again.

Adrybyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adrybyz) A re-warning; a certifying.

Adrybyziaw, v. a. (adrybyz) To warn again.

Adrybyziawl, a. (adrybyz) Certifying again.

Adrysez, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhysez) A second excess; an over excess.

Adrysez drais annoeth.

Over excess is the oppression of the unwise.

E. Wan.

Adrysezawl, a. (adrysez) Over-excessive.

Adryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw) A secondary species.

Adrywez, s. m.—pl. t. au (trywez) The scent that hounds follow in hunting; a track; a trace.

Mal y tyn y dail yr adrywez oziwrth yr ymlyniaid yn y golloent hwy eu helynt.

As the leaves take away the scent from the hounds, so that they lose their prey.

H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Adrywezawl, a. (adrywez) Tractive.

Adrywezgais, a. (adrywez—cais) That hunts, or follows by scent.

Adryweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adrywez) A courting; the making, or leaving a trace; a tracing.

ADU

Adrywezu, v. a. (adrywez) To trace.

Adrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adryw) A degenerating.

Adrywiaw, v. a. (adryw) To degenerate.

Adrywiawg, a. (adryw) Degenerative; re-emollient.

Adrywiawl, a. (adryw) Degenerating.

Adrywiogaiz, a. (adrywiawg) Re-emollient.

Adrywiogeiziaw, v. (adrywiogaiz) To become degenerate; to soften again; to re-mollify.

Adfav, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fav) A standing again.

Adfain, s. f.—pl. t. au (fain) A resounding; affonance; echo.

Agaws yw y dyz tervysg, ac nid adfain y mynyzoz,

The day of trouble is near, and not the sounding again of the mountains.

Ezek. vii. vii.

Adfevydlawg, a. (fevydyl) Re-established.

Adfevydledig, a. (fevydyl) Re-established.

Adfevydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fevydyl) Re-position; re-establishment.

Adfevydlu, v. a. (fevydyl) To re-establish.

Adfeilvaen, s. f.—pl. t. au (adfeilvaen) A second foundation.

Adfeilvaeniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (adfeilvaen) A re-foundation.

Adfeilvaenu, v. a. (adfeilvaen) To make a second foundation.

Adfeilvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (feilvan) A second foundation.

Adfeilvanawl, a. (adfeilvan) Re-foundable.

Adfeilvanedig, a. (adfeilvan) Re-founded.

Adfeilvaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfeilvan) Re-foundation.

Adfeilvanu, v. a. (feilvan) To found anew.

Adfeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfain) A resounding.

Adfeiniaw, v. (adfain) To resound; to echo.

*Gogwn attrevnawr,
Rhwyg nev a llawr;
Pan adfain adwant
Par ergyr divant;
Pan llewyg ariant,
Pan vyz tywyll nant.*

*I the directing power know;
Twixt heav'n above and earth below;
Why th' adverse cliff resounds,
Spears crashing, fraught with wounds;
Why is the precious silver bright;
Why hollow dingles lack the light.*

Taliesin.

Adfeiniawl, a. (adfain) Resonant.

Adfeiniedig, a. (adfain) Resounded.

Adfon, s. m.—pl. t. au (fon) A reporting again.

Adfon, v. a. (fon) To mention again.

Adfylw, s. m.—pl. t. on (fylw) A second view.

Adfylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfylw) A re-viewing.

Adfylwedig, a. (adfylw) Re-viewed.

Adfylwi, v. a. (adfylw) To re-view.

Adfylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fylliad) A re-viewing.

Adfylliaw, v. a. (fylliaw) To re-view.

Adfylliedig, a. (fylliedig) Re-viewed.

Adfylliwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfyllwyr) One that looks over a second time; a re-viewer.

Adfynwyraw, v. (fynwyr) To recover the senses.

Adfynwyrawl, a. (fynwyr) Recovering the senses.

Adfynwyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fynwyr) Resipiscence; convalescence.

Adunaw, v. a. (unaw) To agree again; to re-unite.

Adunawl, a. (unawl) Re-uniting.

Adundeb, s. m. (undeb) Re-union.

Adunedig, a. (unedig) Re-united.

Adurzaw, v. a. (urz) To honour again; to re-ordain.

Adurzawl, a. (urz) Re-ordainable.

Adurzedig, a. (urz) Re-ordained.

Adurziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (urz) Re-ordonance.

Adwaen,

A D W

Adwaen, v. (gwaen) To be acquainted.

Hyn a adwen cyn henaint.

This I shall know before old age.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adwaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwaen) Recognition.

Adwair, s. m.—pl. adweiriau (gwair) Hay of the second mowing, rowen hay, after-math.

Adwair, s. m.—pl. adweirion (gwair) A second putting to right; a repairing.

Adwaith, s. m.—pl. adweithiau (gwaith) A work left unfinished, which must be begun again; the taking of a work in hand again.

Iawn a wnaed ni wnaen' adwaith.

It was rightly done that they should do no second work.

S. Cerl.

Adwanyciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwanwç) A getting feeble again; a relapsing.

Adwanyçu, v. (gwanyçu) To relapse.

Adwediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwediad) Anaphora.

Adwedyd, v. a. (gwedyd) To repeat.

Adwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwez) A returning; a recurrent state. *Dyvod i adwez, to come to a former state.*

Nid â gair i adwez.

A word will not go to the original state: or, A word spoken cannot be recalled.

Adage.

Toraist Gaervyrzin torvoz—ar Fraine, Llawer Franc ar adwez.

Thou didst break Caermarthen, and hosts from France, and many a Frenchman on the return.

Ll. B. Moç.

Adweza, v. a. (adwez) To return, or come again.

Adwezawg, a. (adwez) That returns.

Adwezawl, a. (adwez) Returning.

Adwezu, v. a. (adwez) To return to the original place, or state.

Adweinig, a. (adwaen) Recognizable.

Adweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwair) A repairing.

Adweiriaw, v. a. (adwair) To repair.

Adweiriawl, a. (adwair) Repairing.

Adweiriedig, a. (adwair) Repaired.

Adwel, s. m.—pl. t. oz (gwel) A stranger.

Adweled, v. (gweled) To re-view; to recover the fight; to see again.

Adwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adweled) A recovering of fight; a re-viewing.

Adweledig, a. (adwel) Recovering the fight.

Adweledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adweledig) Recovering of fight.

Adweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwel) Second fight.

Adwelwr, s. m.—pl. adwelwyr (gwel—gwr) One that sees again.

Adwern, s. f.—pl. t. yz (gwern) Withered growth.

Cath hir-daith gethim-vraith gern, Cŵd lwyd-wyllt coed-wal adwern.

A long running cat, with a dusky striped jaw; a brown paunch on its woody bed of rotten growth.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ysgyvarnawg.

Adwerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwerth) A price less than the value; undervalue.

Iawn i leidyrr yn ol adwerth Ovnî gwr ni vyno gwerth.

It is right for a thief after his cheap bargain to be afraid of one that will take no compensation.

W. Cynwal.

Adwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwerth) Depreciation.

Adwerthu, v. a. (adwerth) To depreciate.

Adwerthwr, s. m.—pl. adwerthwyr (adwerth—gwr) A depreciator.

Adweryz, s. f.—pl. t. on (gweryz) A second spring, or autumn; a luckless maid; a prude.

Na haec ogan val anhael Ac na vyz adweryz wael.

Merit no satire like the illiberal

And be no debased prude. D. ab Gwilym, i Verç.

A D W

Adwir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (gwin) Untruth.

Adwiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwir) A re-certifying.

Adwiriaw, v. a. (adwir) To re-assert; to re-certify.

Adwiriawl, a. (adwir) Re-asserting.

Adwiriadig, a. (adwir) Re-asserted.

Adwiriwr, s. m.—pl. adwirwyr (adwir—gwr) One that re-certifies.

Adwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oz (gwisg) Disarray, undress, or dishabille.

Adwisgaw, v. a. (adwisg) To disarray.

Adwisgawl, a. (adwisg) Disarraying.

Adwisgedig, a. (adwisg) Disarrayed.

Adwisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwisg) A disarraying; dishabille.

Adwisgwr, s. m.—pl. adwisgwyr (adwisg—gwr) A disarrayer.

Adwlez, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwlez) A short meal, or repast; a slender feast; spare diet; sparing entertainment; a collation.

Adwn, s. m.—pl. adynau (ad—wn) A lord, or chieftain.

Ni hwyrac cludlan clôd adwn.

Perhaps the churchyard ends the glory of a hero. Cynzelw.

Hawl adwn ysgwn ysgwyd yn llais draig.

The demand of a chief with uplifted shield, with a dragon's voice. Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab H. ab Owain.

Adwneud, v. a. (gwneud) To do over again; to undo.

Adwneuthur, v. a. (gwneuthur) To reform; repair; to undo.

Nid adwna Duw â wnaeth.

God will not undo what he hath done.

Adage.

Adwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwni) A re-stitching; a double stitching.

Adwniaw, v. a. (gwni) To sew over again; to make a double stitch.

Adwniawl, a. (gwni) Double-stitched.

Anwniedig, a. (gwni) Double-stitched.

Adwniwr, s. m.—pl. adwniwyr (gwni—gwr) A double-stitcher.

Adwr, s. m.—pl. adwyr (gwr) A second man; a coward; a slave.

Colles ei glydwr â gyrçes ty at ei adwr.

He hath lost his protector who transfers his house to his slave. Adage.

Adwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwr) Unmanliness.

Adwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwr) Cowardice; slavery.

Cam ei ado heb gov camp ehelaeth

Nid adawai adwy er adwriaeth.

Nid edewis ei lys les cerzorian Prydain.

It is injurious to let him be without a memorial of a magnificent feat; he would not forsake the pass through cowardice; the benefit of the minstrels of Britain never quitted his court.

Aneurin.

Adwriaw, v. (adwr) To become a coward.

Adwriawl, a. (adwr) Cowardly.

Adwriedig, a. (adwr) Becoming a coward.

Adwrygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.

Adwrygiaw, v. (gwrygiaw) To recover strength; to grow better in health.

Adwrygiawl, a. (gwrygiawl) Re-strengthening; recovering.

Adwy, s. f.—pl. t. au (adaw) A gap; a pass.

Tair gosgorz adwy Ynys Prydain: Gosgorz Mynyawg Eidyn y' Nghattraeth; a gosgorz Melyn mab Cynvelyn; a gosgorz Drywon mab Nuz yn Rhodwyz Arderyz.

The three pass-guarding clans of the isle of Britain: the clan of Mynyawg Eizyn in Cattræth; the clan of Melyn the son of Cynvelyn; and the clan of Drywon the son of Nuz in the defile of Arderyz.

Triadei.

Adwyar,

A D Y

Adwyar, a. (twy) Conflicting; troubling; toiling.

Dival zraig dragon adwyar.

A faultless chief is the *conflicting* dragon. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Adwyaw, v. a. (adwy) To make breaches.

Adwyawg, a. (adwy) Having gaps, or passes.

Adwyawg tae dryg-amaeth.

Full of gaps is the inclosure of a bad farmer. *Adage.*

Mal dyvod i zinas adwyawg.

Like entering into a city *wherein a breach is made.* *Ezek. xxvi. x.*

Adwyawl, a. (adwy) Gaping; open.

Adwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyz) Fallow ground; untilled ground.

Ennillal blant yn llo blwyz
A bai'r yd lle bu'r adwyz,

He would beget young ones when a yearling, should the corn be where the *fallow* had been. *H. Davi, i Darw.*

Adwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyn) Metal.

Adwynig, a. (gwyn) Shining bright, or glittering; appearing.

Adwyr, a. (gŵyr) Bent back; bowed backwards; recurvous.

Adwyraw, v. (adwyr) To recurve; to incline back.

Adwyrawl, a. (adwyr) Recurving.

Adwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwyr) Recurvation.

Adwyrni, s. m. (adwyr) Recurvature.

Adwŷs, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwŷs) A second summons.

Adwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwŷs) A re-summoning; a re-citation.

Adwyfiaw, v. a. (adwŷs) To re-assemble.

Adwyfiawl, a. (adwŷs) Re-citing.

Adwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyth) Hurt; blast; mischief; misfortune.

Adwyth diriaid heb aŷaws.

The *hurt* of the mischievous comes without a necessity. *Adage.*

Athrodion gweision a gwyr

A bair adwyth rhwng brodyr.

It is the slander of boys and men that causes *mischief* between brothers. *T. Aled.*

Adwythain, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; plaguy; miserable.

Adwythawl, a. (adwyth) Blasting; hurting.

Adwythedig, a. (adwyth) Blasted; inflamed.

Duw gwared zeiliaid o zig cartrevawl,

Rhag trova adwythedig.

God deliver subjects from domestic feud, and from a course fraught with harm. *H. D. ab Ivan.*

Adwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adwyth) A blasting.

Adwythig, a. (adwyth) Inflaming; hurtful; distressed; miserable.

Adwythigrwyz, s. m. (adwythig) Malignity; contagiousness.

Adwythus, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; blasting.

Adyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl) The breath.

Yn cadw y lle yr oez anverth o—

Bryv tanawl ei adyl.

Guarding the place there was a monster of a beast with fiery breath. *Mabinogion*

Adylawg, a. (adyl) Having breath; breathing.

Adyledig, a. (adyl) Breathed; respired.

Adyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adyl) Respiration.

Adymanerç, s. m. (ymanerç) The returning of a salute.

Adymanerç, v. a. (ymanerç) To re-salute mutually.

Adymçweladwy, a. (ymçwel) That may be returned back.

Adymçwelawg, a. (ymçwel) That returneth back.

Adymçweledig, a. (ymçwel) Returned back.

Adymçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymçwel) Recidivation.

Adymçwelyd, v. a. (ymçwel) To recidivate.

Adymzryciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymzryciad) A mutual reflection of objects.

A D Y

Adymzryciaw, v. a. (ymzryciaw) To reflect mutually one object to another.

Adymzryciawl, a. (ymzryciawl) Mutually returning to view.

Adymzryciedig, a. (ymzryciedig) Mutually represented.

Adymgafgledig, a. (ymgafgledig) Re-assembled mutually.

Adymgafgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgafgliad) A mutual reassembling.

Adymgafglu, v. (ymgafglu) To re-assemble.

Adymgorvorawl, a. (corvawr) Re-imbodifying.

Adymgorvoredig, a. (corvawr) Re-imbodied.

Adymgorvori, v. (corvawr) To re-imbodify.

Adymgorvoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corvawr) A re-imbodifying.

Adymgyvarç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarç) Re-salutation.

Adymgyvarç, v. a. (cyvarç) To re-salute.

Adymgymmeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmer) A re-assuming itself. Epanalepsis, a rhetorical figure, when the same word after a parenthesis is repeated.

Adymgymmeryd, v. a. (cymmer) To re-assume itself; to re-assume mutually.

Adymgymmodawl, a. (cymmod) Reconciling one's self; mutually reconciling.

Adymgymmodi, v. a. (cymmod) To reconcile one's self.

Adymgymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod) A reconciling of one's-self.

Adyingynnull, v. a. (cynnull) To re-assemble.

Adyingynnulledig, a. (cynnull) Re-assembled.

Adyingynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnull) A re-convening together.

Adymlid, v. a. (ymlid) To re-chace.

Adymlidedig, a. (ymlid) Re-chaced.

Adymlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlid) A re-chacing.

Adymluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llun) A re-forming of itself.

Adymluniaw, v. a. (llun) To re-form itself; to re-form mutually.

Adymluniawl, a. (llun) Mutually re-forming; re-forming itself.

Adymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhith) A re-appearing.

Adymrithiaw, v. (rhith) To re-appear; to reflect, or be reflected, or appear as in a mirror.

Adymrithiawl, a. (rhith) Re-appearing.

Adymrithiedig, a. (rhith) Made to re-appear.

Adymweled, v. a. (gweled) To re-visit.

Adymweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweled) Re-visitation.

Adymyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymyr) The temperature of the weather. Tawel val yr adymyr, silent like the mild season.

Adyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyn) A poor wretch; a miserable person; an idiot.

A vu zyn aeth yn adyn.

That was a man is become a *wretch*.

Adage.

Golwg Duw ar adyn.

May the eye of God be on the *wretch*.

Adage.

Adÿru, v. a. (gÿr) To send again, or send back.

Adysgriv, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgriv) A rescript.

Adysgrivawl, a. (adysgriv) Rescriptive.

Adysgriven, s. f.—pl. t. au (adysgriv) A rescript.

Adysgrivenawl, a. (adysgriv) Rescriptive.

Adysgriveniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adysgriv) A rescription.

Adysgrivenu, v. a. (adysgriv) To transcribe.

Adysgrivenwr, s. m.—pl. adysgrivenwyr (adysgriven—gwr) A transcriber, or copier.

Adystwythadwy, a. (yftwyth) That may be made pliable again.

D

Adystwythaw,

A Z A

Adystwythaw, v. (yftwyth) To become pliant again.
Adystwythawl, a. (yftwyth) That is made pliant again; tending to be pliant again.
Adystwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yftwyth) A making pliant again.

Adystyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yftyr) A second meaning.
Adystyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adystyr) Re-consideration; a second thought, or reflection.
Adystyriaw, v. (adystyr) To re-consider.

*Adystyriwn yn dofturjawl
 Wyw nawa hudawl einioes heddiad.*

Let us sorrowfully reflect on the fading and deceitful flight of life. *D. Thomas.*

Adystyriawl, a. (adystyr) Reconsiderate.
Adystyried, v. a. (adystyr) To reflect; to throw back the thoughts on things past.
Adystyriedig, a. (adystyr) Re-considered.
AZ, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. Impulse; effort; action. It is used as a prepositive particle, enhancing the sense of words.

Azail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) The tender leaves; fallad.
Gorwezais ar gwr azail.

I laid down on the border of the tender leaves. D. ab Gwilym.

*Oer llaz vy holl veibion llen,
 A diva'r graz a'r azail,
 A dwyn y blodau a'r dail!*

Tis woeful that all my learned sons are slain, and to destroy the flock with expected sprouts; and taking away the flowers and the leaves! *G. ab Sevnyn, i'w blant.*

Azanc, s. m.—pl. ezync (az—anc) An amphibious animal, once in some of the rivers of this island; supposed to be the Lloftlydan, or the beaver.

Azanc ni thynir o anozyn dwvyr.

The beaver cannot be drawn from the deep water. L. G. Colbi.

Azant, s. m. (az) An effort to attain; longing.
Azas, a. (das) Meet; suitable; convenient. Azas i'th acoſſion, proper for thy necessities.
Azafawl, a. (azas) Befitting; convenient.
Azafedig, a. (azas) Adapted; suited.
Azafedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (azafedig) Convenience; a befitting.
Azafedigawl, a. (azafedig) Adaptive.
Azafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addas) An adapting, or a befitting; fitness.
Azafwyz, s. m. (azas) Suitableness; propriety.
Azafu, v. a. (azas) To fit, or adapt.
Azafwr, s. m.—pl. azafwyr (azas—gwr) A proper, or fit person.
Azaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (daw) A promise.

Dyled ar bawb ei azaw.

Every one's promise is a debt on him. Adage.

Azaw, v. a. (daw) To promise; to engage.

Câs dyn â azawo bob peth, ac ni ryz zim.

Hateful is the man that promises every thing, and gives nothing. *Adage.*

Azawd, s. m.—pl. azodau (dodi) A repository; a storehouse, or place where things are laid up; a treasure. Wy azawd, the egg left in the nest whilst the hen lays.

*Ar zehau rhiau rhwyv goruchel new
 Yn azawd Mihangel.*

On the right of heaven's sovereign Lord of Lords in the procession of Michael. *Ll. P. Moç.*

*Azawd Lloegyr lluosawg am bân.
 The treasure of Lloegyr abounding round the festive horn.* *Ll. P. Moç.*

Azawedig, a. (azaw) Promised.
Azawedigawl, a. (azawedig) Promissory.
Azawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (azaw) A promising.
Azawl, s. m.—pl. azolion (az—awl) Worship.
Azawwr, s. m.—pl. azawwyr (azaw—gwr) A promiser.

A Z O

Azawyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (azaw) A promiser.
Azev, v. a. (dev) To acknowledge, confess; to own, or grant.
Azev, s. f.—pl. t. au (dev) A dwelling.

Symmudaw azev rhag drwg.

To remove a dwelling from evil. *Adage.*

Azevawd, s. m.—pl. azevodau (azev) A confession.
Azevawg, a. (azev) Acknowledging.

Yn Eizin yn azevawg.

In Eizin acknowledged.

Taliesin, i Wallawg.

Azevawl, a. (azev) Confessing; acknowledging.
Azevedig, a. (azev) Confessed.
Azevedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (azevedig) A confession; acknowledgment.
Azevedigawl, a. (azevedig) Confessional.
Azeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (azev) A confession.
Azevwr, s. m.—pl. azevwyr (azev—gwr) A confessor.
Azewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (azaw) A promise.

*Azewais yt hyn zwywaith;
 Azewid teg azaw taith;
 Taled bawb, tâl hyd y bo,
 Azewid â azawo.*

To thee I have twice promised this, a fair promise, the promising a journey; let every one fulfil as far as he can the promise that he promiseth. *Iolo Goc, i O. Glynawyr.*

Azewidiawl, a. (azewid) Promissory.
Azvain, a. (az—main) Slender; delicate.
Azved, a. (az—med) Ripe; mature.
Azvedez, s. m. (azved) Ripeness; maturity.
Azvediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (azved) A ripening; maturity.
Azvedrwyz, s. m. (azved) Ripeness; matureness.
Azvedu, v. (azved) To ripen; to mature.

*Rhaid i'r dynged azvedu,
 Wedi'r rhyw vyd hir â vu.*

The destiny must mature after the event that has happened. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufur.*

Azvedwç, s. m. (azved) Maturation; ripeness.
Azveinus, a. (azvain) Delicate; slender.

*Avallen beren bren azveinus,
 Gwaſgadvod glôdvawr, buzvawr brydus.*

Sweet apple-tree a delicate wood famous for thy ample shelter, highly profitable, and comely. *Myrddin.*

Azvwyn, a. (az—mwyn) Meek; gentle; mild; good-natured.
Azvwyndawd, s. m.—pl. azvwyndodau (azvwyn) Gentleness; mildness.
Azvwynder, s. m.—pl. t. au (azvwyn) Meekness; gentleness.
Aziai, s. m.—pl. azieion (az) A stranger.
Aziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (az) Longing.

*Tri gelyn ar dervyn dig
 Trwy aziad draw i eizig.*

Three enemies angry in the extreme with the jealous one, and full of longing. *T. Pryi.*

Aziaw, v. a. (az) To make an effort after.
Azibyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dibyn) A dependant.
Azien, a. (dien) Faultless; fair; fine.
Azig, a. (dig) Jealous; angry.
Azigor, s. m. (azig) One that is jealous.
Azion, s. m.—pl. t. au (az—ion) A lord.
Aznaid, s. m.—pl. azneidion (az—naid) A refuge.
Azoed, s. m.—pl. t. au (az—oed) An appointed time; assignation; destiny. Azoed gavyr, the time that a goat takes the male.

O dervyz cau döl ar ycaïn, a marw un o honynt, pa azoed bynag ai dyco, iawn yw cafael ei erw o hono.

If the yoke is put upon the oxen, and one of them dies, by whatever distemper he is taken, it is just that he should have his acre. *Welsh Laws.*

Azoedi, v. a. (azoed) To procrastinate; to defer.

A'm dodes nwyv ym azoedi.

She filled me with love to put me off. Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Azoediad,

A Z U

Azoediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoed) A respiting; prolongation; prorogation.
Azoediwr, *s. m.*—*pl. azoedwyr* (adzoed—gwr) A loiterer.
Azoer, *a.* (az—oer) Frigid; chilly.
Azoeredig, *a.* (azoer) Chilled; refrigerated.
Azoeredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoeredig) Refrigeration.
Azoeredigawl, *a.* (azoeredig) Refrigerative.
Azoeri, *v. a.* (azoer) To refrigerate.
Azoeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoer) Refrigeration.
Azoeriannawl, *a.* (azoeriant) Refrigeratory.
Azoeriant, *s. m.*—*pl. azoeriannau* (azoer) Chilliness.
Azoerllith, *a.* (azoer—llaith) Moistly cold.

*Azoerllaith dyraith anaw barawd,
 O heiyrm ercwyn Edyrn zyrnawd.*

*Cold death the destiny of the ready muse
 From the vehement blade by the stroke of Edyrn. Taliesin.*

Azoladwy, *a.* (azawl) Adorable.
Azoledig, *a.* (azawl) Praised; worshipped.
Azoledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoledig) Adoration.
Azoli, *v. a.* (azawl) To worship, or adore.
Azoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azawl) Worship; adoration.
Azoliadawl, *a.* (azoliad) Devotional.
Azoliant, *s. m.* (azawl) Worship; adoration.

*Rhoi azoliant ar zeulin,
 A zylai Grist, i zelw grin.*

*That worship paying, on bended knees, to a frail image, that
 belongs to Christ Dr. S. Cent.*

Azolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. azolwyr* (azawl—gwr) A worshipper.

Azon, *s. pl. aggr.* (az) Fruit; offspring; progeny.
Over yz herwyz ei hazon.

Abortive it will be with respect to its fruit. Myrddin.

*Rodri—
 Yn cryr ar llawr, wyr lleiziad,
 Yn azon mezwon mēz cynthaid.*

*Rodri—
 An eagle on the ground the slayer of men,
 Giving mead to drunkards, the fruit of the virgin swarm.
 Ll. P. Moq, i R. ab Owain.*

Azonwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (azon) Progeny; issue.
Da y daeth azonwy adwen.

It was well he came to know the offspring. Aneurin.

Azreiziaw, *v. a.* (rhaiz) To worship; to reverence.

Azu, *v. a.* (az) To go. **Azwyv**, I am gone; **azwyd**, thou art gone.

*Ezynt veirz er pan azwyd;
 Heb aur felrē, heb veirz, heb vwyd.*

*Gone are the birds since thou art gone,
 Without the golden trappings, without steeds, without food!
 D Ll. Mew.*

Azug, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (az) An intention, purpose, or design; inclination; impulse.

Azug yr hyz i'r maes mawr.

The longing of the stag for the ample field. Adage.

Azunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To wish; to implore.

Azunawl, *a.* (unawl) Vowing; wishing.

Azuned, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uned) A vow; a desire, or request.

Azunedig, *a.* (azuned) Votive; implored.

Azuniad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (uniad) A requesting, or wishing; a vowing.

*Iawn ym ganu,
 Am gusanu,
 A'th zizanu,
 O'th azuniad.*

*Due my singing,
 For thy kissing,
 And thee pleasing,
 Thy vow is pleasant.*

Ent. Owain.

Aznuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. azunwyr* (azun—gwr) One that makes a vow.

Azurn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (az—gwrn) An ornament.

A Z Y

Azurnaw, *v. a.* (azurn) To deck, or adorn; to be an ornament to.

Azurnawl, *a.* (azurn) Ornamental.

Azurneg, *s. f.* (azurn) The beauties of elocution.

Azurnedig, *a.* (azurn) Adorned; accoutered.

Azurngau, *s. m.*—*pl. azurngeuo*z (azurn—cau) A moulding, in architecture.

Azurniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azurn) Adornment.

Azurniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azurn) Ornature.

Azurnoldeb, *s. m.* (azurnawl) Ornateness.

Azurnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. azurnwyr* (azurn—gwr) One that adorneth, or beautifieth.

Azwg, *s. m.* (dwg) A taking away.

Azwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (az—gwyd) An impostume, or ulcer.

*A wyzoft di—
 Pwy gwell ei azwyd,
 Ai ieuanc ai llwyd?*

*Dost thou know—
 Whose is the wholesomest sore,
 The young, or the old?*

Taliesin.

*Cyn ei fyned yn ei azwyd yn nhervyn llân,
 Ev a'm rhozes mez a gwin o wydrin bân.*

*Before he was gone to his last retreat the tomb,
 He gave me mead and wine in the glassy goblet. Taliesin.*

Azwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwyn) Virtue; honesty: **Azwynau**, beauties. *Taliesin.*

Azwyn, *a.* (dwyn) Honest; virtuous; good; blessed: **Gwr azwyn**, an honest man; **azwyn yw i vrenin**, it is meet, or becomes a king; **Gwilgaw dillad azwyn**, to wear decent clothes.

Nid oes llys ar geidwad o byz azwyn.

There is no refusal of a keeper if he is honest. Welsh Law.

Azwyn, *v. a.* (a—dwyn) To take away; the same as **dwyn**; to carry.

*Gwr a'i gwnaeth yn zyn yn zelw—boenedig
 Ban azug Zygynnelw.*

*He that made him man, a tortured object, when he took
 away Dygynnelw. Cynzelw, i'w Fab.*

Maith y rhyz yr hyn nē'm azug.

*Ample he will give what he will not take away from me.
 Ll. P. Moq.*

Azwynaw, *v. a.* (azwyn) To bless.

Azwyndawd, *s. m.*—*pl. azwyndodau* (azwyn) A blessing; a perfection.

*Azwyna' o'r azwyndawd
 Carennyz a Dovydz dyz-brawd.*

*The most blessed of the blessings is the love of the Renovator in
 the judgment-day. Taliesin.*

Azwynder, *s. m.* (azwyn) Honesty; probity; conscientiousness.

Azwynvryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azwyn—bryd) A conscientious mind.

Azwynvrydez, *s. m.* (azwynvryd) Equanimity.

Azwynryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (azwyn—rhyw) A good sort; homogeneity.

Azwyr, *a.* (az—gwyr) Inclining.

Azygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azwg) A bringing onward; education.

Azygyd, *v. a.* (azwg) To bear, or take away.

Cynghor hēn ni'th azwg.

*The counsel of the aged will not take thee out of the way.
 Adage.*

Azyfg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (a—dyfg) Instruction.

*A glyweisti a gant y pyfg,
 Wrth ymdrafull ynmhlith y gwrysg:
 Treç anian nag azyfg.*

*Didst thou hear what the fish have sung,
 When running to and fro amongst the sedges:
 Instinct is superior to learning. Engl. y Clywed.*

Azyfgawl, *a.* (azyfg) Instructive; teaching.

Azyfgedig, *a.* (azyfg) Instructed.

Azyfgedigawl, *a.* (azyfgedig) Preceptive.

Azyfgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azyfg) Edification; dictate.

Azyfgiadawl, *a.* (azyfgiad) Didactic; doctrinal.

A E L

Azyfgu, *v. a.* (azyfsg) To instruct; to teach.

Azyfsgwr, *s. m.—pl.* azyfsgwyr (azyfsg—gwr) An instructor.

Aed, *s. m.* (au) A going; also a verb of the third person imperative: let him go.

Mis Tagwez—

Aed bugail, delid cerzawr.

The month of December—

The shepherd let him go, let the minstrel come. *Aneurin.*

AEZ, *s. m. r.—pl. t. ion*, A noise, or din,

Aez, *a.* Loud; noisy; clamorous; tumultuous.

Pen a borthav i'm nezair,

Eryr efwyz, aez vugail,

Teyrn-vron treuliad gyntiwair.

I bear a head in the grasp of my hand,

Of the towering eagle, and clamorous shepherd,

His princely breast is infested with the consumers.

Llywarch Hen.

Aezal, *a.* (dâl) Steady; firm. *Sil.*

Aevwyn, *a.* (mwyn) Gentle. *Sil.*

AEG, *s. f. r.—pl. aig.* What produceth, or bringeth forth; a language. It is used as a termination of nouns

Da i gwyzoft aeg y wezi,

Diwez da ardy wez di.

Thou knowest well the language of prayer,

May good conclusion attend thy boon. *Meirvg Davyz.*

AEL, *s. f. r.—pl. t. iau.* A brow; a skirt, or border; the eyebrow: Ael bryn, the brow of a hill; ael gwisg, the skirt of a garment; ar ael, nigh, by, or near to.

Twr diwael ar ael yr allt.

A stately tower on the brow of the cliff. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ael, *s. f.—pl. eilion* (al) A produce. Yr ael gyntav i hwç, the first litter of a sow.

Aelav, *s. m. aggr.* (ael) Dolor: *a.* Doleful.

Aelau, *s. m. aggr.* (ael) Dolor: *a.* Dolorous; woeful.

Bez milwr; mirein-gnawd celain—aelau

Cyn bysau y dan main

Llaçar mab Rhun y' Nglyn Cain.

The grave of a warrior this; fair was the skin of this mangled corpse; ere he came under the stones vehement was the son of Rhun in the dale of Cain. *Taliesin.*

Aelaw, *s. pl. aggr.* (ael) Produce; wealth; riches.

Cyvaillt grym yffym aifawz i alon

A'i aelaw ni çrnoez.

A potent friend there is to me, the vanquisher of his foes, his wealth he has not hoarded. *Ll. B. Hodynant.*

Aelaw, *a.* (ael) That produceth; precious; rich.

Aelaw iawn yw dawn gne gwawn gnawd-çweg,

Eiliw ewyn-vriw gwyn-wiw gwaneg;

Eiliats erod gloi gloyw-deg—wenlliant,

Eilioez dy voliant vil yçwaneg!

Very precious are thy virtues, thou whose fair skin has the hue of the gosamer, or the white shining spraving foam of the wave; I have sung of thy fame, Gwenlliant passing fair; a thousand more have sung thy praise! *Cafnodyn.*

Aelawd, *s. f.—pl. aelodau* (ael) That is branching from; a limb, or member: Aelawd o gig, a joint of meat. Metaphorically, a kinsman, or relation; a family.

Sev a dâl holl aelodau dyn, pan gyvrirer i gyd, wyth bunt a fedwar ugaint punt.

All the members of a man, when reckoned together, are worth eight and fourscore pounds. *Welsh Laws.*

Aelodau y brenin yw ei velbion a'i aelaint a'i gevndyrw.

The king's relatives are his sons, his nephews, and his consins. *Welsh Laws.*

Aeldrem, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (ael—trem) A leering, or looking back.

Aeldrwm, *a.* (ael—trwm) Knitting the brows.

Aelzu, *a.* (ael—du) Black-browed.

Aele, *a.* (ael) Sad; piteous; lamentable. Braw aele, a sad fright.

Aeled, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ael) Ailment.

Cyn bwyv gwr gwyryd poed gwr gwared

A'm gwares o boen, o bob aeled.

Before I am a man of the tomb, may the man of deliverance release me from pain, from every indisposition. *Llywelyn Varç.*

A E R

Aelvawr, *a.* (ael—mawr) Big-browed.

Aelgerth, *s. f.—pl. eilgyrth* (ael—certh) The cheek-bone; the jaw-bone, or mandible.

Mewn gweilgi wyv, mae'n goel gerth,

A'r weilgi hyd yr aelgerth.

I am in the torrent, sad is the sign; and the stream is up to the jaw. *B. Aezren.*

Aeliawg, *a.* (ael) Having eyebrows; having large brows.

Aelodawg, *a.* (aelawd) Limbed; having large limbs.

Aelodvain, *a.* (aelawd—main) Slender-limbed.

Aelodvawr, *a.* (aelawd—mawr) Large-limbed.

Aelodi, *v. a.* (aelawd) To make, or admit a member.

Aelodiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aelawd) The admitting of a member.

Aelwyd, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (ael) A branching up; a family; a hearth. Aelwyd a gymmell, a hearth will invite. *Adage.*

Mae aelwyd o'r dur melan

Yn hau o'i bedolau dân.

There is a hearth of steel, a pure metal, showering fire from his shoes. *Gut. Owain, i Varç.*

Aelwydaid, *s. f.—pl. aelwydeidiau* (aelwyd) A hearth-full.

Un arall yn pendwmpian uwç ben aelwydaid o lestri tole-iawg.

Another was nodding over a hearth-full of battered pots.

Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Aelwyz, *a.* (llwyz) Successful; prosperous. *Sil.*

AER, *s. f. r.—pl. t. au.* Slaughter; battle.

Aeraefawr, *a.* (aer—aeafawr) Bearing a shield in battle.

Hiroefawg vu Nôc, aeraefawr vacwy,

Hwy, huawdyl ovwy, vo hoedyl Ivor.

Long-lived was Noah, a shield-bearing youth, longer, visited by eloquence, be the life of Ivor. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Aerawd, *s. f.—pl. aerodyz* (aer) A slaughtering.

Eirioed dy anghar aerawd dyz angau.

The day of the death of thy foes has ever been in the slaughter. *Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

Aerawg, *a.* (aer) Slaughtering; warring.

A'i wraig o hil aerogion.

And his wife the offspring of warring ones. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Aerawl, *a.* (aer) Slaughtering.

Aerbair, *a.* (aer—pair) Causing slaughter.

Aerbaith, *a.* (aer—paith) Laid open, or wasted by slaughter.

Aerbâr, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (aer—pâr) The spear of slaughter.

Aerbar, *a.* (aer—par) Preparing for slaughter.

Aerboft, *s. m.—pl. aerbyft* (aer—poft) The pillar of battle.

Aerdarv, *a.* (aer—tarv) Slaughter-frightening.

Aerdawelwç, *s. m.* (aer—tawelwç) The silence of slaughter.

Gwyr yn zygyr yn zygyryzwç,

Gwerin nêr yn aerdawelwç.

Men toiling in surrounding difficulties,

The host of the chief in slaughter's calm.

Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Aerdory, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (aer—torv) The slaughtering host.

Arzwyrçav hael hawl diaçor—draig

Aerdarv arynaig aerdorv angor.

I will extol the generous chief of no base possession, the slaughter-fearing terror, the stay of the host of battle.

Cynzelw, i O. Gwyness.

Aerdranc, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aer—tranc) Extermination by slaughter.

Aerdrawd, *s. m.—pl. aerdrodion* (aer—trawd) A marching to battle.

Aerdrawd, *a.* (aer—trawd) Marching to battle.

Aerdrodi, *v.* (aerdrawd) To march to battle.

Aerdrawv,

A E R

Aerdwrv, s. m.—pl. aerdyrvoz (aer—twrv) The din of battle.

Yn aerdwrv yn aerdyr yn aerdyr aer-dew
Yn ardwy rhag tryleu—llas llew.

In the *din of slaughter*, in the battling host searing with frequent deaths, defending against an intrepid hero was the lion slain.
Cynzelw, m. B. Varz.

Aerzuriawg, a. (aer—dur) Steeled for slaughter.

Madawg laiv aerzuriawg laia.

Madog with a sword whose blade was *steeled for slaughter*.
Prydyz Bygan, m. M. Mon.

Aerva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (aer—ma) A slaughter; a place of slaughter; the seat of war.

Ac ni orfowyfoez Arthur o'r rhuthyr hwnw hyd pan lazoez, a'r Caledwylc ei hun triugein-wyr a fedwar cant; ac wedi gweled o'r Prydeiniaid hyny tewlu eu torvoz a wnaethant, ac ymlid yntau ac o bob parth gwneuthur aerva.

And Arthur rested not from that assault, until he had slain, with Caledwylc, himself four hundred and sixty men; and when the Britons had seen that, they thickened their legions, then they made a *slaughter* on all sides.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Aervab, s. m.—pl. aerveib (aer—mab) Son of slaughter.

Aervab Mereduz ruz ei ruz.

The *slaughtering son* of Mereduz bloody war is his cry.
Blezyn Varz.

Aervaiz, s. m.—pl. aerveiziau (aer—baiz) A daring to battle.

Yvai win gowel
Aervaiz yn arvel.

He the coloured wine would drink,
Daring slaughter in the hottest war.
Aneurin.

Aervan, s. f.—pl. t. au (aer—man) A field of battle.

Coç arvau aervan,
Coç liw luman,
Rhag baran beirz Vangor.

Red the weapons on the *place of slaughter*, red the colour of the banner in the presence of the bards of Bangor.
Cynzelw.

Aervar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (aer—bâr) The wrath of battle.

Aervawr, a. (aer—mawr) Slaughtering; full of slaughter.

Aervezawg, a. (aer—bez) Intombed in the slaughter; desperate, or determined to be revenged.

Arwr yn arvau, aervezawg—deyrn,
Eryr ar gedryn, eurged varçawg.

A hero in arms was the *desperate chief*, an eagle over the mighty ones, a gold-giving knight.
Ll. B. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Aervlaiz, s. m.—pl. aervleiziau (aer—blaiz) Wolf of slaughter.

Aervlawz, a. (aer—blawz) Nimble for slaughter.

Aervle, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—ble) A field of slaughter.

Aervrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—brad) Treachery of war.

Aervrau, a. (aer—brau) Tearing, or breaking in battle.

Gwrys aervrau deçreu un deçryn—â hwn
Hônaid vyz ei dervyn.

In the onset of the *slaughter-tearing* contention, one that is as fierce as him, the end of such is certain.
Cynzelw, m. O. ab Madawg.

Aervraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—braw) The terror of battle.

Aervryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—bryd) Inclination for slaughter.

Aervrw, a. (aer—bwrw) Dealing slaughter.

Aerfyfg, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—fyfg) A hastening to slaughter. Llew aerfyfg, a lion quick for slaughter.

Aergad, s. f.—pl. t. oz (aer—cad) A battle; a skirmish.

Aergawz, s. m.—pl. aergozau (aer—cawz) The wrath of battle.

A E R

Aergi, s. m.—pl. aergwn (aer—ci) Dog of war. Dinas aergi, the fortress of the dog of war.

I am lavnawr coç gorvawr gwrwmwn,
Dwys dengyn yz ymlezyr aergwn.

Around the crimson blades, whose murky paths are vast,
With stubborn fierceness fought the *dogs of war*.
Aneurin.

Aerglais, s. m.—pl. aergleisiau (aer—clais) The mark of slaughter.

Aerglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—clwyv) The wound of battle.

Aergol, s. pl. aggr. (aer—côl) The stings of slaughter; arrows.

Gwelais—
Aergol ar gerzed.

I saw—
The *stings of slaughter* on the wing.
Taliesin.

Aergorv, s. m.—pl. aergyrv (aer—corv) The body, or strength of battle.

Oez aergorv torv tervyn açubiad.

A legion that was the *pillar of battle*, protecting the border.
Gwalchmai.

Aergtain, s. m.—pl. aergreiniau (aer—crain) The wallowing of slaughter.

Mal gwaith Arderyz gwyth ar dyrvain
Yn argrad yn aergtain.

As in Arderyz fury stalk'd along,
Yehement was the *slaughter's rage*.
Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynex.

Aergre, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—cre) The impulsion, or cause of slaughter.

Oez llary llaw aergre, oez aelau cilwyz,
Oez dinas ar ystre
Pyll wyn! doed erçyll euze.

He was gentle, with a hand eager for battle, he was music to the mourners.

He was a tower of strength on his steed of war—
Fajr Pyll! fearful is his covering of separation.

Llywarc Hen.

Aergwydyr, s. m.—pl. aergwydrau (aer—crwydyr) The scattering of battle.

Aergryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—cryd) The trembling of battle.

Cadernyd blaiz, aergryd blwng,
Ced wallaw, cadoz ollwng.

A wolf in strength, the gloomy *battle's dread*,
The bounteous-giver, leading victory's bands.
Cynzelw.

Aergun, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—cun) The chief of the battle.

Aergwl, s. m.—pl. aergylion (aer—cwl) The mischief of the battle.

Aergwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aer—cwyn) The complaint of slaughter.

Cygle zwyn aergwyn ergyd angeawl,
Deivyr dawl ail Greiddawl wrawl wryd.

Hear the *complaint of slaughter* brought, a mortal blow is given to the despoiler of Deira, courageous like Greiddiol.
Einion Ofeiriad.

Aergwys, s. f.—pl. t. i (aer—cwys) The furrow of the slaughter.

Dwys aergwys Powys poed eizaw.

May the heavy crimson *furrow* of Powys be his inheritance.
Llygad Gwr, i R. Maciawr.

Aergyvrain, s. m.—pl. aergyvreinion (aer—cyv-rain) The mutual opposition of spears in battle.

Y' nghorun aergun aergyvrain,
Yn aergad yn Argoed Llwyvain,
Yn mhen craig dremynt oez celain.

Around the crown of the chief of battle the spears meet in the mutual conflict of slaughter—as in Argoed Llwyvain, on the top of the beacon there was a corpse.
Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynex.

Aerlaith, s. m.—pl. aerleithiau (aer—llaith) The havoc of battle.

Aerlew, s. m.—pl. t. od (aer—llew) Lion of slaughter.

Aerlew, a. (aer—glew) Brave in battle; intrepid; enterprising.

Aerlew llew llŷyz.

Brave in battle, the lion of hosts.

Aerluz,

A E S

Aerluz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (aer—lluz) The stay, or hindrance of battle.

Drud aerluz aerlew yn aerlaith.
Dwys aergwys aergun gydyndaith.

The bold stay of battle, where havoc raged, heavy is the slaughtering gash of the companion of heroes. *Cynzelw.*

Aerlyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aer—llyw) The guider of the battle.

Aerner, s. m.—pl. t. au (aer—ner) The lord of battle.

Aeron, s. f.—pl. t. au (air—on) The splendid one; queen of brightness. Several rivers are called Aeron; Aeron galon galed. *Myrzin.*

Aeron, s. pl. aggr. (air) Summer fruits; as, apples, pears, plumbs, nuts: fruits and herbs that are eaten raw; as, fallad, raddishes, or onions.

Yr aeron a cwenycoez dy enaid a aethant ymaith.

The fruits that thy soul lusted after are departed. *Rev. xviii. xiv.*

Aerwalç, s. m.—pl. aerweilç (aer—gwalç) The hawk of battle.

Gwr beilç ei aerweilç arwmp drydar

A man with gay warriors splendid in the tumult. *Blezyn Varz, i D. ab Grufur.*

Aerwân, a. (aer—gwân) Opening the battle.

Tarian yn aerwân yn eurwaith.

A shield worked with gold opening the battle *Cynzelw.*

Aerwib, s. f.—pl. t. iau (aer—gwib) The course of slaughter.

Aerwofgryn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aer—gwofgryn) The shaker of the battle.

Auç rhozav arawd aerwofgryn—Bowys
Argoedwys dwys dengyn;
Vy mawrez, vy mawrair a'i myn,
Vy mharau vy mar a'm cyçwyn.

To you of Powys Argoed I will address an oration, who make the battle tremble, incessant in the toil; my dignity, my fame will have it, my spears, my wrath will impel me onward.

Cynzelw—Gwelygorzau Powys.

Aerwr, s. m.—pl. aerwyr (aer—gwr) A man of slaughter; a warrior.

Pummed welygorz, pummedran—o'm rhaid,
Ceritor yn eu bân;
Aerwyr gawr arvod vawr varan,
Arodiawn creulawn rhag creulan.

The fifth tribe, the fifth part, of necessity, of my affection is towards them; slaughtering men of tumult with a presence great in the part of danger against the field of blood, the fierce Arcadians *Cynzelw—Gwelygorzau Powys.*

Aerwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhwy) A collar, or chain. In ancient times it was a badge of distinction, worn by warriors: a torques. It is now used for a band, ring, or collar, in general. A cow-house yoke, or band.

Aerwy o aur a yrir i ryw aer,
Ar ei war wiw eirw fr.

A golden collar will be sent to some slaughter.
On his goodly neck, bright and fresh. *G. ab Ieuan Hên.*

Aerwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aerwy) A collaring, or the putting on a collar, or torques.

Aerwyaw, v. a. (aerwy) To put on, or wear a collar.

Aerwyawg, a. (aerwy) Wearing a torques.

Aerwyawl, a. (aerwy) Like a collar.

Aerwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (aer—gwyll) The shade of slaughter; the fiend of war.

Gwaedlyd ei lain, gwanar fevyll—lwrw
Gwayw aerwrrw gwân aerwyll.

Bloody was his blade, a warrior standing by the spear, dealing slaughter, gashing like the fiend of war. *Cynzelw, m. Pyll.*

Aerwywr, s. m.—pl. aerwywyr (aerwy—gwr) A collar-maker.

AES, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. A flat, or superficies; a buckler, or target.

Mereduz aed-drom-ruz droç,
Pâr awçlym wyç-lith gwyaç.

Mereduz with the broken crimson heavy shield,
And the sharp-edged spear that feeds the sea-gulls.

Pt. Byçau, i V. ab Owain.

A V A

Aesawr, s. m.—pl. aesforion (aes) One bearing a target, or armed with a buckler.

Aesdalç, a. (aes—talç) Having a broken target.

Aesdrai, a. (aes—traï) Having a target that is diminished, or broken.

Aesdrawd, s. f.—pl. aedrodion (aes—trawd) A march under cover of bucklers.

Aesdwn, a. (aes—twñ) Having a broken target.

Aesdyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aes—dyn) One bearing a target; a shield-bearer.

Aesfel, s. m. (aes) Verjuice; vinegar; any thing sour. Mae o'n aefel parawd, it is quite vinegar. *Sil.*

Aesferw, s. f.—pl. t. au (aes) A board, or plank.

Aesfyrâu, a. (aes—brau) Having a brittle target.

Aesgar, a. (aes) Spreading. Clod wasgar aefgar, wide spreading fame.

ÆTH, s. m. r.—pl. aith and euthion. A point, or prickle; hence faeth, an arrow, from the pain it gives; as, Ys aeth: furz, or gors: though the compound eithin is the word generally used for it; also pain; sorrow; grief.

Pênau nodwyzau i'm dizwya
Penvar o aith pwn o vrwyn.

These needle points deprive me of ease, like a bush of furz, or a bundle of rushes. *Ll. G. Ceibi, i'w Vawr.*

Mawr aeth i vil a wnaeth Martha yain
A fob anobaith —

Great grief to a thousand has slender Martha caused, and every kind of despair. *G. D. Meredith.*

Aeth, v. a. 3 p sing. of the preter. of au. He went; he is gone.

Aethawl, a. (aeth) Poignant; smarting; painful.

Aethedig, a. (aeth) Grieved.

Aethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aeth) Vexation.

Aethlawn, a. (aeth) Poignant; painful.

Aethlyd, a. (aeth) Pungent; vexatious.

Aethnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (aeth—nen) The aspen tree.

Cryna deilen aethnen wyv.

I am like the trembling aspen leaf. *I. Brydyz, Hîz.*

Aethus, a. (aeth) Pungent; grievous.

Aethus yw'r henaint weithian
Yn dal meth ar y dail mân.

Alas! how grievous doth age oppress,
And nip the tender leaves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Aethusrwyz, s. m. (aethus) Vexatiousness.

Aethwellt, s. pl. aggr. (aeth—gwellt) Latter-math, or edgegrew.

Aethwlad, s. m.—pl. t. on (aeth—gwlad) An outlaw.

Aethwladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aethwlad) A banishing.

Aethwladu, v. a. (aethwlad) To banish.

Ar ol i Hywel aethwladu ei cwythyr Iago, eise gymmerth y llywodraeth arno ei hun.

After Hywel had banished his uncle Iago, he took the government to his own hands. *Caradawg.*

Aethwyz, s. pl. aggr. (aeth—gwyz) Aspen wood.

Cryn val dail yr aethwyz.

He shakes like the leaves of aspen wood. *Adage.*

Aethwyzen, s. f. (aethwyz) An aspen tree.

AV, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. A progress, or going forward. It is used for the termination of verbs, forming the future of the first person singular: also as a particle affixed to adjectives, being the sign of the superlative degree.

Avaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (baç) A grapple, or hold.

Avaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (maeth) The affection, or disposition of the mind; blandishment; pleasure. Mis yr avaeth, the honey-moon.

Avagzu, s. f. (mag—du) Utter darkness; hell; a man's name: Talieffin had a son so called.

Avain,

A V A

Avain, s. pl. aggr. (ban) High places.

Bendith Culwyz nev gydlev avain
Arny'n; gwneith yn vrowyr gorwyr Owain.

The blessing of the beneficent Governor of heaven's harmonious
heights be upon them, and may he make the nephews of Owain
denizens there. *Tallefn.*

Avaith, s. m.—pl. aveithiau (maith) A neighbour;
a kinsman.

Aval, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) An apple. Aval pêr, a
cultivated apple; aval fur, a crab; aval helyg, the
bitter sweeting; aval pig y golomen, the pigeon's
bill; aval pryd y gwr, the cat-head; aval y mar-
gawg, the nonpareil; aval awit, St. James's apple;
aval minswyn, the jennetting; aval y zaear, fow-
bread; aval melynhir, a lemon; aval euraid, an
orange; aval gronynawg, a pomegranate.

Avaleua, v. a. (aval) To gather apples.

Avaleuawg, a. (aval) Abounding with apples.

Avaleule, s. m.—pl. t. oz (aval—lle) An orchard;
an apple-yard.

Avaleuwr, s. m.—pl. avaleuwyr (aval—gwr) An
apple-man.

Avalwyz, s. pl. aggr. (aval—gwyz) Apple-trees.

Avalwyzen, s. f. (avalwyz) An apple-tree.

Avall, s. f.—pl. evyll, and avallon (ball) An apple-
tree; from its fruit being more protuberant than
that of any other trees of this island. There are
abundant proofs that the apple-tree is a native.

Ni fell zygwyz aval o avall.

The apple will not fall far from the tree. *Adage.*

Avallaç, s. f. (avall) An orchard: hence Ynys
Wydrin, or Glastonbury, was originally called
Ynys Avallaç and Ynys Avallon: also a proper
name of men.

Ynys Vôn fy' vvw iaç,
Velly Ynys Avallaç.

The Isle of Môn is full of health,
And so is the Isle of Avallaç.

L. G. Colbl.

Avallen, s. f.—pl. t. au (avall) An apple-tree:
Avallen fur, a crab-tree. There is a curious poem
extant by Myrzin Wyllt called Avallênau.

Avallvlawd, s. m.—pl. avallvlodau (avall—blawd)
Apple-blossom; the bloom of apple-trees.

A hiraeth yffywaeth yffy nawd,
Am Nest deg, am debyg avallvlawd.

Alas! I am become accustomed with grief,
For fair Nest, like the apple-blossom sweet,

H. ab O. Gwynne.

Avallgwr, s. m.—pl. avallgyr (avall—cwr) The
knob, or knot of an apple-tree.

Avallgwrn, s. m.—pl. avallgyrn (avall—cwrn) A
knot, or branch of an apple-tree.

Avallwyz, s. pl. aggr. (avall—gwyz) Apple-trees.

Avallwyzen, s. f. (avallwyz) An apple-tree.

Avan, a. (ban) High; loud. It was a proper name
of men: Avan Verzig was the bard of Cadwallon
ab Cadvan in the seventh century.

Avan, s. pl. aggr. (man) Raspberries.

Avanc, s. m.—pl. evync (anc) A beaver. This ani-
mal was common in Britain, as is manifest from
the Welsh Laws: and we have the authority of
Giraldus Cambrensis of its being found in the river
Teivi in his time. It is also called Lloftlydan and
Azanc. It has been seen in Nant Francon in
Caernarvonshire in the memory of man.

A vac o'r zaear aren
A lwnc hi val avanc hen.

What is from the smiling earth she swalloweth like the old
beaver. *T. Alled.*

Avanen, s. f.—pl. avan (avan) A raspberry.

Avanllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (avan—llwyn) A rasp-
berry bush.

A V L

Avanwyz, s. pl. aggr. (avan—gwyz) A raspberry
bake.

Avanwyz gwneithyd
Ni goreu emwyd.

The raspberry bake did
What is better failed.

Tallefn.

Avanwyzen, s. f. (avanwyz) A raspberry-tree.

Avar, s. m. (bâr) Grief; sadness; sorrow; mourn-
ing; longing; desire.

Crift creawdyr, llywriadwyr llu daear—a nev
A'm nozwy rhag avar.

Christ the Creator, the Governor of the host of earth and hea-
ven, protect me from harm *Li. P. Moç.*

Trist wyv mewn trwfiad avar.

I am pensive in the drefs of mourning. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Avardwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (avar—twy) The pang of
grief. A man's name. Avardwy Vras, by Cæsar
called Mandubratius.

Avarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (barn) A laying aside judg-
ment; bribery.

Lle bai ni çam vwrial varn,
Er olyn, nag er aur avarn.

Wherever he might be he would not give a wrong judgment,
for fear, nor for a golden bribe. *Gr. Li. D. ab Einion.*

Avarwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (avar) Sadness. A man's
name.

Colledig vy hun yn hir ovy—lle
Yn lledrad voré gan avarwy.

My sleep is gone, with long visiting the place by stealth in the
morning oppressed with sadness. *Cynzelw, i Eva.*

Nid ynad neb drud ni drevnwyr
Gwafgawd cyn gwifgaw avarwy.

No bold intruder is a judge who doth not prepare a shelter ere
he puts on mourning. *Cynzelw.*

Avdrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwyth) The stranguary.

Aviaç, a. (iaç) Sickly; unhealthy.

Aviaçus, a. (aviaç) Sickly; ailing.

Aviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avaeth) Blandishment;
pleasure; mirth: Mis yr aviaeth, the honey-moon.

Avieçyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (aviaç) Indisposition; sick-
ness.

Avieuthus, a. (aviaeth) Bland; pleasant; merry.

Nid avieuthus ond difal.

None are merry but the free from pain.

Adage.

Avieuthus pob mammaeth

Every nurse is merry.

Adage.

Avieuthusder, s. m.—pl. t. au (avieuthus) Pleasant-
ness.

Avieuthuswyz, s. m. (avieuthus) Divertingness.

Avlavar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (llavar) One that lacketh
utterance: a. dumb.

Avlavarez, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlavar) Dumbness.

Avlavarwç, s. m. (avlavar) Want of utterance.

Tri avlavarwç serçawg: cornant, eizig, a çyfylawg.

The three causes of silence to a lover, a brook, a jealous per-
son, and a woodcock. *Trioz.*

Avlan, a. (glân) Unclean; polluted.

Avlanâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlan) Pollution.

Avlanâu, v. a. (avlan) To defile, or pollute.

Avlanâwr, s. m.—pl. avlanâwyr (avlan—gwr) A
polluter.

Avlaryaiz, a. (llary) Ungentle; not meek, or mild.

Avlathraid, a. (avlathyr) Incondite.

Avlathraiz, a. (avlathyr) Unpolished.

Avlathyr, a. (llathyr) Without polish.

Avlawen, a. (llawen) Not merry.

Avlawenyç, s. m. (avlawen) Infestivity.

Avleâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleâad) A displacing.

Avleâu, v. a. (lleâu) To misplace.

Avleveryç, s. m. (avlavar) Dumbness.

Avlênawg, a. (llên) Illiterate.

Avlendid, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlan) Uncleaness.

Avlênogaeth,

A V L

**Avlênogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlênawg) Illiterate-
ness.**

Yr awen o ziawl—a vwyāa beçodau a gwydau, ac annysg, ac
avlênogaeth, a fob annoethineb.

The muse that is from the devil increaseth sins, and lust: the
want of knowledge, want of learning, and every kind of igno-
rance. *Barzai.*

Avlerw, a. (lherw) Slovenly; untidy.

Avlerwder, s. m. (avlerw) Untidiness.

**Avles, s. m.—pl. t. oz (lles) Disadvantage; loss; da-
mage.**

Avlesawl, a. (avles) Disadvantageous; hurtful.

**Avlesoldeb, s. m. (avlesawl) Uselessness; inexe-
pience.**

Avlesolrwyz, s. m. (avlesawl) Disadvantageousness.

Avlesrwyz, s. m. (avles) Disadvantage.

Avlesu, v. a. (avles) To damage.

Tair gormes yn avlesu
I'n hynys veius à vu.

Three molesting bands to devastate has been in our sinful life.
Thomas Llên.

**Avleswr, s. m.—pl. avleswyr (avles—gwr) A da-
mager.**

Avletty, a. (lletty) Without lodging.

Avlettyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avletty) Inhospitallity.

Avlettyugar, a. (avletty) Inhospitableness.

Avlettyugarwç, s. m. (avlettyugar) Inhospitableness.

**Avlettyuwr, s. m.—pl. avlettyuwyr (avletty—gwr)
A man void of hospitality.**

Avlêu, v. a. (lle) To misplace; to put out of place.

**Avlonder, s. m.—pl. t. au (llon) Uncheerfulness;
infestivity.**

**Avlonyz, a. (llonyz) Unquiet; troublesome; rest-
less.**

**Avlonyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlonyz) Unquietude;
molestation.**

**Avlonyzu, v. a. (avlonyz) To disquiet, trouble, or
disturb.**

Avlonyzwç, s. m. (avlonyz) Disquietude.

**Avlonyzwr, s. m.—pl. avlonyzwyr (avlonyz—gwr)
A molester.**

Avloyw, a. (gloyw) Lutulent; muddy.

Avloywder, s. m. (avloyw) Muddiness.

Avlun, a. (llun) Without form.

Avluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlun) A deforming.

Avluniaiz, a. (avlun) Deformed; mis-shapen; ugly.

Avluniaw, v. a. (avlun) To deform.

**Avlunieiziaw, v. a. (avluniaiz) To render dis-
figured.**

Avlunieizrwyz, s. m. (avluniaiz) Deformity.

Avlwryv, a. (llwryv) Uncowardly.

**Avlwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyz) Misfortune; mis-
hap.**

Gnawd avlwyz gan ziriad.

Misfortune usually attends the wicked. *Adage.*

Avlwyzaw, v. (avlwyz) To miscarry.

Avlwyzawg, a. (avlwyz) Unfortunate.

Avlwyzawl, a. (avlwyz) Unprosperous.

Avlwyziannawl, a. (avlwyziant) Unprosperous.

**Avlwyziannus, a. (avlwyziant) Unfortunate; un-
prosperous.**

Avlwyziannus pob diriad.

Unprosperous is every wicked one. *Adage.*

**Avlwyziant, s. m.—pl. avlwyziannau (avlwyz) Mis-
fortune.**

Avlwyr, a. (llwyr) Incomplete; imperfect.

Avlwys, a. (glwys) Unclean; nasty; ugly.

Avlyvnder, s. m. (avlyvyn) Ruggedness.

Avlyvyn, a. (llyvyn) Not smooth.

Avlym, a. (llym) Not sharp; blunt.

Avlymder, s. m.—pl. t. au (avlym) Bluntness.

A V R

**Avlywodraeth, s. m.—pl. t. zu (llywodraeth) Anar-
chy.**

Avlywodraethawl, a. (avlywodraeth) Anarchical.

Avlywodraethus, a. (avlywodraeth) Ungovernable.

**Avlywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. avlywodraethwyr (av-
lywodraeth—gwr) One that misgoverns.**

Avnaws, a. (naws) Uncandid; impudent.

Avneued, s. m.—pl. t. au (neued) Indifferency.

Avon, s. f.—pl. t. yz (aw—on) A river. There
are several rivers in England that now have
Avon as their proper names, from the Saxons, on
their first settlement here, mistaking the British
appellatives of rivers in general for the proper
name of particular rivers. Its root AW is also the
root of the Latin *amnis*; the w being commutable
with v, and that again with m.

Avonawg, a. (avon) Abounding with rivers.

Avonawl, a. (avon) Of, or like, a river.

Avonig, s. f. dim. (avon) A rivulet.

**Avrad, s. m.—pl. t. oz (rhad) Needless wasting; pro-
digality.**

Gwell ycydig gan rad, na llawer gan avrad.

A little with a blessing, is better than much with prodigality.
Adage.

Avrad pob avraid.

Every thing needless is waste. *Adage.*

Avradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avrad) Extravagancy.

Avradlawn, a. (avrad) Prodigal.

**Avradlondeb, s. m. (avradlawn) Prodigality; lavish-
ness.**

Avradlonez, s. m. (avradlawn) Lavishness.

**Avradloni, v. a. (avradlawn) To cast away waste-
fully.**

**Avradloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (avradlawn) A lavish-
ing.**

Avradlonrwyz, s. m. (avradlawn) Extravagancy.

Avradu, v. a. (avrad) To waste needlessly; to lavish.

**Avradwr, s. m.—pl. avradwyr (avrad—gwr) A la-
visher; a prodigal.**

Avradwy, a. (avrad) Lavish; prodigal.

Ti gelwyz hylwyz holion avradwy.

Thou falsehood prospering prodigal pursuits. *Ieuan Tew.*

Avraid, a. (rhaid) Not necessary; needless.

**Avrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (avyr—twyth) The im-
pulse of the mind; passion.**

Twyth avrdwyth Owain,
Teyrnain ni's grain.

The spring of Owain's passion, that he will not bow to
princes *Gwalçmai.*

Avrdwythaw, v. a. (avrdwyth) To ruffle the passion.

**Avrzwł, s. m.—pl. cwrzyl (avyr—dwl) Solicitous-
ness.**

Handid avrzwł avlawen.

Let the solicitous be without mirth. *Adage.*

**Avrzwł, a. (avyr—dwl) Solicitous; heavy; pen-
sive.**

Cant cân ei moliant, mal Elivri,
Canav can vezwl avrzwł erzi.

A hundred sing her praise, like Elivri,
I with a pensive mind of her will sing. *E. ab Gwalçmai.*

Avreol, s. m.—pl. t. au (rheol) Disorder.

**Avreolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avreol) Disorder; irre-
gularity.**

Avreolaiz, a. (avreol) Irregular; anomal; dissolute.

Avreoledig, a. (avreol) Disordered.

**Avreoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avreoledig) Irregu-
larity.**

Avreolez, s. m. (avreol) Disorder.

Avreoleizrwyz, s. m. (avreolaiz) Eccentricity.

Avreolus, a. (avreol) Irregular.

Avreolusrwyz,

A V R

Avreolusrwyz, *s. m.* (avreolus) Irregularity.
 Avriv, *a.* (rhiv) Without number.
 Avrivad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avriv) Innumerableness.
 Avrivaw, *v. a.* (avriv) To miscount.

Yn avrivaw Duw yn evrived.

Most egregiously misrepresenting God. *LI. P. Moq.*

Avrivawl, *a.* (avriv) Innumerable.
 Avrivad, *a.* (avriv) Innumerable; infinite.
 Avrivedig, *a.* (avriv) Unnumbered.
 Avrllad, *s. pl. aggr.* (avyr—llad) Wafers; the bread of grace.

Vrialu teg avrllad hael.

The primrose fair are bounteous Nature's wafers. *I. Deulwyn.*

Avrlladen, *s. f.* (avrllad) A wafer; a cake.
 Avrugyl, *a.* (rhugyl) Faultering.
 Avrull, *a.* (rhull) Illiberal: Dyn avrull, one very much to himself, a niggardly person. *SI.*
 Avrwyz, *a.* (rhwyz) Intangled; difficult; unprosperous.
 Avrwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhwyz) Difficulty; strait; a misfortune.

I mae rhwyz cywyz y cyw,
 Ac avrwyz gae ei gyvryw.

The chick is ready in his roste, but some like him have met with a difficulty. *G. LI. D. ab Einion.*

Avrwyzaw, *v. a.* (avrwyz) To retard.
 Avrwyzawl, *a.* (avrwyz) Unpropitious.
 Avrwyzdeb, *s. m.* (avrwyz) Unpropitiousness.

Avrwyzdeb yn dy bervez!

May bad luck be in thy belly. *Adage.*

Avrwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrwyz) A retarding.
 Avrwygadwy, *a.* (rhwyg) Illacerate.
 Avrwygawl, *a.* (rhwyg) Illacerate.
 Avrwygedig, *a.* (rhwyg) Illacerated.
 Avrwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwyg) Illaceration.
 Avrwym, *a.* (rhwym) Unbound.
 Avrwymadwy, *a.* (avrwym) Unrestrainable.
 Avrwymawl, *a.* (avrwym) Unrestringent.
 Avrwymedig, *a.* (avrwym) Unrestricted.
 Avrwymedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrwymedig) Disobligation.
 Avrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrwym) A being without restraint.
 Avryn, *a.* (rhyn) Unsubstantial.
 Avrys, *a.* (brys) Lingering; slow; tardy.

Hwylia ar vor heli ar vrys,
 Nôia zwvyr, na vyz avrys.

Glide along the briny sea with speed,
 Swim the waters, be not slow. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ewog.*

Avrysez, *s. m.* (avrys) Slowness; tardiness.
 Avryw, *a.* (rhyw) Unnatural; not of the same kind; contrary to nature.

Ni henyw o avryw avrad.

Prodigality proceeds not from an uncongenial stock. *E. ab Gwgan.*

Hwynt i arverafant o'u hên vrâd, a'u twyll; yr hyn nid oes avryw izynt.

They practised their accustomed treachery, and deceit, the which was not unnatural to them.

Hanes Cenedloz Ynys Prydain.

Avrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avryw) A degeneration.
 Avrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avryw) Degeneracy.
 Avrywiau, *v.* (avryw) To degenerate.
 Avrywiau, *a.* (avryw) Degenerate; harsh; rigorous: Tywyz avrywiau, inclement weather.
 Avrywawl, *a.* (avryw) Degenerous; degenerate.
 Avrywiedig, *a.* (avryw) Degenerated.
 Avrywiogi, *v.* (avrywiau) To degenerate; to grow rough; to become harsh.

A F L

Avrywiogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avrywiau) Degeneracy; a becoming rough, or harsh.
 Avrywiogrwyz, *s. m.* (avrywiau) Degeneracy; harshness; sharpness; rigour; inclemency.
 Avrywiogyn, *s. m. dim.* (avrywiau) A surly fellow.
 Avu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bu) The liver.

Cravu yr avu yr oez.

The liver it was irritating. *I. Br. Hir.*

Avuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (avu) A distemper of the liver, incident to sheep; the herb liverwort.

Teithi davad yw blith, ac oen i vod genthi; a'i gorvod hyd galan Mai rhag yr avuad.

The lawful qualities of a sheep is giving milk, and to have a lamb, and to be warranted until the first of May without the disease of the liver. *Welsh Laws.*

Avuawl, *a.* (avu) Hepatic, or hepatical.
 Avwç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aw) Sharpness; the edge of a tool, or weapon; vigour; liveliness; vehemency.

Gwâr Hywel hoewal cyvezwç,
 Gwr yn llaz â llavyn dau avwç.

Gentle Hywel, tranquil in festivities,
 A man that kills with a two edged blade. *LI. P. Moq.*

Avwy, *a.* (avwç) Sharp; vehement; ardent.

Cun avael avwy.

A chief with an ardent grasp. *Cynzelw.*

Bid avwy unben a bid lew;
 A bid vlaiz ar vlaiz ar adwy;
 Ni çeidw wyneb ar na rozwy.

Let a prince be vehement, and let him be brave,
 And let him be a wolf against a wolf in the breach;
 He will not shew his face that will not give. *Llywarc Hen.*

Avwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (av—gwyn) The rein of a bridle.

Avyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (av) Boldness; courage.

Llathrai lavyn uç avyn uç avwyn,
 A lliw crau, a lliw frau ar frwyn.

He would brandish the blade over the mane, over the rein, with the streaming of gore, and the tint of the fluid on the bridle. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Afain, *s. pl. aggr.* (afan) Conflicts; troubles.

Llid y mewn tynged treized troth main,
 A bleizyd gorllwyd goreu afain.

The wrath that attends fate let it penetrate the block of stone; and the grey wolf, the best of conflicts. *Taliesin.*

Afaith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afaith) The affection, disposition, or motion of the mind: also the same as efaith, effect. In law, a participating in the guilt of another man's crime; a being accessory to a felony; a plot.

O llaz anivail zyn, dyna alanas heb afaith izi.

If an animal kills a man, that is a murder without participation. *Welsh Laws.*

Afan, *s. m.* (pan) Conflict; uproar; trouble.

Afeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afaith) Affection; what disposeth to go, or that impelleth onward; a being accessory.

Afeithiau, *v. a.* (afaith) To affect, or work upon.

Afeithawl, *a.* (afaith) Accessory.

Afeithiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afeithawl) Effectuation.

Afeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afaith—gwr) An abettor.

Afeithwyr yw y rhai i azawo gyvlog er llaz dyn.

Abettors are those who promise a reward for killing a man. *Welsh Laws.*

Aflau, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (flau) Having hold of a thing; possession.

O aflau vy llaw â llavyn wynlas,
 O afaith golaith galanas;
 Da hacarn diheura pan llas,
 Llaith madawg nad o'm llaw y cawas.

From the grasp of my hand goes a gleaming blade; from being instigated to the crime of foul murder, thou goodly iron, shew thyself innocent when thou killest: the death of madawg, grant he may not meet with it from my hand.

LI. P. Moq, i'r hacarn twymyn.

Dug anraith usern yn ei aflau.

He brought the spoils of hell in his grasp. *E. ab Gwalchmai.*

E Afyws,

A G O

Afwys, s. m. (pwys) A precipice; a bottomless gulf; the deep.

Afwys, a. (pwys) Steep; bottomless.

Deg pla poeni
Cyn eu bozi
Yn mor afwys.

Ten plagues of punishment, before they were drowned in the bottomless ocean. *Taliesin.*

AG, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. An opening; a cleft.

Ag, prep. With. It is used before such words as begin with vowels, as *Â* precedes those with consonants.

Plant y vall ag oeynt.
Children of the devil as they were.

Agâl, s. m.—pl. aggr. (gâl) The spoils of war.

Ag-len, s. f.—pl. t. au (calen) A whetstone: a lump of butter, from its shape, is called *agalen o ymenyn*.

Agarw, a. (garw) Rough; rugged: *Tir agarw am-zyvrwys*, a rugged wet ground.

Ac yno gweles cestyll Brutus, a'i lu, a'u pebyllau; ac wedi edryc yn agarw o hono ar hyny, glasfwerthin cellweiriedig a orug.

And then he saw the castles of Brutus, his army, and his tents; and after he had looked frowningly on them, he gave a contemptuous smile. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Agatvyz, adv. (ag—atvyz) Peradventure.

Agawr, s. m.—pl. agorau (ag) An opening, or aperture: *Mae o'n myned ar ei bedwar agawr*, he is going upon all fours.

Agawr, v. a. (ag) To open; to expand.

Agaws, a. (caws) Proximate; near; nigh; almost: *Agofac*, nearer.

Agen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ag) Cleft, chink, rift, or slit.

Agenaiz, a. (agen) Like a cleft.

Agenawg, a. (agen) Full of clefts, or chinks; leaky.

Agendor, s. m.—pl. t. au (agen—tor) A great cleft, or opening; a yawning gulf, of the earth, or firmament.

Agenedig, a. (agen) Rifted; slit.

Agenig, s. f. dim. (agen) A small chink, or cranny.

Ageniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agen) A rifting, or slitting.

Agenu, v. (agen) To cleave, rift, or chap.

Ager, s. m.—pl. t. au (ag) Vapour; exhalation; steam.

Ager gwin o'i gro a gaid
Val gwynt o vel y gynthaid.

The steam of wine from the gravel springs
Like odour from the honey of the virgin swarm.

T. Aled, i Fynon Gwenvrewi.

Agerz, s. m.—pl. t. au (ager) Vapour; steam.

Agerz yn tynu o eigiawn.

Vapour exhaling from the deep.

D. ab Gwilym.

Agerzawl, a. (agerz) Reeking, or casting a steam.

Agerva, s. f.—pl. agervëyz (ager—ma) A breathing hole; a vent.

Agerw, s. m.—pl. t. on (ager) Vapour; exhalation.

Anmhuez o hervez herw
Cylla eigiawn cell agerw.

Impurity from a boiling vortex, the stomach of the ocean, the storehouse of the vapour. *Gr. Gryg, i'r don.*

Agolç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golç) Slip-slop; hogs-wash.

Agorad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agawr) An opening, or aperture.

Agorawl, a. (agawr) Opening; expanding.

Agored, a. (agawr) Open; expanded.

Agoredig, a. (agawr) Opened; expanded.

Agoredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (agoredig) An aperture.

A I

Agori, v. (agawr) To open; to expand.

Agori cib-vaen a oez yn nhâlly pentan a orug y wraig, a cyvodi gwas pengryc a honci.

The woman opened a stone closet that was over the fire stone, and a curly-headed youth arose out of it.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Agoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agawr) What makes an opening, or aperture; a key.

Agoriadawl, a. (agoriad) Aperient; deobstruent; analytical.

Agoriawdyr, s. m.—pl. agoriadron (agawr) Opener: *Agoriawdyr nev*, the opener of heaven.

Agorwr, s. m.—pl. agorwyr (agawr—gwr) A opener.

Agosi, v. a. (agaws) To approximate.

Agosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agaws) Approximation.

Agosrwyz, s. m. (agaws) Nearness; contiguousness.

Agro, a. (gro) Very heavy; sad; pensive.

Can ethyw vy mhwyll gan wyllion mynyz,
A myhun yn agro—

Wedi Beli ei vab ev, Iago.

Since my reason is gone with the gloomy sprites of the mountain, and I myself am pensive—After Beli there will be his son Iago. *Myrddin, Cyvoesi â Gwenydz.*

Agwez, s. f.—pl. t. au (ag—gwez) A form; a habit.

Agwezdwy, a. (agwez) Modifiable.

Agwezawl, v. (agwez) Habitual.

Agwezedig, a. (agwez) Modified.

Agwezi, s. m.—pl. t. au (agwez) A portion, or dowry. In the laws it signified strictly the marriage portion, given with a woman by her parents; and the maiden-fee, or what was presented by the bridegroom to her the morning after the nuptial was called *Cowyll*. It was also written *angwezi*, *egwezi*, and *engwezi*.

Agweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agwez) Modification.

Agwezïawl, a. (agwez) Having a portion; dowered; dowager.

Y gyvraith a zywaidd, gwedi y bo agwezïawl gwraig, y dylly hithau vod ei braint wrth vaint y gwr y bo angwezïawl garto.

The law declareth, that after a woman is dowered, she then ought to have her privilege to be one with that of the man, with whom she is dowered. *Welsh Laws.*

Agwezoldeb, s. m. (agwezawl) Habituality.

Agwezu, v. a. (agwez) To habituate; to modify.

Agwezus, a. (agwez) Habitual.

Agwezwr, s. m.—pl. agwezwyr (agwez—gwr) A modifier.

Agwrz, a. (gwrz) Potent; stout; robust; hardy.

Agwyzawr, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwyzawr) A rudiment.

Agwyr, a. (gwyr) Awry; askew; crooked.

Drwg cadwad dygiad agwyr,
Llugorn llon, a'i llwyr yn llwyr.

Bad will be the keeping with him of crooked gait! ah, the fair lamp, he will utterly disfigure her!

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Bâç.

Agwyrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agwyr) Wryness.

Agwyrav, v. a. (agwyr) To slant; to become awry.

Agwyrawl, a. (agwyr) Slanting; inclining.

Aha, interj. of exulting (ha) Ha, ha!

Aha! gwraig y Bwa Bâç!

The wife of the Bwa Bâç, ha, ha!

D. ab Gwilym.

Ai, adv. of asking. Is it: as, ai hwn? is it this here? ai eue, is it he? ai ië, is it so?

Ai, conj. comp. Or; either: *Naill ai hwn ai hwnw*, either this or that.

Pwy dreçav—

Ai ti, ai mi, o'mavael;

Ai mi, ai ti; vy myd hael?

Who will get the better—

Is it thee, or I, in the scuffle;

Or I, or thee, my precious jewel?

D. ab Gwilym.

Ai,

A I L

Ai, *pron. comp.* (a—ei) That; him, or her.

Oes dyn ai hedwyn â hyder—mawrez
A ymoralw bob amser,
Duw a'n Ner.

Is there a man with confidence and greatness, that will fear
him, that is at all times seeking after God and our Lord.
W. Middleton.

A'i, *pron. comp.* (a—ei) And his; and her.

Aiç, *s. f. r.—pl.* eiçiau. A scream; a roar.

AID, *s. m. r.—pl.* eidiau. A living principle; life.

Cellweiriwr call aid.

A jocular person of cunning life.

D. ab Gwilym.

AIZ, *s. m. r.—pl.* eizion. Zeal; warmth.

Aig, *s. f.—pl.* eigion (aeg) What brings forth all
living creatures; the female; a womb; the sea;
a shoal, properly, of fishes; a herd, flock, troop, or
company. Aigo, in Gascogne in France, signifies
the same. Llyn Eigiau, a lake in Arvon.

Ni thau vy mhen am Wenuo,
Mwy na'r aig yn min y ro.

My mouth will not be silent about Gweno, more than the sea
on the beach.

Ieu. Tew.

Pob byw o aig â ysgar.

The females of all living creatures bear.

Adage.

Mammaeth llywodraeth lle'r aig.

The mother of the dominion that produceth life.

M. Gr. Getbin, i Zyrddwy.

AIL, *s. m. r.—pl.* eiliau. A coming in continuation,
or series; a placing alternately; a wadding.

Ail, *a. (ail, s.)* Second; like. Ail tra ail, and,
bob yn ail, by course, or turns. It is used with
names of men, to imply such a one being a son,
or perhaps an adopted son, or successor. Hence
Morvran ab Tegid is also called Morvran ail
Tegid.

Aur mâl s'm bu dâl dolor attreg—vraw
Yn liaw wyl andaw, gan ail Indeg.

The pure gold was my recompence for pain and the stay of
grief, in the hand of the modestly listening, from the second to
Indeg.

Cafnodyn.

Ailacsfu, *v. a. (açles)* To succour again.

Ailadeiladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—adeilad)* Re-
edification.

Ailadeiladu, *v. a. (ail—adeilad)* To re-build.

Ailadrawz, *v. a. (ail—adrawz)* To describe again;
to recapitulate.

Ailadrozawl, *a. (ailadrawz)* Describing again.

Ailadrozedig, *a. (ailadrawz)* Reciting again.

Ailadrozedigawl, *a. (ailadrozedig)* Recapitulatory.

Ailadroziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ailadrawz)* A recapitu-
lation.

Ailadrozwr, *s. m.—pl. ailadrozwyr (ailadrawz—gwr)*
A recapitulator.

Ailazafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—azas)* A rendering
meet, or acceptable again.

Ailalw, *v. a. (ail—galw)* To recal.

Ailalwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ailalw)* A calling again.

Ailampaid, *s. m.—pl. ailampneidiau (ail—amnaid)* A
second beckoning.

Ailanerç, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (ail—anerç)* Refalutation.

Ailanerç, *v. a. (ail—anerç)* To greet again.

Ailanerçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ailanerç)* Refalutation.

Ailanerçu, *v. a. (ailanerç)* To greet again.

Ailavon, *v. a. (ail—avon)* To send a second time.

Ailarzelw, *v. a. (ail—arzelw)* To re-affert.

Ailarzelwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ailarzelw)* A re-affertion.

Ailbarotôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—parotôad)* A se-
cond preparation.

Ailbarotôi, *v. a. (ail—parotôi)* To re-prepare; to refit.

Ailbênodi, *v. a. (ail—pênodi)* To re-appoint.

Ailbênodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—pênodiad)* A re-
appointment; a re-enacting.

A I L

Ailbenu, *v. a. (ail—penu)* To re-enact.

Ailboethi, *v. a. (ail—poethi)* To heat again.

Ailbryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—pryniad)* A buy-
ing again; a re-purchasing.

Ailbrynu, *v. a. (ail—prynu)* To rebuy; to repur-
chase.

Ailçwiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—çwiliad)* A re-
searching.

Ailçwiliaw, *v. a. (ail—çwiliaw)* To re-examine.

Ailçwiliied, *v. a. (ail—çwiliied)* To research.

Ailçwiliiedig, *a. (ailçwiliied)* Revised; re-examined.

Aildal, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—tâl)* A second payment.

Aildaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildal)* A repayment;
retribution; a second payment.

Aildalu, *v. a. (aildal)* To repay.

Aildaraw, *v. a. (ail—taraw)* To strike again.

Aildarz, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—tarz)* Renascence.

Aildarawl, *a. (aildarz)* Renascent.

Aildarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildarz)* A second spring-
ing up, or growth; repullulation.

Aildarzu, *v. a. (aildarz)* To bud, or spring again.

Aildeimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—teimlad)* A second
feeling.

Aildori, *v. a. (ail—tori)* To refract.

Aildoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildori)* Rescission.

Aildrazodi, *v. a. (ail—trazodi)* To redeliver.

Aildrazodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildrazodi)* A rede-
livery.

Aildrevnu, *v. a. (ail—trevyn)* To recompose.

Aildreigyl, *s. m.—pl. aildreiglau (ail—treigyl)* A
second turn; regression.

Aildreiglaw, *v. a. (aildreigyl)* To roll again.

Aildreigliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildreigyl)* A rolling
again; retrogression.

Aildreithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—treithiad)* A re-
citing again; recapitulation.

Aildreithu, *v. a. (ail—treithu)* To recapitulate.

Aildrin, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (ail—trin)* A second ma-
nagement.

Aildriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildrin)* A re-managing.

Aildroediaw, *v. a. (ail—troed)* To retrace; to re-
tract.

Aildrosglwyzaw, *v. a. (ail—trosglwyz)* To re-
transport.

Aildrosglwyzawl, *a. (ail—trosglwyz)* That is re-
transported.

Aildrosglwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—trosglwyz)* A
transporting again.

Aildyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—tyviad)* A second
growth.

Aildyvu, *v. a. (ail—tyvu)* To grow again.

Aildyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ail—tyniad)* A pulling
again.

Aildynu, *v. a. (ail—tynu)* To repul.

Aildywallt, *v. a. (ail—tywallt)* To pour again; to
regurgitate.

Aildywalltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildywallt)* Regur-
gitation.

Aildywys, *s. m. (ail—tywys)* A leading again.

Aildywyfaw, *v. a. (aildywys)* To reconduct.

Aildywyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (aildywys)* A recon-
ducting; retroduction.

Ailzarbod, *v. a. (ail—darbod)* To re-provide.

Ailzarllen, *v. a. (ail—darllen)* To read over again.

Ailzarlleniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ailzarllen)* A second
reading.

Ailzadgan, *v. a. (ail—dadgan)* To describe again.

Ailzeçreu, *v. a. (ail—deçreu)* To recommence.

Ailzeçreuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ailzeçreu)* A recom-
mencing.

A I L

Ailzefraw, *v. a.* (ail—defraw) To wake again.
 Ailzefrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailzefraw) A waking again.
 Ailzewis, *v. a.* (ail—dewis) To reselect.
 Ailzewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailzewis) Reselection.
 Ailziwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—diwyg) A second reparation.
 Ailziwygiaw, *v. a.* (ail—diwyg) To reform again.
 Ailziwygiawl, *a.* (ail—diwyg) Repairable again.
 Ailziwygiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ailziwygwyr* (ail—diwyg—gwr) One that repairs, or reforms again.
 Ailzosbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—dosbarth) Re-elucidation.
 Ailzosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailzosbarth) A re-elucidating; a re-defining, or analyzing.
 Ailzyvod, *v. a.* (ail—dyvod) To come a second time.
 Ailzyvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailzyvod) Re-accession.
 Ailzyblyg, *a.* (ail—dyblyg) Redoubling.
 Ailzyblygedig, *a.* (ailzyblyg) Reduplicate.
 Ailzyblygedigawl, *a.* (ailzyblygedig) Reduplicative.
 Ailzyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailzyblyg) Reduplication.
 Ailzyblygu, *v. a.* (ailzyblyg) To redouble.
 Ailzymunaw, *v. a.* (ail—dymunaw) To desire again.
 Ailzywediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—dywediad) A saying again; a repetition.
 Ailzywedyd, *v. a.* (ail—dywedyd) To speak again.
 Aileneidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—eneidiad) Reanimation.
 Aileneidiaw, *v. a.* (ail—eneidiaw) To reanimate.
 Aileneidiawl, *a.* (ail—eneidiawl) Reanimating.
 Ailennill, *v. a.* (ail—ennill) To regain.
 Ailennilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailennill) A regaining.
 Ailennyn, *v. a.* (ail—ennyn) To rekindle.
 Ailennynawl, *a.* (ailennyn) Rekindling.
 Ailennyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailennyn) A rekindling; re-ignition.
 Ailenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—enw) A second name.
 Ailenwi, *v. a.* (ailenw) To name again.
 Ailesgyn, *v. a.* (ail—esgyn) To re-ascend.
 Ailesgynawl, *a.* (ailesgyn) Re-ascending.
 Ailesgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailesgyn) Re-ascension.
 Ailesmwythaw, *v. a.* (ail—esmwyth) To make easy again; to re-assuage.
 Ailetivez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ail—etivez) Heir in reversion; next heir but one.
 Ailetiveziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailetivez) A second inheritance.
 Ailetivezu, *v. a.* (ailetivez) To inherit again; to re-possess.
 Ailethawl, *v. a.* (ail—ethawl) To re-elect.
 Ailetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailethawl) Re-election.
 Ailvaethu, *v. a.* (ail—maeth) To nourish again.
 Ailvagu, *v. a.* (ail—magu) To nurse again.
 Ailvath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—bâth) A second coinage.
 Ailvathiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailvath) Recoinage.
 Ailvathu, *v. a.* (ailvath) To recoin.
 Ailvedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ail—bedyz) A second baptism.
 Ailvedyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailvedyz) Rebaptization.
 Ailvedyziaw, *v. a.* (ailvedyz) To rebaptize.
 Ailvedyziwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ailvedyzwyr* (ailvedyz—gwr) Anabaptist.
 Ailvezalu, *v. a.* (ail—mezal) To re-mollify.
 Ailveziannawl, *a.* (ailveziant) Re-possessing.
 Ailvezianniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailveziant) Re-possessing; a re-accession.
 Ailveziannu, *v. a.* (ailveziant) To re-possess.
 Ailveziannwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ailveziannwyr* (ailveziant—gwr) A re-possessor.

A I L

Ailveziant, *s. m.*—*pl. ailveziannau* (ail—meziant) Re-possessing.
 Ailvezu, *v. a.* (ail—mezu) To re-possess.
 Ailvlinaw, *v. a.* (ail—blin) To regrate.
 Ailvlodau, *s. pl. aggr.* (ail—blodau) Second flowers.
 Ailvlodeuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailvlodau) A re-floration, or a second blossoming.
 Ailvlodeuaw, *v. a.* (ailvlodau) To re-flourish.
 Ailvudaw, *v. a.* (ail—mud) To move again.
 Ailvwrw, *v. a.* (ail—bwrw) To re-cast.
 Ailvwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailvwrw) A re-casting.
 Ailvwynâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—mwyn) Re-enjoyment.
 Ailvwynâu, *v. a.* (ail—mwyn) To re-enjoy.
 Ailvyzinaw, *v. a.* (ail—byzin) To re-embattle; to rally.
 Ailvyziniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—byzin) A re-embattling; a rallying for battle.
 Ailvyned, *v. a.* (ail—myned) To go again.
 Ailvynediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailvyned) Regress.
 Ailvynegi, *v. a.* (ail—mynegi) To declare, or mention again.
 Ailvywâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—byw) Re-animation.
 Ailvywâu, *v. a.* (ail—byw) To revive; to revivify.
 Ailgadarnâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cadarn) Reinforcement; a re-strengthening.
 Ailgadarnâu, *v. a.* (ail—cadarn) To reinforce.
 Ailgafael, *v. a.* (ail—cafael) To recover again.
 Ailgafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgafael) Re-attainment.
 Ailgasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—casgyl) A second collection; a re-accumulation.
 Ailgasglu, *v. a.* (ail—casgyl) To re-assemble.
 Ailgevnogi, *v. a.* (ail—cevyn) To re-animate.
 Ailglodvori, *v. a.* (ail—clodvawr) To re-celebrate.
 Ailgnôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cnoad) A re-chewing; the chewing of the cud.
 Ailgnoi, *v. a.* (ail—cnoi) To re-chew.
 Ailgodi, *v. a.* (ail—codi) To raise again.
 Ailgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgodi) A raising again.
 Ailgrawni, *v. a.* (ail—crawn) To collect matter again; to re-suppurate.
 Ailgrëu, *v. a.* (ail—crëu) To re-create, or form anew.
 Ailgrynôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cryno) A second collection.
 Ailgrynôï, *v. a.* (ail—cryno) To collect together again.
 Ailgwymp, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cwymp) A second fall; a relapse.
 Ailgwympaw, *v. a.* (ailgwymp) To recidivate; to relapse.
 Ailgwympiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgwymp) Recidivation; relapsation.
 Ailgyçwyn, *v. a.* (ail—cyçwyn) To set off a second time.
 Ailgydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cyd) A rejoining.
 Ailgydiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyd) To rejoin.
 Ailgydnabod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cydnabod) A recognition.
 Ailgydnabod, *v. a.* (ail—cydnabod) To recognize.
 Ailgydnabyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgydnabod) A recognizing.
 Ailgydnabyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgynabod) A recognition.
 Ailgyvaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cyvan) A making whole again; re-integration.
 Ailgyvanfawz, *s. m.*—*pl. ailgyvanfozion* (ail—cyvanfawz) Decomposite.
 Ailgyvanfozi, *v. a.* (ailgyvanfawz) To recompose.
 Ailgyvanfoziad,

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Ailgyvanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyvanfawz) A re-composition.
 Ailgyvanu, *v. a.* (ail—cyvan) To patch a second time.
 Ailgyvarç, *v. a.* (ail—cyvarç) To refalute.
 Ailgyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyvarç) Refalutation.
 Ailgyvlenwi, *v. a.* (ail—cyvlenwi) To replenish.
 Ailgyvnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cyvnerth) Reinforcement.
 Ailgyvnerthu, *v. a.* (ail—cyvnerth) To reinforce.
 Ailgyvnewidiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyvnewid) To re-exchange.
 Ailgyvriw, *v. a.* (ail—cyvriw) To recount.
 Ailgyvriwaw, *v. a.* (ailgyvriw) To recount.
 Ailgyvriwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyvriw) A re-counting; a re-enumeration.
 Ailgyfrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cyfraw) Resuscitation; a setting in motion again.
 Ailgyfroi, *v. a.* (ail—cyfraw) To resuscitate.
 Ailgyhuzaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyhuz) To re-charge, or accuse again.
 Ailgyiymu, *v. a.* (ail—cwlwm) To re-tye.
 Ailgymhwysaw, *v. a.* (ail—cymhwys) To refit, or adapt again.
 Ailgymhwysawl, *a.* (ail—cymhwys) Adapting again.
 Ailgymhwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cymhwys) A re-adapting.
 Ailgymmeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cymmeriad) A re-taking; re-assumption.
 Ailgymmeryd, *v. a.* (ail—cymmeryd) To re-assume.
 Ailgymmod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ail—cymmod) A second agreement.
 Ailgymmodi, *v. a.* (ailgymmod) To reconcile again.
 Ailgymmysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmysg) Admission.
 Ailgynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To admit, or contain again.
 Ailgynnwysaw, *v. a.* (ailgynnwys) To re-admit.
 Ailgynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgynnwys) Re-admission.
 Ailgynnull, *v. v.* (cynnull) To collect again.
 Ailgynnyrç, *v. a.* (cynnyrç) To re-assemble.
 Ailgynnyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgynnyrç) A re-assembling.
 Ailgynnyrçiawl, *a.* (ailgynnyrç) Re-assembled.
 Ailgyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cyrç) Recourse; a setting to again.
 Ailgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailgyrç) A second coming on.
 Ailgyrçiawl, *a.* (ailgyrç) Reciprocal.
 Ailgyrçu, *v. a.* (ailgyrç) To recur; to set, or come on again.
 Ailolwg, *s. m.*—*pl. ailolwgion* (golwg) A retrospect.
 Ailolygawl, *a.* (ailolwg) Retrospective.
 Ailolygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailolwg) Retrospection.
 Ailolygu, *v. a.* (ailolwg) To take a retrospect.
 Ailraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) Repartition.
 Ailrân, *v. a.* (rhan) To subdivide.
 Ailrozi, *v. a.* (rhoz) To redeliver.
 Ailryzâu, *v. a.* (rhyz) To liberate again.
 Ailsevydliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sevydliad) Re-establishment.
 Ailsevydlu, *v. a.* (sevydlu) To re-establish.
 Ailsevydlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ailsevydlwyr* (sevydlwr) A re-establisher.
 Ailsynwryiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (synwyr) Resipiscence.
 Ailsyrthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (syrthiad) A relapsing.
 Ailsyrthiaw, *v. a.* (syrthiaw) To fall again.
 Ailunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To re-unite.
 Ailundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Reunion.

Ailwarded, *v. a.* (gwarded) To redeem again.
 Ailwardiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailwarded) A redeliverance.
 Ailwarded, *v. a.* (ailwarded) To redeliver.
 Ailwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwir) A re-assertion.
 Ailwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwir) To re-assert.
 Ailwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwneuthur) To do over again.
 Ailwrandaw, *v. a.* (gwrndaw) To listen again.
 Ailwrandawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailwrandaw) A listening again.
 Ailwrygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.
 Ailwrygiaw, *v. a.* (gwrygiaw) To recover strength.
 Ailwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwys) A second citation.
 Ailwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailwys) A re-summoning.
 Ailwyfiaw, *v. a.* (ailwys) To cite together again; to re-assemble.
 Ailymanerç, *v.* (ymanerç) To refalute mutually.
 Ailymanerçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailymanerç) A mutual re-falutation.
 Ailymçweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymçwel) The act of going back; retrogression.
 Ailymçwelyd, *v.* (ymçwel) To recidivate.
 Ailymzigiaw, *v.* (ymzigiaw) To become angry again.
 Ailymzigiawl, *a.* (ymzigiawl) Recrudescence.
 Ailymgyvarç, *v.* (ymgyvarç) To refalute mutually.
 Ailymegniaw, *v.* (ymegniaw) To re-exert.
 Ailymgafglu, *v.* (ymgafgl) To collect together again.
 Ailymvyzinaw, *v.* (ymvyzinaw) To rally, or embattle again.
 Ailymgelezu, *v.* (ymgelez) To re-cherish.
 Ailymgorfori, *v.* (ymgorfori) To re-embolden.
 Ailymgyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyvarç) A mutual refalutation.
 Ailymgynnull, *v.* (ymgynnull) To re-assemble.
 Ailymgyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyrç) A recurring; the figure Epanalepsis.
 Ailymlid, *v. a.* (ymlid) To re-chase.
 Ailymliwied, *v.* (ymliw) To be upbraiding again.
 Ailymraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A second secession.
 Ailymrân, *v.* (ymrân) To divide, or secede again.
 Ailymrozi, *v.* (ymrozi) To resign again.
 Ailymroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailymrozi) A resigning up again.
 Ailymrwymaw, *v.* (ymrwymaw) To become bound again.
 Ailymrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymrwymiad) A second obligation.
 Ailymswynaw, *v.* (ymswyn) To refortify one's self with charms; to cross one's self again.
 Ailymswyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymswyniad) A re-fortifying with charms.
 Ailymunaw, *v.* (ymunaw) To reunite together.
 Ailymweled, *v.* (ymweled) To revisit.
 Ailymwelediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ailymweled) A revisiting.
 Ailymweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymweliad) A revisiting.
 Ailymystwythaw, *v.* (ymystwythaw) To render one's self pliant again.
 Ailyru, *v. a.* (gyru) To send, or drive again.
 Ailysbrydiaw, *v. a.* (ysbryd) To re-spiritualize.
 Ailysgwyd, *v. a.* (ysgwyd) To re-shake.
 Ailystwythaw, *v. a.* (ystwyth) To make pliant again.
 Ailystwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ystwyth) A making pliant again.
 Ailystyried, *v. a.* (ystyried) To re-consider.
 Aill, *s. m.*—*pl. cillion* (all) Other. Mab aill, an adopted

A L A

adopted son: a farmer that rents land; a tenant; a bondsman, or servant; a native tenant. *a.* Other.

Cyvaill, a mab aill y beirz

The companion and adopted son of bards. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Tri brenhin a vuont veiblon eillion.

Three kings who had been sons of adoption. *Triad lxxvi.*

Aillt, *s. m.*—*pl.* eillion (aill) Other. *a.* Other.

Ailltuawl, *adv.* (aill—tu) Apart, or on one side.

Ainc, *s. m.*—*pl.* einciau (ang) Greediness; desire.

Ainc i vwyd, a craving for food.

Gwnaeth drwy ainc ar Frainc frawz annheifwng,
Ac ergryd, a cryd, a çrau zillwng.

With eagerness he brought on France unmerited devastation;
and fear, and trembling, and spilling of crimson fluid.

E. ab Mad. ab Rhäawd.

AIR, *s. m. r.*—*pl.* eiriau. Brightness; lucidity.

Airon, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (air) A bright one. There are many rivers of this name.

Airos, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. yz (air) Bright, or flame colour; scarlet.

Ais, *s. pl. aggr. sing.* eisen (aes) Laths; spars: also, the ribs; the same as afenau, *sing.* afen: hence oddly enough, eisiau, want, the first want.

Llawer gwaith y darlleais
Llyvyr mawr a llavur i'm ais.

Many times I have read a large book with labour to my breast.
Dr. Sion Cent.

Ais, *a.* (aes) Wanting; in want of; destitute; lacking.

Dysgybyl glas wyd eis-gwbyl glod,
Dyft wyzva plaid Eistezvod.

A blue disciple thou art entirely wanting in fame, on the testimony of the hill of meeting, on the part of the congress.

Edm. Prys, i W. Cynwal.

Aith, *s. pl. aggr.* (aeth) Furz; gors: *a.* Sharp.

AL, *s. m. r.*—*pl.* eloz, elod. Universal harmony; beneficence; power: an appellation given to intellectual beings, or angels. There is an ancient allegory called Ymzizan rhwng Cedig ab Cynrhonwy a Thywyfoges yr Elod.

Al, *a.* (âl, *s.*) Excellent; very; most, or utmost. A particle used in composition, enhancing the sense of the word, as very. It is often a prefix, and affix in the names of places; as, Alban, Penal, Alclwyd; and rivers, as, Alwen, Alun, Alaw, and Alwy.

Braic al hir Broçwel a'i hyd;
Bliv Gwennwys a'i balv genyd.

Thy arm is of the length of Broçwel's very long, and his grasp thou hast with Ventesian velocity.

O. Ll. Meel.

AL, *s. f. r.*—*pl.* t. oz. A product; a litter; a brood; the young of animals; as, yr âl gyntav, ail, drydez, the first, second, third litter.

Goreu âl enw da.

The best acquisition is a good name.

Adage.

Alaeth, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (al—æth) A great mourning; lamentation; wailing; sorrow.

Alaethawl, *a.* (alaeth) Doleful; elegiac.

Alaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (alaeth) A great lamentation; a mourning, or bemoaning.

Alaethu, *v. a.* (alaeth) To lament bitterly.

Alaethus, *a.* (alaeth) Mournful; doleful.

Alav, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. oz (al—av) Treasure; wealth: *a.* rare; delicate.

Llwyza—

A'th dir, a'th degwç, a'th elyv, a'th elwç,
A'th wolwç, a'th alav.

Prosper—

With thy land and thy splendor, thy delicacy, and thy music,
thy glory and thy wealth. *Cynzelw, i H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Alavez, *s. m.* (alav) Produce; wealth; riches.

Eithin yu wolaid mur graid tarw trin,
Disgynfit yn drwm rhag alavez wyrain.

The furz alight, fiery is the passion of the bull of war; heavy was the descent before the rising wealth.

Ancurin.

A L V

Alavon, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (llav) The centre, or middle part.

Bwrw gwayw a orug Cai—
A'i wân yn alavon ei zwyvron.

Cai threw a javelin, and wounded him in the middle of his breast.

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Alavroz, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. ion (alav—rhoz) A pecuniary gift.

Alan, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. od (âl—an) A living, or breathing principle; an animal, brute, or beast. The name of a species of plants; alan mawr, or, dail y tryvan, butter-burr; alan byçan, colt's-foot. *v.* Gwrthlys. Alan, breath. Arm.

Amfathyr dynion, nag alanod, nis gwelai, namyn gwyzwelli z llyfau.

He saw neither the footsteps of men, nor beasts, but shrubs, and herbs.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Alanez, *s. m.* (alan) Respiration.

Alanu, *v. a.* (alan) To respire.

Alar, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. oz (llâr) A surfeit; loathing; aversion.

Alarç, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. od, and *pl.* eleirç (al—arç) A swan. Nid balç ond alarç.

There is none so proud as the swan.

Adage.

Alarçaiç, *a.* (alarç) Swan-like.

Alarçen, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (alarç) A cygnet.

Alarçes, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (alarç) A female swan.

Alariad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (alar) A surfeiting; aversion.

Alarllyd, *a.* (alar) Surfeiting; loathsome.

Alarllydrwyç, *s. m.* (alarllyd) Loathfomeness.

Alarm, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (al—garm) A great shout.

Alarmu, *v. a.* (alarm) To give a great shout.

Alaru, *v. a.* (alar) To loathe, or surfeit; to create an aversion.

Alafwy, *a.* (llas) Slaughtering, or killing.

Rhuz ongyr angerz alafwy.

A ruddy fiercely slaughtering spear.

Cynzelw.

Alathrez, *s. m.* (alathyr) Polish; politeness.

Alathyr, *a.* (llathyr) Polished; polite.

Alaw, *s. m.*—*pl.* elyw (al—aw) Chief of the waters; the white water-lily, called also, y vagwyr wen: also the name of several rivers.

Alaw, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. on (âl—aw) The flowing of harmony; music: the term is mostly appropriated to instrumental music. Barz alaw, a doctor of music.

Alawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* alorion (al) A receptacle for rarities; a purse.

Alban, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. oz (al—ban) The upper part, or the utmost limit. Scotland is so called either from its being the northern extremity of the island; or from the mountainous part of it being so called, it became the general name of the whole country.

Albrys, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. iau (al—brys) Extreme haste; a name given to missile engines; the catapult, or the cross-bow.

Treizia a'r albrys trwyzo'r eil-brath.

Fierce from the cross-bow through him another wound.

D. ab Gwilym.

Albryfiaw, *v. a.* (albrys) To shoot with the cross-bow.

Albryfiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* albryfiwyr (albrys—gwr) A cross-bow-man.

Alcan, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (al—cân) Tin; white metal.

Mi a dynav ymaith dy holl alcan.

I will take away all thy tin. ||

Isaiab i. xxv.

Alcun, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. on (al—cun) A sovereign chief; a man's name: Alcun ab Tegyc.

ALÇ, *s. f. r.*—*pl.* t. au. An iron grate; a gridiron.

Alçes, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (alç) A grated hole; a window.

Alvarç, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (al—març) Great velocity; a spear; a flitch, or pricking pain.

Alvarçu,

A L L

Alvarcu, *v. a.* (alvarc) To scatter, or hurry away; to shed the leaves off trees.

Alis, *s. m.* (al—is) The lowest point; hell. Plant alis, a name of reproach given the English.

Aliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (al) The saliva.

Almes, *s. m.* (al—mês) A dainty, or delicacy.

Alon, *s. m.* (âl) The principle of harmony; music.

Alp, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (al) A craggy rock, or precipice: a word common in the mountains of Glamorgan. Hence talp. *Ifodorus, Servius, and Phylargyrius*, say that the word ALPS in the Gaulish language signifies high mountains; which confirms its Cymbrian origin.

Alfawz, *s. m.*—*pl. alfozion* (fawz) Algebra.

Alfozawl, *a.* (alfawz) Algebraical.

Alfozawr, *s. m.*—*pl. alfozorion* (alfawz) Algebraist.

Alun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (al—un) The chief one; a man's name; also the name of a river. Hun ab Alun, a person mentioned in Englynion y Bezau.

Alwar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (al—gwar) A purse.

Un vaint ar y glun yw vo
Ag alwar, anreg Iolo.

It is the same size on the thigh as a purse, the gift of Iolo.
Gutto'r Glyn.

Alwen, *a.* (al—gwen) Very white, or bright. A river in North Wales is so called from its foaming current.

Alwyn, *a.* (al—gwyn) Very white, or fair.

Alwyfen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (al—gwys) A donation, alms, or charity.

ALL, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. oz.* Other. *a.* Another.

Allaiz, *a.* (all) Barbarous; savage.

Allair, *s. m.*—*pl. alleiriau* (all—gair) A paraphrase.

Allan, *a.* (all) Out; without. Allan o law, off hand, forthwith.

Mal y Gwyzel am ei yru allan.
Like the Irishman for his being turned out. *Adage.*

Allanawl, *a.* (allan) Exterior; outward.

Allarz, *a.* (all—arz) Unseemly; ugly; hideous.

Tywyllwg un tew allarz,
Delli byd i dwyllaw barz.

Darkness, thick and hideous,
Nature's veil to ensnare a bard. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r niwl.*

Allawg, *s. m.*—*pl. allogion* (llawg) Allum.

Allawr, *s. f.*—*pl. allorau* (llawr) An altar; bras.

Allda, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (all—da) A stranger.

Alleg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (all) An allegory.

Allegawl, *a.* (alleg) Allegorical; figurative.

Allegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alleg) An allegorizing.

Allegu, *v. a.* (alleg) To describe by allegory.

Allegyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (alleg) One that speaks in allegory.

Alleiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (allair) A paraphrasing.

Alleiriaw, *v. a.* (allair) To paraphrase.

Alleiriawg, *a.* (allair) Paraphrastical.

Alleiriawl, *a.* (allair) Paraphrasing.

Alleiriedig, *a.* (allair) Paraphrased.

Alleiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. alleirwyr* (allair—gwr) A paraphraiser.

Alleiryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (allair) A paraphrast.

Allvro, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (all—bro) Another, or foreign country. *a.* Banished.

Allvryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (all—bryd) A savage disposition.

Allmyr eic allvryd.
Foreign is your savage nature. *Taliesin.*

Allman, *s. m.*—*pl. ellmyn* (all—man) A stranger, or one of another place; a German.

A L L

Allmor, *s. m.*—*pl. allmyr* (all—mor) A secluded place; a valley or dale inclosed on both sides with hills.

Allmyr, *s. m.* (all—myr) A place beyond sea. *a.* transmarine; foreign.

Pënav uz Grufuz graid eryr Prydain,
Priodawr yn allmyr.

The chief of princes is Grufuz the fiery eagle of Britain, and a proprietor beyond seas. *Ll. B. Mŏc.*

Allogedig, *a.* (allawg) Allumniated.

Allogi, *v. a.* (allawg) To cover with allum; to alluminate.

Allogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (allawg) Allumination.

Allt, *s. f.*—*pl. elltyz* (al) A cliff; the side of a hill.

Ti'r hâv—
Twr pawb wyt tŵr pob allt.

Thou summer—
Thou art the strength of all arraying every cliff. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Alltra, *pr.* (all—tra) Farther; on the farther side.

Alltraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (all—traw) Another guide; a sponfor, or godfather; a gossip.

Alltrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. alltrodion* (all—trawd) A stranger, or foreigner.

Alltrem, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (all—trem) A wild stare.

Alltremiaw, *v. a.* (alltrem) To gaze wildly.

Alltremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltrem) A wild gazing.

Alltrodiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltrawd) Estrangement.

Alltrodiaw, *v. a.* (alltrawd) To estrange; to banish.

Alltud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (all—tud) Another land; one of another land; an alien, or foreigner. Alltud cenedlawg, an alien born; alltud tramor, an alien from beyond the sea; alltud priodawl, a native bondman. It is also used, in the Welsh Laws, in the same sense as aill, a farmer of another's land, or tenant. Alltudion ugelwyr,

O myn yr alltudion vyned i wrth eu harglwyzi, cyn nog eu bod yn briodorion, wyat â zylyant adaw hanner eu da izynt: ac os o'r ynys hon yz hanvyzynt, ni zylyant driglaw yn un lle y tu hwn i Glawz Ofa.

If vassals should want to leave their lords, before they are become proprietors, they ought to leave one half of their goods behind; and if they are natives of this island, they ought not to dwell in any place on this side of Offa's Dyke. *Welsh Laws.*

Alltud, *a.* (all—tud) Of another land.

Alltudaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltud) Banishment; exile.

Alltudaw, *v. a.* (alltud) To banish; to alienate, or reduce to the state of a stranger.

Alltudawg, *a.* (alltud) Banished; exiled; estranged.

Alltudawl, *a.* (alltud) Banishing.

Alltudez, *s. m.* (alltud) Exile; banishment.

Gorpwyr o llyngdawd o alltudez.
May I experience liberation from banishment. *H. ab O. Gwynes.*

Alltudes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (alltud) A woman that is a stranger; a female exile.

A minnau yn alltudes.
And I being a bondwoman. *Ruth ii. x.*

Alltudocâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alltudawg) A banishing.

Alltudocâau, *v. a.* (alltudawg) To render one an exile.

Alltudryw, *a.* (alltud—rhyw) Heterogeneous.

Pob edn o'r byd alltudryw
Ai baez, ond rhyvez ei byw.

By every bird in this heterogeneous world she is baited, what a wonder it is she lives. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r cylluan.*

Alltudwr, *s. m.*—*pl. alltudwyr* (alltud—gwr) One that banisheth.

Allwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. allweithiau* (all—gwaith) Another time: a term in husbandry, for an ox that ploughs the second year; as, cynwaith is for the first year.

Allwez,

A M

Allwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (all—gwez) The opening to another appearance; a key.

Yn Abertawy terwyn allwez—Lloegyr,
Neud llwyr wezw eu gwraez.

In Abertawy destructive was the opening to the English, utterly bereaved are their wives. *Li. P. Moq.*

Allwezawr, s. m.—pl. allwezorion (allwez) One that brings to another form; a keeper of the key.

Argloddig Gwendyd, gwyn affymez pawb,
Prydain allwezawr, oll yn eiziaw.

The glory of Gwendyd: scattering blessings to all around, the treasurer of Britain, possessing all. *Gwalchmai.*

Allwest, s. m.—pl. t. i (all—gwest) An entertainment given, or a public banquet.

Allwlad, s. m.—pl. t. oz (all—gwlad) Another country. *a. foreign.*

Allwladu, v. a. (allwlad) To banish; to exile.

Allwy, v. a. (llwy) To pour out; to empty; to shed.

Allwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (all—gwyz) A key. **Allwyzau mair, ash-keys.**

A glywaist ti â gânt Cynon,
Yn ymog'lyd rhag mezwon?—
"Cwrw yw allwyz calon."

Hast thou heard what Cynon sang, in guarding against drunkards?—"Ale is the key of the heart." *Englynion y Clywed.*

Allwyzawr, s. m.—pl. allwyzorion (allwyz) One that carries keys; a treasurer.

Allwyzores, s. f.—pl. t. au (allwyzawr) A woman that keeps the keys.

Allwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (all—gwyn) Sorrow; grief.

Allwynig, a. (allwyn) Sorrowful; mournful.

A'rllu yno yn allwynig caeth.

And the army there sorrowful and in difficulty. *G. Meredith.*

Allwynin, a. (allwyn) Sad; pensive; sorrowful.

Hynt ni'm byz llonyz heb allwynin wez,
Hebgor ddr dewrez, hywleu hoyw-lin.

Hence I shall not experience quietude, free from a sorrowful countenance, deprived of the defence of fortitude, he that was liberal of feasts, of a gallant stock. *Rhysierdyn.*

Ac ni gavas y cenadau eu gwrandaw yn Rhuvain, namyn eu gollwng dracwvyn yn drist allwyn n.

And the messengers were not admitted to be heard at Rome, but they were sent back sad and sorrowful. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Allwyr, a. (llwyr) Entire; quite; compleat.

Lle allwyr venfyg,
A beirz â blodau.

A place entire in uncertainty,
And bards with flowers.

Taliesin.

Allwys, v. a. (llwys) To pour out; to empty; to shed.

Am, pr. Round; about. Dyro wregys am dy ganol, put a girdle round thy middle. In composition it answers to *circum*, as, amgylcu, to circumscribe.

Am y tân a'r brenin, round the fire with the king, that is, opposite to him, the other side of the fire.

Am y zyfgyl ag ev, round the dish with him. Am ben, on, or mixt with.

Tariannau ban
Am dâl Henvan
Bu edryfez.

Uplifted shields around the top of Henvan where the conflict raged. *Taliesin.*

Am, conj. For; because. Am hyn, for this; am geiniawg, for a penny; am zerçavu, o honot dy olwg, because thou hast lifted up thine eyes; cyrcu am ben y ty, to repair to the house; mi eis am ei ben, I met him.

Am drais Duw nid oes dim gyhyd,
Am drais dyn dinam gadernyd.

For the act of God there is no contending, but for the oppression of man there is commendable courage to be opposed. *D. Benfras.*

A'm. A compound of A in its several acceptations and the contraction of the pronoun Vym; as, mi

A M B

a'm tād, I and my father; a'm pen ar obenyž hunais, with my head on a pillow I slept; y neb a'm coelio, those that me believe; hyn a'm llazoez, this did me kill; hyn a'm llaz, that will kill me; a'm daw, that will come to me; a'm dozyw, that came to me.

Amad, a. (am—ad) Bordering all round.

Amadvyw, a. (amad—byw) Alive on all sides; very lively.

Amadlaes, a. (amad—llaes) Sluggish; drawling; very heavy. Awdyl amadlaes,

Amadrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (amad—rhwy) The purple about a gown; a trail.

Amaerwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (aerwy) The fringe or border of a garment; a skirt.

Neud llawer i'm lliwy lliw amaerwy—ton,
Ban lewyç ei bron ger ei breiçrwy.

Greatly I am made to blush, by her that is the colour of the twirling eddies of the wave, when her breast receives the reflection of her bracelet. *Casnodyn.*

Amaerwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaerwy) A skirting, or bordering.

Amaerwyaw, v. a. (amaerwy) To make a skirt, or border.

Amaerwyawg, a. (amaerwy) Fringed; bordered. Dillad amaerwyawg, fringed garments.

Amaerwyawl, a. (amaerwy) Bordering; skirting.

Amaeth, s. m.—pl. emeith (maeth) A husbandman; Amaeth aradyr, a ploughman.

Rhan o farfâd brenin vyz cawg aur can dewed ag ewin amaeth â amaethai faith mlynec.

A part of the damages for an injury to the king, is a cup of gold as thick as the nail of a husbandman, that has laboured seven years. *Welsh Laws.*

Amaethaiz, a. (amaeth) Husband-like.

Amaethawl, a. (amaeth) Appertaining to husbandry.

Amaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth) Husbandry.

Ni zyly neb gymmeryd amaethiad arno oni wybyz wneuthur ei aradyr, a'i hwyliaw.

None ought to undertake husbandry if he doth not know how to make a plough, and to manage it. *Welsh Laws.*

Amaethiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth) Tillage; agriculture.

Amaethon, s. m. (amaeth) A farmer: also a man's name.

Amaethu, v. a. (amaeth) To do husbandry work.

Amaethwr, s. m.—pl. amaethwyr (amaeth—gwr) A husbandman.

Amaethwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaethwr) Agriculture; agricolation.

Amaethyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amaeth) A cultivator.

Amaethyzaiz, a. (amaethyz) Husbandly.

Amaethyzawl, a. (amaethyz) Husbandman-like; agricultural.

Amavael, v. a. (gavael) To wrestle.

Amavaelyd, v. a. (amavael) To wrestle, or strive together.

Amair, s. m.—pl. ameiriau (gair) A round about word.

Aman, t. f.—pl. t. au (am—an) A stable.

Amar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (am—ar) A noise on all sides.

Ev mwyav ei amar
Ar wyneb daear.

He is the most noisy on the face of the earth. *Taliesin.*

Amarvawg, a. (arvawg) Armed at all points.

Amaro, interj. of supplication (aro) Amaro dowç! Pray come here.

Amarwain, v. a. (arwain) To lead about.

Ambais,

A M C

Ambais, s. f.—pl. ambeisiau (pais) A safeguard; a kind of women's riding-dress.

Ambell, a. (pell) Scarce; some few. **Ambell un,** some few, one here and there; **ambell waith,** sometimes.

Braiz un o bymtheg à vedyr zarllain ac yfgrivènu Cymraeg, ac o'r agaws hyn y mae, vod llyfrau Cymraeg mor ambell.

Hardly one in fifteen can read and write Welsh, and it is for this reason that Welsh books are so scarce. *Sion Treuredyn.*

Ambellenig, a. (pellenig) One here and there; sparing.

Mewn hupynt ev à ellir yn ambellenig ycyddig o anghyvar-taldeb.

In a hupynt may be suffered sparingly a little irregularity. *Barzai.*

Amboeri, v. a. (poer) To bespawl, or spit about.

Amboeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poer) A spitting about.

Amboerwr, s. m.—pl. amboerwyr (poer—gwr) A bespawler.

Amboethi, v. a. (poeth) To heat all about.

Amboethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poeth) A heating all round.

Amborthi, v. a. (porth) To bear, or carry about.

Branes ymborthiad nid amborthai—gahyl
Nid oez gablawd à obrynai.

The purveyor of ravens, he would bear with reproach, for there was not any disgrace that he could merit.

Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.

Amborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) A carrying about.

Ambryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryn) A purchasing.

Ambrynu, v. a. (pryn) To purchase.

Dyn à ambrynu o ledrad cyvazeu unwaith ni zyly fevyl mewn barn.

A man that purchaseth what is known to be stolen once, he ought not to stand in judgment. *Welsh Laws.*

Ambwl, a. (pwl) Blunt, or dull all round.

Ambwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad) A beating about.

Ambwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw) To beat all about.

Ambylu, v. a. (ambwl) To blunt all round.

Ambylus, a. (ambwl) Blunt all round.

Amcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (am—can) Purpose; intent; meaning; conjecture. **Ar amcan,** at random; **bwrw amcan,** to give a guess.

A gwedi darvod bwyta ac yved eu hamcan—æthant ymmaith.

And after eating and drinking their purpose they went away.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Amcanion dynion nid da,

Ev weithian a'u divetha.

The purposes of evil men he at length will bring to nought.

W. Middleton.

Amcanadwy, a. (amcan) Conjecturable.

Amcanawl, a. (amcan) Intentional; conjectural.

Amcanedig, a. (amcan) Conjecturing; purposed.

Amcanvarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan—barn) A judgment at random; divination.

Amcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan) Intention.

Amcaniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan) Conjecture.

Yr hyn à grebwyllais i nid yw ond amcaniaeth—ve allai y llosgir y zaeu yn rhyw un o'r fyrr y foniafom ni amdanant.

This which I hinted is but a conjecture—perhaps the earth may be burnt by some one of the ways which we have mentioned.

Jer. Owain.

Amcanfail, s. m.—pl. amcanfeiliau (amcan—fail) Hypothesis.

Amcanfeiliawg, a. (amcanfail) Hypothetical.

Amcanu, v. a. (amcan) To purpose, design, or intend; to guess.

Beth bynag à amcanid o'i zaioni à drevnwyd drwy ei zoethin-eb, ac a gyvlawnwyd gan ei allu.

Whatever was intended by his goodness was conducted by his wisdom, and accomplished by his power. *J. Henderson.*

Amcanus, a. (amcan) Inventive; contriving.

Amcanwr, s. m.—pl. amcanwyr (amcan) An inventor, or designer; a purposer.

Amgwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyl) Circumvolution.

A M D

Amdaerawd, s. m.—pl. amdaerodau (taer) Impor-tunity.

Gwirawd amdaerawd a'm daw.

The beverage of importunity will come to me. *Cynzelw.*

Amdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (tân) A trevet.

Amdan, pr. Around. **Amdanav, amdanad, am-dano, amdani;** about me, about thee, about him, about her: **amdanom, amdanog, amdanynt;** about us, about you, and about them.

Aethost—

A'th vreiciau, hoen vlodau hâv

Em, yn dynion amdanav.

Thou didst fold thy arms, thou summer-flower tinted jewel, very closely round me. *D. ab Gwilym, I Vorvica.*

Amdawd, s. m.—pl. amdodau (tawd) Raiment.

Ac amdawd o fun nenwawl zevnyz.

A zyvnyws à mi maith garennys.

And the covering of the maid, its substance was the heavenly light, she who cherished with me a lasting connection.

Gwalchmai.

Amde, s. m.—pl. t. on (am—te) A covering; a gar-ment.

Pen maon, millwyr amde.

The chief of men, and shield of warriors;

Taliesin.

A wyr cerz gelvyz,

Fy gel callovyz,

A'm dyro amde,

O'r porth pan zwyre.

That knows the ingenious art that is hid by the discreet ovate, will give me a splendid garment, when he ascends from the gate.

Taliesin.

Amdeithiawg, a. (teithiawg) Itinerant; wandering.

Amdir, s. m.—pl. oz (tir) Surrounding land.

Amdlawd, a. (tylawd) On all sides poor; very poor; very miserable.

Amdlawd vy nhawd ar vy nhewi.

Wretched is my tongue since I am doomed to silence. *Meilir.*

Amdo, s. m.—pl. t. au (tô) A covering on all sides; a shroud, or winding-sheet.

Amdociaw, v. a. (toc) To trim, or cut all round.

Amdoedig, a. (amdo) Shrouded; enveloped.

Amdoi, v. a. (amdo) To cover on all sides; to en-velop; to plate over; to shroud; to enwrap.

Amdorç, s. f.—pl. amdyrc (torç) An encircling wreath. **Amdyrç, claspers,** in botany.

Amdorçawl, a. (amdorç) Wreathing round.

Amdorçi, v. a. (amdorç) To clasp, or twine about.

Amdorçiad, s. m.—pl. amdorçiaid (amdorç) A clasper.

Amdorçyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amdorç) A clasper.

Amdori, v. a. (tori) To amputate.

Amdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdori) Amputation.

Amdrai, a. (traï) That is lessened on every side; greatly diminished.

Amdraill, s. m.—pl. amdreillion (traill) A turning round; circumvolution.

Amdramwy, v. a. (tramwy) To ambulate, or walk about; to wander up and down.

Ac ymgynnuil am drull amdrumyan,

Val y bu yn Bangor am ongyr dân.

And flocking together, round the vlands they would be hover-ing round, as there was in Bangor about the fiery spear

O. Cyveiliawg.

Amdramwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdramwy) Peram-bulation.

Amdramwyawl, a. (amdramwy) Perambulatory.

Amdramwywr, s. m.—pl. amdrumwyr (amdram-wy—gwr) Ambulator.

Amdraul, s. m.—pl. amdreulion (traul) Corrosion.

Amdreç, s. m.—pl. amdreçion (trech) A contender.

Amdreçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdreç) Contention.

Amdreçu, v. a. (amdreç) To strive for victory.

Amdreiglaw, v. a. (amdreigyl) To roll about; to re-volve; to circumgyrate.

Amdreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdreigyl) Circumvo-tation; circumvolution.

F

Amdreigyl,

A M D

Amdreigyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* amdreiglion (treigyl) Environ.
Amdreilliaw, *v. a.* (amdraill) To circumsolve.
Amdrem, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (trem) A glancing round.
Amdremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrem) A glancing round; circumspection.
Amdremu, *v. a.* (amdrem) To glance round; to gaze about.
Amdreulez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdraul) Corrosion.
Amdreuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdraul) A corroding.
Amdreuliaw, *v. a.* (amdraul) To consume all round; to corrode.
Amdrist, *a.* (trist) Surrounded with grief; very sad.
Amdrist wyv gorfwy ym gofen!
I am encompassed with grief, let me meet my end! Sevnyn.
Amdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) A turning round.
Amdroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdro) Circuition; circulation.
Amdroç, *a.* (troç) Breaking on all sides; spraying.
Oez amdroç llynges aces açor
Oez amgen gwaith Vên a gwaith Vangor.
Breaking round the fleet was the circling wave; different was the battle of Môn to that of Bangor. Cynzelw.
Amdroedig, *a.* (amdro) Circulating; encircled.
Amdroedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdroedig) Circumvolution; circumrotation.
Amdroi, *v. a.* (amdrom) To revolve; to circulate.
Amdrom, *a.* (trom) Pregnant; big with child.
Amdromi, *v. a.* (amdrom) To become pregnant.
Amdrosi, *v. a.* (trofi) To drive, or send about; to circumduct.
Amdrosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrosi) A sending about.
Amdruth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (truth) A fawning all round; general flattery.
Amdruthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdruth) A fawning to all round.
Amdruthiaw, *v. a.* (amdruth) To fawn to all.
Amdrwç, *a.* (trwç) Breaking on all sides: *s. pl.* amdryçion, amputated ones.
Amdryçoez amdryçu naw cant,
Amdryçion beryon buant.
He hewed on all sides, and nine hundred were cut down, which became the mangled ones of kites. Cynzelw.
Amdrwm, *a.* (trwm) Heavy on every side; very heavy.
Amdrws, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (trws) A garment that covers all round.
Amdrwsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrws) A circumvesting.
Amdrwsiaw, *v. a.* (amdrws) To circumvest.
Amdryciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrwç) Amputation.
Amdryçu, *v. a.* (amdrwç) To cut, or mangle on all sides; to amputate.
Amdrycid erwid arfogion—i lawr
Am eur-glaur mwynawr Môn.
On all sides were cut armed men, and laid prostrate on the ground round the beneficent golden shelter of Môn. Cynzelw.
Amdryçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amdryçwyr (amdrwç—gwr) Amputator.
Amdrymder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrwm) Heaviness all round. Amdrymder henaint, the heaviness of old age.
Amdrymu, *v.* (amdrwm) To wax heavy. Amdrymu gan henaint, to grow heavy with old age.
Gwybu Lyr ei yod yn amdrymu.
Llyr found himself becoming enfeebled. Gr. ab Arthur.
Amdryn, *a.* (tryn) Encompassed with strength.
Amdryni, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tryni) Strength on all sides.
Amdryni drylaw drylen
Gweinziawr ysgwydwr y' ngweithen,
Yn arial clezyval am ben.
With a covering of strength expert and vigorous were seen the bearers of the shields in the conflict, brandishing the eager blade round their heads. Aneurin.
Amdrywanu, *v. a.* (trywanu) To pierce on all sides.

A M Z

Amduawg, *a.* (tu) Inclining to all sides.
Cawn roz ac a'froz deuvoz amduawg.
On all sides I experienced the receiving of gifts upon gifts. R. Nanmor.
Amdwll, *a.* (twll) Full of holes; perforated.
Amdwrz, *s. m.*—*pl.* amdyrzau (twrz) A noise from all sides.
Amdwyaw, *v. a.* (twyaw) To trim all round.
Amdwyawl, *a.* (amdwyaw) Trimming all round.
Amdyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tyviad) A growing all round.
Amdyvu, *v.* (tyvu) To grow about.
Amdylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdwll) A penetrating on all sides; perforation.
Amdyllu, *v. a.* (amdwll) To penetrate on all sides.
Amdyrzawl, *a.* (amdwrz) Noisy on all sides.
Amdyrzu, *v. a.* (amdwrz) To make a noise on every side.
Amdyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twr) A heaping round.
Amdyru, *v. a.* (twr) To heap about.
Amdywallt, *v. a.* (tywallt) To pour out on all sides; to circumfuse.
Amdywalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdywallt) Circumfusion; a pouring all round.
Amdywynawl, *a.* (tywyn) Shining on every side.
Amdywyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tywyn) A shining on all sides.
Amdywynu, *v.* (tywyn) To shine around.
Amdywys, *v. a.* (tywys) To lead round.
Amdywyfaw, *v. a.* (amdywys) To lead about.
Amdywyfawl, *a.* (amdywys) Leading about.
Amdywyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdywys) A leading about; circumduction.
Amzadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amzadyl) A discourfing.
Amzadlu, *v. a.* (amzadyl) To converse.
Amzadyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzadlau (dadyl) Conversation.
Hil Coeling perging pênathau,
Hydyr amzadyl cynnadyl cênadau.
The descendant of Coel, the pillar of chieftains, giving boldness to the conversation in the dispute of ambassadors. Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.
Amzaiv, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzeivion (daiv) A singing round.
Amzal, *v. a.* (dal) To concur with, or to coincide; to have respect to. *Sil.*
Amzeiviaw, *v. a.* (amzaiv) To finge all round.
Amzivad, *a.* (divad) On all sides destitute; fatherless, or motherless; orphan.
Amzivadu, *v. a.* (amzivad) To render destitute; to make fatherless.
Amzivedi, *s. m.* (amzivad) Orphanage; loss of parents.
Amzifwys, *a.* (difwys) Steep on all sides.
Amzifyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (difyn) A defence.
Amzifyn, *v. a.* (difyn) To defend, or protect.
Amzifynadwy, *a.* (amzifyn) Defensible.
Amzifynawl, *a.* (amzifyn) Protecting.
Amzifynblaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzifynbleidiau (amzifyn—plaid) Defending party; defendant.
Amzifynedig, *a.* (amzifyn) Defended.
Amzifynva, *s. f.*—*pl.* amzynvëyz (amzifyn—ma) A place of defence; a strong hold.
Amzifyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amzifyn) Protection.
Amzifynu, *v. a.* (amzifyn) To protect, or defend.
Amzifynus, *a.* (amzifyn) Defensive.
Amzifynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amzifynwyr (amzifyn—gwr) A defender.
Amzifyrv, *a.* (difyrv) Weak, or destitute of strength on all sides.
O ofgorz Vynyawg ni ziangwys,
Namyn un arv amzifyrv amzifyws.
Of the train of Mynyawg there escaped none except one weapon altogether weak, tottering every way. Aneurin.
Amzigonawd,

A M M

Amzigonawd, s. m.—*pl.* amzigonodau (digawn) Sufficiency on every side.

Amzilladiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dillad) A circumvesting.

Amzilladu, v. a. (dillad) To clothe all over; to circumvest.

Amzryç, a. (dryç) Shewy, or gay on every side.

—Merç Eudav hir diala gwanau hon,
Oez porior gwisgiadur dir amzryçion.

The daughter of tall Eudav perfect was her gait, purple were her robes truly splendid. *Aneurin.*

Amzwill, a. (dwill) Dark, or gloomy on all sides.

Neud amzwill awyr neud hwyr hinon.

Is not the welkin gloomy, is not the season late. *Elidyr Sais.*

Amzyçwel, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (dyçwel) What reverts from all sides: the figure called Polypoton.

Amzyçweliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amzyçwel) A reverting from all sides.

Amzyvrawl, a. (amzyvyr) Watery on all sides; circumfluent.

Amzyvru, v. a. (amzyvyr) To irrigate.

Amzyvrwys, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (amzyvyr) A watery place.

Cytau a welai, a difwys, a garw amzyvrwys.

Deep glens he saw, and hanging steeps, and a wild swamp. *Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.*

Amzyvrwys, a. (amzyvyr) Waterish, watery, moist, or plash, on all sides: also bounded with waters, or rivers.

Annoethac Powys,
A'i thir amzyvrwys,
A'i thorvoz difwys.
Nyw diferi.

Fuller of difficulties is Powys,
And its swampy land,
And its headlong hosts,

Whom thou dost not protect. *Li. P. Moç.*

Amzyvyr, a. (dwvyr) Irrigous; humid; watery.

Amzyrnodiaw, v. a. (dynrawd) To lay about one; to deal blows on all sides.

Amzyrnu, v. a. (dyrnu) To sift, or thresh on all sides.

Amzystrwç, a. (dystrwç) Mangling on all sides.

Côr eifor cyvor cyvezwç,
Carz waharz a wahan volwç,
Ar zreigiau dragon amzystrwç,
Cabyll arnaw uz fraw—a frowwç nid as,
Nid affw y gwelwç.

Like a choir his full banquet, where shame is forbidden, where glory is shed around; against the sons of violence he was a dragon mangling on all sides; contempt upon it, restless chief, you will prove will not be nothing, it is not partially that you pursue. *Li. B. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

Amzystryçiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amzystrwç) A mangling on every side.

Amzystryçu, v. a. (amzystrwç) To mangle on all sides.

Ameg, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (meg) A saying; a sentence.

Ameiriaw, v. a. (gair) To dispute, or contend about.

Ameisgud, a. (efgud) Prompt; ready on every side; at liberty.

Nid ameisgud i gaw ei gywlad.

The native country of a slave is not free to him. *Taliesin.*

Ameth, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (meth) A failure.

O bob tir treth a' th welais,
Ac o bai ameth treth trais.

From every region a tribute finds thee, and should there be a failure of tribute, then comes oppression. *Li. P. Moç.*

Amvaç, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (baç) A hooking round.

Amvaçiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amvaç) A grappling round.

Amvaçu, v. a. (amvaç) To clasp, or twine about.

Amvar, s. m.—*pl. t. oz* (bâr) Wrath on all sides; one encompassed with wrath.

Amvo, v. a. (am—bo) To enjoy, or possess.

Amvordwyad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (mordwy) Circumnavigation.

A M G

Amvordwyaw, v. a. (mordwy) To circumnavigate.

Amvordwyawl, a. (mordwy) Circumnavigating.

Amvordwywr, s. m.—*pl.* amvordwywyr (mordwy—gwr) A circumnavigator.

Amvrwys, a. (brwys) Thickly branching on all sides.

Ei lufgaw nôs a dyz am draws lleoz amvrwys a dyryfwç.

Dragging him day and night across places full of thickets and wilds. *Elucidarius.*

Amvwlç, s. m.—*pl.* amvylçau (bwlç) That has breaches on all sides.

Amvylçawg, a. (amvwlç) Having breaches all round.

Amvylçiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amvwlç) A notching on all sides.

Amvylçu, v. a. (amvwlç) To make breaches, or cuts on every side.

Amgadarn, a. (cadarn) Fortified on every side; circummured.

Amgadarnâad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgadarn) A strengthening on every side.

Amgadarnâawl, a. (amgadarn) Strengthening, or invigorating on every side.

Amgadarnâu, v. a. (amgadarn) To encompass with strength.

Amgadyr, a. (cadyr) Mighty; potent; vigorous.

Gado'r byd yn amgadyr bon

Leaving the world in the vigorous stem. *G. ab Sevnyn.*

Amgaer, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (caer) A fortification.

Amgaerawg, a. (amgaer) Circummured; rampired.

Amgaeriad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgaer) A fortifying on all sides.

Amgaeru, v. a. (amgaer) To immure on every side.

Amgall, a. (call) Circumspect, or discreet.

Gorwyn blaen avall amgall pob dedwyz,
Hiryz meryz mall
Crwybyr ar wawr carçarawr dall.

Glittering is the top of the apple-tree; the prudent is circumspect; in the long day of summer the fragrant pool is warm; thick is the veil on the light of the blind prisoner. *Llywarch Hen.*

Amgan, s. f. (am—can) Minstrelsy.

Amgant, s. m. (cant) Environ: *a.* about; round.

Bez Beidiawg ruz yn amgant rhiw Llyvnav,
Bez Lluoigar y' Ngheri,
Ac yn y ryd Britw bez Omni.

The grave of the ruddy Beidiog is in the vicinity of the cliff of Llyvnav: the grave of Lluoigar in Ceri; and in the ford of Britw is the grave of Omni. *Taliesin.*

Amgarn, s. m.—*pl.* amgyrn (am—carn) A ferrel, on the haft or handle of a weapon or tool, or on a stick.

Amgarnu, v. a. (amgarn) To ferrel.

Amgaru, v. a. (caru) To doat upon; to fondle.

Nid er çwedyl amgen yz amgarwyv,
Namyn amgaru ny geryzwyv.

Not for a dubious word would I doat, but doat on one that would not chide me. *Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*

Amgau, v. a. (cau) To shut round; to compass about with a hedge; to hem in on every side.

Amgauad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgau) A covering on all sides: *a.* inclosing on all sides.

Amgauedig, a. (amgau) Inclosed on every side.

Amged, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (ced) A general benefit.

Amgeiniad, s. m.—*pl.* amgeiniaid (amgan) A minstrel,

Dywifg amgen-wifg amgeiniad.

A minstrel arrays himself in variegated robes. *Cynzelw.*

Amgelawg, a. (cel) Solicitous; circumspect.

Avallen beren bren y fyz vâd,
Nid byçan dy lwyth fyz frwyth arnad;
A minnau wyv ovnawg amgelawg am danad,
Rhag dywod y coedwyr coed gymmyniad.

Sweet apple tree that is pleasing to the sight,
Not scanty thy load that is of fruit upon thee,
And I am fearful and solicitous for thee,
Lest the woodmen come falling of tress.

Myrddin.

A M G

Amgelez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel) Care; solicitude.

Nad vid amgelez gēnyç, vyned yno, mi á yrav ledrith ar y ci na wnel argyweç i neb.

Let there be no *anxiety* with you, in going there, I will bring a charm upon the dog, so that he may hurt nobody.

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Cynzylan cae di y rhiw
Yn y daw Lloegrwys heziw:
Amgelez am un nid gwiw.

Cynzylan, guard thou the cliff, against the Lloegyrans that may come this day: *anxiety* for one shall not avail.

Llywarc Hên.

Amgelezawl, a. (amgelez) Cherishing; looking after.

Amgelezedig, a. (amgelez) Cherished.

Amgeleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgelez) A cherishing, or taking care of.

Amgelezu, v. a. (amgelez) To cherish, or protect on all sides.

Amgelezus, a. (amgelez) Protecting; cheering.

Amgelezwr, s. m.—pl. amgelezwyr (amgelez—gwr) A protector.

Amgelwç, s. m. (cêl) Solicitude; protection.

Er amgelwç bywyd.

For the *solicitude* of life.

Taliesin.

Alav lyw luaz amgelwç.

The wealth of the chief the *protection* of armies.

Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Amgen, adv. (can) Otherwise; on the contrary; different; also; but. Nid amgen, it is not otherwise, or, that is to say, to wit.

Amgenaç, adv. (amgen) Rather; better.

Amgenaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgen) Difference.

Amgenair, s. m.—pl. amgeneiriau. A paraphrase.

Amgenedig, a. (amgen) Varying; diversified.

Amgenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgenedig) Variation; declension, in grammar.

Amgeneiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgenair) A paraphrasing.

Amgeneiriaw, v. a. (amgenair) To paraphrase.

Amgeneiriawl, a. (amgenair) Paraphrastical.

Amgeneiriwr, s. m.—pl. amgeneirwyr (amgenair—gwr) A paraphraser.

Amgenu, v. a. (amgen) To contrast, vary, or alter; to differ; to diversify.

Amglawz, s. m.—pl. amglawz (clawz) A circumvallation; entrenchment.

Amgledrawg, a. (amgledyr) Impaling; surrounding with pales.

Amgledredig, a. (amgledyr) Impaled.

Amgledru, v. a. (amgledyr) To rail round; to impale.

Amgledyr, s. m.—pl. amgledrau (cledyr) A paling.

Amglodziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amglawz) Entrenchment.

Amglodziaw, v. a. (amglawz) To surround with a ditch; to entrench.

Amglodziedig, a. (amglawz) Entrenched.

Amgludaw, v. a. (cludaw) To carry about.

Amgludawl, a. (cludawl) Bearing about.

Amgludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amglud) Deportation.

Amglwm, s. m.—pl. amglwmau (clwm) A clasper.

Amglymawl, a. (amglwm) Claspings about.

Amglymiad, s. m.—pl. amglymiaid (amglwm) Clasper, in botany.

Amglymu, v. a. (amglwm) To clasp, or twine about.

Amglywed, v. a. (clywed) To apprehend; to become informed.

Gwynwas a Melwas—ac amglywed onazynt myned gwr Rhuvaln ymdaith ozyma. eonac lawer i gorsefynafant yr ynys hon i ar y tacoglu llef digalon.

Gwynwas and Melwas being informed that the Roman people were departed from hence, they with much greater boldness conquered this island, from the weak heartless commonalty.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Amgnaiv, s. m.—pl. amgnaiviau (cnaiv) A clipping round.

A M G

Amgnaw, s. m.—pl. amgnoau (cnaw) A biting on every side.

Amgnaiviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgnaiv) Circumcision.

Amgnaiviaw, v. a. (amgnaiv) To clip round.

Amgnaiviedig, a. (amgnaiv) Shorn round about.

Amgnoad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgnaw) Corrosion.

Amgnöawl, a. (amgnaw) Corrosive.

Amgnoedig, a. (amgnaw) Corroded.

Amgnoi, v. a. (amgnaw) To bite round, or on all sides; to corrode.

Amgoç, a. (coç) Red on every side; red-stained.

Amdryçlon beryon buant,
Amgoç bryn, a ienryn, a fant.

The kites were busy manglers, covered with red were hill, slope and dale.

Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.

Amgoed, a. (coed) Woody on every side; encompassed round with woods. Henllan Amgoed.

Amgolovnawg, a. (colovyn) Surrounded with pillars.

Amgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cor) A surrounding border.

Cathyl gwae canator
Cylç Prydain amgor.

The song of woe will be singing around the incircling border of Britain.

Taliesin.

Amgorn, s. m.—pl. amgyrn (corn) A circling horn.

Ac amgyrn o zym azurn westi.

And the circling horn from the hands, the ornaments of the feasts.

Llywelyn Varz.

Amgorni, v. a. (amgorn) To inwrap, or envelope.

Pŷ dywedwn y tywyllwg mal hwyrnos a'm hamgornant, yno byzai'r nos yn oleuni yn vy amgylç.

If I say, the darkness like the lateness of night shall cover me, then the night would be light round about me.

H. Perri, Ps. cxxxix. ix.

Amgrain, s. m.—pl. amgreiniau (crain) A rolling about; a tumbling; a wallowing on the ground.

Amgre, a. (cre) Forming on every side.

Amgre—bryd o brydez avant.

A mind oppressed with the heaviness of grief.

Cynzelw.

Amgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrain) Prostration.

Amgreiniaw, v. a. (amgrain) To roll about; to wallow; to roll backwards and forwards on the back, as horses do.

Cywion brain yn amgreiniaw,
Ciwed 'n'ymglywed â gwlaw.

Young crows sprawling about, sprites affected with the rain.

D. ab Gwilym.

Amgrom, a. (crom) Outwardly round; convex.

Amgron, a. (cion) Globular.

Amgrwm, a. (crwm) Convex.

Amgrwn, a. (crwn) Globous; globular.

Amgrymez, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwm) Convexity.

Amgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwm) A making convex.

Amgrymu, v. a. (amgrwm) To convex.

Amgrynez, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwn) Globosity.

Amgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgrwn) A making globular.

Amgrynu, v. a. (amgrwn) To make globular.

Amgrynu, v. a. (crynu) To tremble on all sides.

Amgud, s. m.—pl. t. au (cud) A curly lock.

Rhwng gwallt amgutiau çwyrn.

Between the hair in flowing curly locks.

D. ab Gwilym.

Amgudyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgud) A ringlet of hair.

Amguz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuz) A treasure, a hidden on all sides.

Amguziaw, v. a. (amguz) To inwrap, or hide on all sides.

Amguziedig, a. (amguz) Inwrapt; shrouded.

Amguez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuez) A rarity; choicest rarities; most valuable effects; secrets.

Amguezva, s. f.—pl. amguzvëyz (amguez—ma) A depository of rarities; a museum.

Amguezgell,

A M G

Amguezgell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (amguez—cell) A museum; a cabinet of curiosities.
Amgutiaw, *v. a.* (cut) To cover with a hut.
Amgwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwyn) The herb tarragon.
Amgyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyf) Support on every side; propriety.
Amgyfraw, *s. m.* (cyfraw) Agitation on all sides.
Amgyfrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. amgyfrodau* (cyfrawd) What moves together on every side; the emotion of the mind; imagination.
Amgyfred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfred) Comprehension.
Amgyfred, *v. a.* (cyfred) To comprehend; to contain, or hold.

Ti a arwezaist yn dy arfed, y neb ni allai'r nevoz ei amgyfred.
Thou hast borne in thy lap, him whom the heavens could not comprehend.
D. Zu.

Amgyfredawl, *a.* (amgyfred) Comprehensible; ideal.
Amgyfrededig, *a.* (amgyfred) Comprehended.
Amgyfrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyfred) Comprehensibility.
Amgyfroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyfraw) Thorough agitation.
Amgyfroadwy, *a.* (amgyfraw) That may be agitated, or ruffled all round.
Amgyfroadwl, *a.* (amgyfraw) Agitating all round.
Amgyfroûs, *a.* (amgyfraw) Agitating on every side.
Amgyfryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfryn) A trembling on all sides; agitation.
Amgyfrynawl, *a.* (amgyfryn) Agitating on all sides.
Amgyfrynedig, *a.* (amgyfryn) Agitated all round.
Amgyfryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyfryn) Central agitation.
Amgyfrynu, *v. a.* (amgyfryn) To agitate the foundation.

Azwyn gaer y fyz ai cyfrwy cedau
Yn yd wna tdnau eu hamgyfryn.

A pleasant town there is that is supplied with gifts where the waves agitate its foundation.
Taliesin, Mic Dinbyç.

Amgylç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylç) A compass; a circuit; environ. *a.* all round; about. *O amgylç ogylç*, round about.

*Gwrlais a zyward val hym: ni raid amgylçion, nag ymadrozi-
 ion gorwag ynghylç hyn.*

*Gwrlais spoke after this manner: there is no occasion for cir-
 cumlocutions, nor vain discourses respecting this.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Amgylçadwy, *a.* (amgylç) Circumscribable.
Amgylçaiz, *a.* (amgylç) Tending to circumscribe.
Amgylçawl, *a.* (amgylç) Encompassing; surrounding.
Amgylçedig, *a.* (amgylç) Encompassed; surrounded.
Tôn amgylçedig, a circumflex accent.
Amgylçedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylçedig) Cir-
 cuit.
Amgylçez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylç) Circumference,
 or circuit.
Amgylçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylç) Circumscription.
Amgylçiadawl, *a.* (amgylçiad) Circumferential.
Amgylçiadu, *v. a.* (amgylçiad) To circumscribe.
Amgylçiaith, *s. f.*—*pl. amgylçieithoz* (amgylç-
 iaith) Circumlocution.
Amgylçu, *v. a.* (amgylç) To encompass; to beset,
 besiege, or block up.
Amgylçyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylç) A circumfe-
 rentor.
Amgylçynawl, *a.* (amgylçyn) Circumambient.
Amgylçynedig, *a.* (amgylçyn) Circumscribed; en-
 vironed; besieged.
Amgylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylçyn) An en-
 vironing; circumambience; a besetting.
Amgylçynoldeb, *s. m.* (amgylçynawl) Circumam-
 biency.

A M H

Amgylçynu, *v. a.* (amgylçyn) To environ, or cir-
 cumscribe; to besiege.
Amgylçynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. amgylçynwyr* (amgylçyn-
 gwr) A circumscriber.
Amgynnired, *v. a.* (cynnired) To frequent about.
Amgynniwair, *v. a.* (cynniwair) To hover about.
Amgynniweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgynniwair) A
 hovering about.
Amgynniweiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. amgynniweirwyr* (am-
 gynniwair—gwr) One that hovers about.
Amgynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect together.
Amgynnulledig, *a.* (amgynnull) Collected on all sides.
Amgynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgynnull) A col-
 lection from all sides.
Amgynnyrzan, *s. m.* (cynnyrzan) A making a tu-
 mult on all sides.

Yffavell Cynzylan a'm erwan

Pob awr gwedy y mawr amgynnyrzan.

*The hall of Cynzylan at all times I am grievously vexed to see,
 after the great surrounding tumult.*
Llywarç Hên.

Amgyred, *prep.* (cyred) Running about together.
Amgyrvod, *a.* (cyrvod) Curvetting; prancing.

A'th emys amgyrvod,

A'th breiziawr yn dyrawr dyvod.

And thy prancing stallions,

And thy flocks playfully skipping along.
Li. P. Moç.

Amgyrhaez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhaez) Extent;
 range; compass. *v.* to extend on all sides.

*Mae ev o annhervynedig amgyrhaez yn llenwi y nevoz a'r
 zaeaf.*

*He is of infinite comprehension, filling the heavens and the
 earth.*
Row. Vycan.

Amgyrhaezawl, *a.* (amgyrhaez) Extending on all sides.
Amgyrhaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgyrhaez) Ex-
 tension on all sides; expansion.
Amgyrhaezu, *v. a.* (amgyrhaez) To extend on all sides.
Amgyrhaezyd, *v. a.* (amgyrhaez) To extend in
 every direction; to expand.
Amgywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To bear, or carry about.
Amhad, *s. m. aggr.* (am—had) Various seeds mixed
 together; mixed seeds.

*Llwyd gwir a thir, yn ei threud,
 Llwyd gwleu, a mēz, a mēuez mād;
 Llwyd pob amyd, a fob amhad—ynzi,
 Llwyd ym voli vilwyr neirhiad.*

*Let the laws, and land prosper in its canton, prosperous be the
 feast, the mead, and the delicious dainties; prosperous be every
 corn, and various seeds therein, let me prosper in celebrating
 the supporter of warriors.*
Llywlyn Vdrz, i Gaduan.

Amhad, *a.* (am—had) Sown with divers seeds;
 sown on every side.

*Herwyz urzen awdyl Ceridwen Ogyrven amhad,
 Amad anaw, araith awyrlaw y'nghaw ceiniad.*

*From the venerated song of Ceridwen of Ogyrven's various
 seeds, concurring with vocal melody, and the flowing speech in
 the finger's numbers.*
Aedam.

Amhaval, *a.* (haval) Homotonous; parallel.

Amhaval ar Elwyzen

Yz a Trydonwy yn Nhrên,

Ac yz a Geirw am Alwen.

Parallel with Elwyzen

Dôth the Trydonwy unite with Trên,

And so the Geirw flows to Alwen.
Llywarç Hên.

Amherawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl. amherodron* (perawdyr)
 An emperor.

Amhir, *a.* (hir) Long on every side; stretching
 round.

Ys cul y bez, ac ys hir,

I'm llwrrw lliaws amhir,

Bez Meigen ab Rhun, rwyv gwir.

*Narrow is the grave, and long, with respect to me long every
 way, the grave of Meigen the son of Rhun, a prince deciding
 law.*
Taliesin.

Amhwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hwez) Intreaty. *v. a.* to
 intreat.

Amias,

A M L

Amlas, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ias) A sensation of an impulse pervading from all sides.

Amig, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (mig) Greediness.

Amlâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amyl) An increasing.

Amlâu, *v. a.* (amyl) To increase, or multiply.

Amlaes, *a.* (llaes) Long, or trailing on every side.

*Amlaes eu peiliau, pwy eu hevelis,
A fwyllad dyvynr ober evnis.*

*Their coats trailing round, who like them, with discretion
let the work of foes be brought about. Taliesin.*

Amlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llaeth) Mixed milk.

Amlaethai, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlaethion (amlæth) Milk-wort, or spurge; also called llyfiau'r llaeth.

Amlavyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlavnau (liavyn) Scutcheon of a lock.

Amlan, *a.* (amyl) Of sundry fashions; various.

Amlaw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (llaw) A glove.

Amlaw zur am lyw ei zart,

A glove of steel round the shaft of his dart. Lewis Mon.

Amlaw, *pr.* (llaw) Besides; over and above.

*Velly y cyvoethogion camwezawg, a'r fwyzogion drwg a
drcifant y rhai mul gwirion, gan zwyn eu hycain, ac eu da byd-
awl, amlaw hyny a rozai Duw izynt i ymborth arnynt.*

*Thus the iniquitous and wealthy ones, and wicked officers do
oppress those that are simple and innocent, by taking away their
oxen, and their worldly goods, besides what God has given them
to live upon. Fables.*

Amlawz, *a.* (llawz) Surrounded with praise. Amlawz Wledig, the name of a British prince.

Amlbriawd, *s. m.* (amyl—priawd) A polygamist.

Amlbriodas, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (amlbriawd) Polygamy.

Amlbriodawl, *a.* (amlbriawd) Polygamy.

Amlder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amyl) Frequency; copiousness; plenitude.

Nid amlder ond fer.

There is no frequency but of the stars. Adage.

Amldroed, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (amyl—troed) Polypus.

Amldroediawg, *a.* (amldroed) Having many feet.

Amlzull, *a.* (amyl—dull) Of sundry fashions; multiform; multitarious.

Amlzuw, *s. m.* (amyl—duw) Polytheist.

Amlzuwiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlzuw) Polytheism.

Amllediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lled) Expansion.

Amlledu, *v. a.* (lled) To dilate, or expand.

Amllez, *s. m.* (amyl) Abundance; plenty; store.

Amlleglwys, *s. m.* (amyl—eglwys) A pluralist.

Amlleibiaw, *v.* (lleibiaw) To lick ab ut.

Amlleiriawg, *a.* (amyl—gair) Loquacious; querulous.

Amlenw, *a.* (amyl—cnw) Multinomial; multinominal.

Amlenwi, *v. a.* (am—llanw) To fill on all sides.

*Crif a zaeth i'r byd rhag bod Azav,
A'i bo yl yn usern gethern gaethav,
I amlenwi nev, amgylg, nav—uſel,
A golles angel anghelvyzav.*

*Christ came to the world lest Adam should be, with his people
in hell, with fiends most slavish, to fill heaven on all sides, round
the exalted king, the place that was lost by a most untractable
angel. Blezyn Parz.*

Amllew, *a.* (llewa) Devouring, or eating on all sides.

Oez tew amllew glew gwlez valç,

*There was thick devouring of the hero's proud banquet
Prydyz Eſcan.*

Amllewyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llewyç) A shining on every side.

Amllewyçu, *v. a.* (llewyç) To shine about.

Amlgell, *a.* (amyl—cell) Having many cells.

Amlgellawg, *a.* (amlgell) Multicapsular.

Amliaith, *a.* (amyl—iaith) Polyglot.

Amlieithawg, *a.* (amliaith) Of many languages.

Amlivaw, *v. a.* (lliv) To flow round, or circulate.

Amliveiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lliveiriad) Circumfluence.

A M L

Amliveiriant, *s. m.*—*pl.* amliveirianaau (lliveiriant) Circumfluence.

Amliveiriaw, *v. a.* (lliveiriaw) To flow on all sides.

Amliveiriawl, *a.* (lliveiriawl) Circumfluent.

Amliviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lliv) Circulation. Amliviad y gwaed, the circulation of the blood.

Amlinell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (llinell) A surrounding line; out-line; contour.

Amlinellawl, *a.* (amlinell) Having an out-line, or contour.

Amliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (lliw) A stain. *a.* stained; discoloured; of many colours mixed; party-coloured.

*Gwr gwiw uſ ei amliw feirç,
A rozai veirç i eirçiad.*

*A worthy man splendid with his variegated trappings, that
would give steeds to those that asked. Taliesin, i Urien.*

Amlwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlw) A discolouring.

Amlwiaw, *v. a.* (amlw) To stain with many colours.

Amlwiawg, *a.* (amlw) Party-coloured; motley.

Priv dyroz amyl amlwiawg a welai ar y gaer.

*Many magnificent towers, variegated, he saw on the walls of
the city. Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.*

Amlnerthawg, *a.* (amyl—nerth) Multipotent.

Amloçrawg, *a.* (amloçyr) Multilateral.

Amloçyr, *a.* (amyl—oçyr) Having many sides.

Amloſg, *a.* (lloſg) Burnt round.

Amloſgi, *v. a.* (amloſg) To burn all about.

Amlran, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amyl—rhan) Many shares.

Amlranawg, *a.* (amlran) Multipartite.

Amlranu, *v. a.* (amlran) To divide into many shares; to subdivide.

Amlryw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (amyl—rhyw) Miscellany. *a.* multitarious; miscellaneous.

Amlſillawg, *a.* (amyl—ſill) Polyſyllabical.

Amlun, *a.* (llun) Conform; ranged in form.

Amluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlun) Conformation.

Amlwç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* amlyçau (llwç) A circular inlet of water. There is a harbour of this name in Môn.

Amlwez, *a.* (amyl—gwez) Of divers forms.

Amlwezawg, *a.* (amyl—gwêz) Many-yoked. *s.* polygamist.

Amlwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlygion (llwg) Apparency.

Amwg, *a.* (llwg) Encompassed with light; conspicuous; apparent; plain; evident; manifest.

Amlwg gwaed ar varç gwelw.

Blood is conspicuous on a pale horse. Adage.

Amlwybyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llwybyr) A meandering path.

Amlyvu, *v. a.* (llyvu) To lick about; to lick into form.

Amlygadwy, *a.* (amlwg) Demonstrable.

Amlygawl, *a.* (amlwg) Demonstrative.

Amlygder, *s. m.* (amlwg) Visibility; conspicuity.

Amlygedig, *a.* (amlwg) Manifesting.

Amlygez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlwg) Conspicuity.

Amlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlwg) Explanation; exposition; eclairsissement; manifestation.

Amlygiadawl, *a.* (amlygiad) Explanatory.

Amlygrwyz, *s. m.* (amlwg) Obviousness; apparentness.

Amlygu, *v. a.* (amlwg) To explain; to make manifest.

Amlygus, *a.* (amlwg) Obvious; manifesting.

Amlygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amlygwyr (amlwg—gwr) One that explains; an expounder.

Amlygyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amlwg) A goal, or mark to run at; a conspicuous mark; an illustrator; a trope.

Amlym, *a.* (llym) Having two edges.

Amlyniad,

A M M

Amlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (glyniad) Adhesion.

Amlynu, *v. a.* (glynu) To adhere to on all sides.

Erçifo a orug Olwen amlynu y bez bob blwyzyn hyd na thv-
ai dim arno.

Olwen requested that the grave might be made compact every
year, so that nothing should grow on it. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Ammaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (maeth) A dainty.

Ammarçvaen, *s. m.*—*pl. ammarçvain* (març—maen)
A horse-block.

Azwyn didryv ewig, ac elain,
Arall azwyn ewynawg ammarçvain.

Beautiful is the solitary hind and doe, another beauty is the
foamy horse-block. *Taliesin.*

Ammau, *s. m.*—*pl. ammheuron* (pau) Doubt.

Ammau, *v. a.* (pau) To doubt, hesitate: also to con-
tradict, or gainsay.

Oen a lls yn ol ei wir,
Am i'r oen ammau'r anwir.

The lamb was slain after his truth, because the lamb doubted
the untruth. *Ior. Vynigwyd.*

Ammawr, *s. m.*—*pl. ammorau* (amp) Calmness;
pleasantness; loveliness.

Ammeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (meg) An allegory, or pa-
rable.

Ammeuthawl, *a.* (ammaeth) Dainty, or delicious.

Ammeuthedig, *a.* (ammaeth) Delicious.

Ammeuthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ammaeth) A making
delicious.

Ammeuthu, *v. a.* (ammaeth) To make dainty.

Ammeuthyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ammaeth) A dainty;
a junket; a conserve.

Nid ammeuthyn llawer.

Much is not a delicacy.

Adage.

Ammeuthyn pob dieithrwyd.

Every foreign dish is a dainty.

Adage.

Ammeuthyn, *a.* (ammaeth) Dainty; rare; delicate.

Mae hwn yn vwyd ammeuthyn i mi, this is
dainty food for me.

Ammeuthuna'math zynion.

The most dainty sort of men.

T. Aled.

Nid ammeuthyn llawer.

Much is not a dainty.

Adage.

Ammeuthynaw, *v. a.* (ammeuthyn) To preserve.

Ammeuthynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ammeuthynwyr* (ammeu-
thyn—gwr) Confectioner.

Ammheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ammau) Dubitation.

Ammheuadwy, *a.* (ammau) Dubitable.

Ammheuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ammau) Doubt; he-
sitation.

Ammheuaethawl, *a.* (ammheuaeth) Sceptical.

Ammheuawl, *a.* (ammau) Doubtful; hesitating.

Ammheuedig, *a.* (ammau) Doubted.

Ammheugar, *a.* (ammau) Scrupulous.

Ammheugarwç, *s. m.* (ammheugar) Scrupulosity.

Ammheüus, *a.* (ammau) Doubting; sceptical.

Ammheüufrwyz, *s. m.* (ammheüus) Doubtfulness.

Ammheuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ammheuwr* (ammau—gwr)
A doubter; a sceptic.

Ammhlyg, *a.* (plyg) Folded round.

Ammhryleu, *s. m.* (pryleu) Utterance.

Amminiawg, *a.* (min) Abutting upon; conjoin-
ing; bordering. *s. pl.* amminogion, bordering
ones. Amminogau tir, the borderers, or those
whose farms border upon, or are next to, a land
that is in debate; amminiog-dir, the land on the
borders.

Sev yw amminogion, gwyr a gyvarfo tervynau eu tir y bo yr
hawl arno.

The borderers are men the boundaries of whose lands meet,
and upon which the dispute lies. *Welsh Laws.*

A M N

Ammlaen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaen) The fore-part.

Er golau gozaith Benvro,
Oez amyl am ammlaen deulu
Heiyrn traws teyrn trosti.

By the light of the conflagration of Benvro, frequent round the
front of two armies were the ruthless weapons of the chief ex-
tending over it. *Prydyz Byçan, i V. ab Owain.*

Ammod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bod) A covenant, or con-
tract: Dan ammod, under condition. An agree-
ment made between parties, by joining their hands
together before witnesses, whereby they mutually
bound themselves to perform what had been agreed.

Ammod a dyr zezyv.

An agreement will break a law.

Welsh Laws.

Ammodawl, *a.* (ammod) Conditional.

Ammodedig, *a.* (ammod) Covenanted; article.

Ammodi, *v. a.* (ammod) To covenant.

Avarwy eilçwyl a zywawd val hyn: hyn a ezewais i, ac a
ammodais a thydt: sev yw hyny, darostwng Caswallawn, a
gorefgyu ynys Frydain wrth dy gyngor di,

Avarwy again spoke in this manner: this I have promised,
and have covenanted with thee; that is to say, to vanquish Cas-
wallon, and conquer the isle of Britain according to thy council.
Gr. ab Artbur.

Ammodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ammod) A covenanting.

Ammodoldeb, *s. m.* (ammodawl) Conditionality.

Ammodus, *a.* (ammod) Contracting.

Ammodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ammodwyr* (ammod—gwr) A
contracting party.

Ammoraiz, *a.* (ammawr) Pleasant; beautiful;
lovely.

Ammori, *v.* (ammawr) To become pleasant.

Ammrawz, *s. m.*—*pl. ammroziön* (brawz) Circum-
locution.

Ammwlç, *s. m.*—*pl. ammylçau* (bwlç) An opening
on all sides; opportunity.

Ni throav yn vy ammwylç.

I will not turn in my opportunity.

Adage.

Ammwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (amwyth) A carousal.

Ystavell Cynzylan nid esmwyth heno,
Ar ben carreg Hydwyth,
Heb nêr, heb niver, heb ammwylth.

The hall of Cynzylan is not easy this night,
On the top of the rock of Hydwyth,
Without its lord, without company, without the encircling
feasts. *Llywarç Hên.*

Ammynez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mynez) Patience.

Gwez pwyll heb ammynez.

Reason is destitute with patience.

Adage.

Alav yn ail mail am vez

Nid eizun dedwyz dyhez,

Amaerwy adnabod ammynez.

Riches, like a bowl encircling mead,
The contented man of peace will not covet:

Perseverance is the key to knowledge. *Llywarç Hên.*

Ammynezgar, *a.* (ammynez) Long-suffering; pa-
tient.

Ammynezgarwç, *s. m.* (ammynezgar) Long-suffer-
ance.

Ammynezus, *a.* (ammynez) Patient.

Amnad, *a.* (nad) Keeping off on all sides.

Amnad, *a.* (nâd) That proclaims all about. Awen
amnad, the proclaiming muse.

Amnaid, *s. m.*—*pl. amneidiau* (naid) A sign made
with the head; a nod; a beck.

Amnawz, *a.* (nawz) That defends on every side;
protected on all sides.

Ev yn—

Llydw amnawz oesgawz ysgarant.

He cheerfully protecting on all sides the wretched wanderer.

Cynzeitu.

Amneidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amnaid) A beckoning.
Amner,

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Amner, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ner) A purse.
Amneryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (amner) A burser.
Amneidiaw, *v. a.* (amnaid) To beckon.
Amneidiawl, *a.* (amnaid) Beckoning.
Amnhez, *v. a.* (tez) To beseech, or intreat earnestly.
Amnhwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (twyth) Elastic on all sides; forcing every way.

Drud ysgwn ysgwyd dau hanner.
 Drud avrdwyth amnhwyth amniver.

A bold uplifted shield in twain,
 Bold his rising passions overcoming all. *Cynzelw.*

Amnhwythaw, *v. a.* (amnhwyth) To make elastic on every side.

Amniver, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (niver) An uneven, or odd number; innumerableness.

Gwasgarai gweisg-veirç mai muner,
 Gwaedlan vlawz amnawz amniver.

He dispersed about the nimble well-trained war steeds, tumultuous, in the bloody field protecting all the train. *Cynzelw.*

Amniverawg, *a.* (amniver) Uneven in number; abounding in number; innumerable.

Ar wyneb neuaz yn amniverawg
 Nerth Rodri, rai rywasgarawg.
 Cyn myned mur cêd yn dawedawg.

Ranged in the hall innumerably were the powers of Rodri, a profusely-scattered band, ere the chief of gifts became silent. *Meilir.*

Amniverawl, *a.* (amniver) Innumerable.

Amnivererz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amniver) Imparity.

Amniverwç, *s. m.* (amniver) Imparity; unevenness of number; numberless. **Amniverwç** riv rhiallu.

Amnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nôd) A mark.

Amnodedig, *a.* (amnod) Marked on all sides.

Amnodi, *v. a.* (amnod) To mark about.

Amnodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amnod) A marking.

Amnozedig, *a.* (amnawz) On all sides protected.

Amnozi, *v. a.* (amnawz) To protect on all sides.

Gwyllon teyrnon tud amnozi.

Gloomy shades of royalty that protect the land on every side.
Li. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Amnoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amnawz) A protecting on all sides.

Amnoziant, *s. m.*—*pl.* amnoziannau (amnawz) Protection on every side.

Amnoeth, *a.* (noeth) Naked on every side.

Amnoethain, *a.* (amnoeth) That is exposed on every side.

Coçwez celanez ev fengyd â renaint,
 Amnoethain y'ngwarthav naint.

Dead bodies of crimson hue were trodden, who had been lavish of gifts, exposed on all sides on the summit of the cliff.
Meigant, m. Cynzylan.

Amnoethaint, *s. m.* (amnoeth) A denuded state.

Amnoethi, *v. a.* (amnoeth) To denude.

Amnoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amnoeth) Denudation.

Amnoethiant, *s. m.* (amnoeth) Denudation.

Amnwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nwyth) Pleasantry.

Amnwythig, *a.* (amnwyth) Lively on all sides.

Frawz wallaw anaw anewyg,
 I vynu i vyned am zirmyg
 Baran llanw ger llynges geryg
 Blaiz aervlawz, amnawz amnwythig.

Briskly pouring to the tuneful muse; but in going up to resent an affront his countenance is like the flood over the hidden rock; a wolf nimble for slaughter, protecting, and spreading mirth around. *Cynzelw.*

Amnyzawl, *a.* (nyzawl) Entwining round.

Amnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nyziad) A twining round.

Amnyzu, *v. a.* (nyzu) To twine about; to wrest.

Amobrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gobrwy) A commutation fee. It was a customary fee paid by a vassal to

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his lord on the marriage of his daughter. Having its origin in the assumed right of the lord, of being the guardian, and disposer of the virginity of the females in his territories; which was esteemed a *Disfaith Brenin*.

Tri cywilyz gwryv: pan zywado ei thad wrthi, mi a'th roza
 ais i wr: pan ei i wely'r gwr: pan zel gyntav o'r gwely yn-
 myfg dynion. Dros y cyntav y rhoir ei haubrwy i'w har-
 glwyz; dros yr ail y rhoir ei cyoyll izi hithau; dros y trydyz
 y rhyz ei thad ei hegwezi i'r gwr.

The three blushings of a virgin: when her father tells her "I have given thee to a man,"—When she enters the bed of her husband—When she comes from the bed the first time amongst men. For the first is given her commutation fee to her lord, for the second is given to her the paraphernalia, for the third her father gives her portion to her husband. *Welsh Laws.*

Amobrwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amobrwy) A commuting, or the giving an equivalent for.

Amobrwyaw, *v. a.* (amobrwy) To commute.

Amobrwyawl, *a.* (amobrwy) Commutative.

Amobrwyyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (amobrwy) A commutator; a collector of fines of commutation.

Mesur cwyn Madawg ab Llywelyn amobrwyyz i Harri vrenin
 Lloegyr—rhag Gwladus verç Jeuan—a zyly a vi o amobrwy.

The complaint of Madog ab Llywelyn, collector of the commutation to Henry king of England, against Gwladus the daughter of Jeuan, who is indebted for fines of commutation. *Welsh Laws.*

Amogawr, *s. f.*—*pl.* amogorau (gogawr) A shelter, or protection on every side.

Amollid, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (moll) Cheering warmth.

Ny mag nag neges amollid;
 Ny myg roz yn ran ezewid;
 A minnau magotor o'm dilid
 Boz i Zuw, a boz y' ngleindid.

A kind inviting message will not create a denial; a gift is not precious with respect to promise; and I cherishing kindness pleading God, with willing purity. *Li. P. Moç.*

Amorçuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gorçuz) A cover on all sides; an overwhelming.

Amorçuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amorçuz) A covering all round.

Amorçuziaw, *v. a.* (amorçuz) To cover all about.

Amorçuziawl, *a.* (amorçuz) Covering on every side.

AMP, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* au. Calmness; serenity; pleasantness.

Ampwy, *a.* (amp) Calm; gentle; pleasant; lovely.

Amravael, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhy—gavael) Contention, strife variance, quarrel, or debate.

Amravaelgar, *a.* (amravael) Quarrelsome.

Amravaelgarwç, *s. m.* (amravaelgar) Quarrelsome-ness; contentiousness.

Amravaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amravael) A quarreling.

Amravaeliaw, *v. a.* (amravael) To contend, strive, or debate.

Y byd trwç, vegis trwr traeth,
 Amravaelieoz marwolaeth

The frail world, like the tumult of the breach contended against mortality. *S. ab Huwel.*

Amravaeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amravaelwyr (amravael—gwr) A quarreller.

Amravaelus, *a.* (amravael) Quarrelling.

Amrain, *s. m.*—*pl.* amreiniau (rhain) Pennywort. Arian pentai, llyfau'r geiniawg.

Amran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (rhan) A circular division.

Amranawl, *a.* (amran) Dividing round.

Amraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amran) A dividing round.

Amrant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gran) The eye-lid; the eye-lash; an instant. *Sil.*

Saith gymmaint o Loegrwys â lazafant;
 O gywryfç gwreigçz gwyç â wnaethant;
 Llauer mam a'i deigr ar ei hamrant.

Seven times the number of the Loegrians they slew; from the contention of the women gallantly they acted; many a mother with the tear hanging on the eye-lash. *Aneurin.*

Amranthun,

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Amranthun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrant—hun) A nap, dose, or short sleep. Ni cyfgais i amranthun heno.
Amranthunaw, *v. a.* (amranthun) To slumber.

Brut—
Ar groen yr ewig i'r ai,
Y'mron tan'r amranthunai.

Brutus—
On the skin of the doe did he go to lie,
He slumbered by the fire side.

Lewis Môn.

Amrantu, *v. a.* (amrant) To wink, or blink.
Amranu, *v. a.* (amran) To divide round; to dilate.
Amranwen, *s. f.* (amran—gwen) The herb feverfew. Amranwen Helen Luezawg, spicknel, or wild dill.
Amrawz, *s. m.*—*pl. amrozon* (rhawz) Discourse.

A threwyz herwyz herwyr wrthi—nid moes;
Ac nid oes eiffoes eifiau ynzi;
Namyn heiz, a beiz, a barzoni;
Namyn hez, a mez y mewn llestri;
Namyn hawz amrawz yn ymrozi—â barz.
A gwyr harz, heb garz, heb galedi.

And towns, with respect to vagabonds, compared with it, are destitute; and there is at the same time no wants in it; except of respectable men, bards, and bardism; except of peace, and of mead in the goblets; except of easy conversation, welcoming the bard; and of honest men, without shame, and without necessities.

Llywelyn Varz, i Veirion.

Amred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhed) A compassing, or running about; a circular motion.
Amredawl, *a.* (amred) Running about; ambulatory; circumambient.
Amredeg, *v. a.* (amred) To run about; to perambulate; to circumambulate.

Ymborth amred i'r gwledyz,
A darz o honi bob dyz.

Provision, circulating round the country, is daily produced from it.

D. ab Gwilym, i Vorganwg.

Amrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amred) Perambulation.
Amredu, *v. a.* (amred) To imitate, or counterfeit.
Amredyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amred) A mimic; one that skips about; a harlequin.
Amrentyn, *s. m. dim.* (amrant) The eyelid half shut; a dozing.
Amrith, *a.* (rhith) Of various kinds, or appearances.

Pob amryw amrith bobloz.

Every sort of people of various appearances. *Edm. Prys*

Amrithder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrith) Variegation.
Amrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrith) A variegating.
Amrithiaw, *v. a.* (amrith) To variegate, or diversify the appearance.
Amrod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhod) A circumvolution.

Mezylia amrod yr wybren

Ponder the revolution of the firmament.

Cynghorion.

Amrodawl, *a.* (amrod) Circumvoluntary.
Amrodi, *v. a.* (amrod) To revolve, or circumvolve.
Amrozawl, *a.* (rhoz) Giving, or scattering on all sides.
Amrozi, *v. a.* (rhoz) To give round, or to lavish.
Amroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhoz) A lavishing on all sides.
Amrosgo, *a.* (rhyosgo) Unweildy; vast; large.
Amrosgöez, *s. m.* (amrosgo) Unweildiness; vastness.
Amrosgoyw, *a.* (amrosgo) In various directions; unweildy.

Ev & ercis gwneuthur dwy forz ereill
Yn amrosgoyw, croes-yn-groes.

He commanded to be made two other roads in various directions traversing one another.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Sinobl, ac arian glân gloyw,
Ym yw'r ysgwyd amrosgoyw.

Purple, and silver pure and bright, to me is the shield of divers motions.

Iolo Gof.

Amrwth, *a.* (rhwth) Yawning, or opening on all sides.
Amrwydaw, *v. a.* (rhwyd) To intangle round.
Amrwyg, *a.* (rhwyg) Rending on every side.

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Amrwygaw, *v. a.* (amrwyg) To tear round
Amrwygawl, *a.* (amrwyg) Tearing on all sides.
Amrwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrwyg) A tearing all round; dilapidation.
Amrwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwym) A bandage.
Amrwymaw, *v. a.* (amrwym) To keckle, or bind about.
Amrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrwym) A tying, or binding round.
Amryallu, *a.* (amryw—gallu) Multipotent.
Amrydreigliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrydreigyl) A variety of declensions.
Amrydreigyl, *a.* (amryw—treigyl) Heteroclite. *s. pl.* amrydreigliaid. Heteroclitcs, in grammar.
Amrydwl, *a.* (amryw—twll) Full of holes; foraminous; pory.
Amrydyb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amryw—tyb) A paradox.
Amrydybawl, *a.* (amrydyb) Paradoxical.
Amrydyllez, *s. m.* (amrydwl) Porosity.
Amryzarn, *a.* (amryw—darn) Of various pieces.
Amryzull, *a.* (amryw—dull) Multiform; various.
Amryval, *a.* (amryw—mal) Divers; sundry.
Amryvaledig, *a.* (amryval) Diversified, or varied.
Amryvalez, *s. m.* (amryval) Dissimilitude; diversity; variableness.
Amryvaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryval) A diversifying.
Amryvalu, *v. a.* (amryval) To vary, or diversify.
Amryvath, *a.* (amryw—bath) Multifarious; miscellaneous.
Amryvawl, *a.* (rhyv) Haughty; arrogant; proud.

O chwanta Eva, evnys hawl,
I afau bu afw cythrawl—o vrys,
Amryvus amryvawl,
A'n hendad handym angyuawl.

From the desires of Eve, possessed by the foe! to the breast it was a heavy pang, that from the hastiness, outrageous and excessive, of our first fire, we are become mortal. *Id. P. Moç.*

Amryveiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryval) Variation.
Amryveiliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryval) Variation.
Amryveiliant, *s. m.*—*pl. amryveiliannau* (amryval) Diversity; difference; variety.
Amryveilhyd, *a.* (amryval—hyd) Of various lengths.
Amryveilryw, *a.* (amryval—rhyw) Heterogeneous.
Amryveilwez, *a.* (amryval—gwez) Multiform.
Amryveilawdyl, *s. f.*—*pl. amryveilodlau* (amryval—awdyl) Polyrythm; diversity of rhymes.
Amryviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyv) Excessiveness.
Amryvoz, *a.* (amryw—boz) Of divers manners, or forms; multitudinous; multifarious.
Amrvoldeb, *s. m.* (amryvawl) Haughtiness; arrogance; presumption; excessiveness.
Amryvu, *v. a.* (rhyv) To arrogate; to presume; to boast.
Amryvus, *a.* (rhyv) Excessive; arrogant; erroneous.
Amryvufaw, *v. a.* (amryvus) To exceed the bounds.
Amryvusez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryvus) Excess; overfight; a falling out.
Amryvusezu, *v. a.* (amryvus) To commit an excess.
Amryvwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. yz* (amryw—bwyd) A variety of viands.
Amryflau, *a.* (amryw—flau) Very great; vast; huge. Careg amryflau, a huge stone.

Gwae gybyz â gafyl amryflau.

Woe to the miser that hoards much *Gr. ab Tr Ynad Coç.*

Amrygant, *a.* (rhygant) A rim that goes quite round.

A dinas Emrys amrygant,
Amrygyr ni wneir na wnânt.

And the city of Emrys, surrounded with a wall, of various seats of war there are none but they would achieve.

Id. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Amrygar, *a.* (rhygar) Greatly beloved on all sides.

G

Amrygafgliad,

A M R

Amrygasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrygasgyl) A complex, or collection of particulars.
Amrygasgyl, *a.* (amryw—casgyl) Compiled.
Amrygoll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhygoll) Perdition; destruction; loss; damage.

O myn gervodawg ei zewifaw o'r dyn a gymmyrth eve ar ei orvodogaeth, cymmered yntau veiciau gan y dyn hwnw ar ei amrygoll.

If a surety chuses to be liberated from the man for whom he has entered into an obligation, let him take security from that man, against all manner of loss. *Welsh Laws.*

Amrygolled, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amrygoll) Perdition.
Amrygolli, *v.* (amrygoll) To be utterly deprived of.

Treithior tra mor, tra mawr dervyn
 Tir rygymmyrth Crist o groes, a dwyn cethri
 Trwy amrygolli daioni dyn.

Beyond the sea, beyond the great bound, is described to be the land where Christ took upon himself the cross, and took the spikes, by being utterly deprived of the comforts of man. *Gwaiſmai.*

Amrygur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (rhygur) Torment on all sides; tribulation; affliction.

Amrygwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhygwyz) A falling divers, or several ways.

Cyd evras riau, cyd avrwyz,
 Nid euraia Emraia amrygwyz.

Whilst chiefs are striplings, whilst slow, Emraia was not famed for divers falls. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

Amrygwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhygwyn) A complaint on all sides; tribulation.

Neud amrygwyn ym, neud amrygar,
 Neud amrygyr cyrz cyd ymarwar.

Is there not a complaint on every side of me, was there not love on every side, and were not the songs struck up on all sides, whilst he was in his career. *Cynzelw, m. Rivid Vlais.*

Amrygyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (rhygyr) A striking, or percussion on all sides.

Amrygyr ni wneir na wnânt,
 Neu'r orvyz dy orovyn had ant.

There will be no feat of combat performed but they would do, except thy terror cause they do not move. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Amrygyraw, *v. a.* (amrygyr) To beat on all sides.

Gwelais yn ymo yn amrygyr,
 Tewi ganllyw awyr o anyllyr.

I saw the quick spears beating all around, when the aerial elements were stunned to silence. *Gwaiſmai.*

Amryholt, *a.* (amryw—holt) Having many clefts; multifidous.

Amrylais, *a.* (amryw—llais) Of divers sounds.

Y mân-vanau ni zyozevant orfwysvâoz cāniadaiz arnynt, ac amrylais gynghanez.

The short verses will not bear harmonious pauses, nor any variety of sounds of consonancy. *Barzas.*

Amrylaw, *a.* (amryw—llaw) Of several hands.

Nid oez amrylaw nag, amrylon—wr,
 Amryliw oez ei ðn.

He refused not a multitude of hands, he was a man surrounded with gladness, of various hues was his spear. *Cynzelw.*

Amrylawr, *a.* (amryw—llawr) Having several floors. Ty amrylawr, a house of several stories.

Amrylew, *a.* (amryw—llev) Of many tones.

Melysav ydynt gan mwyav yr adlawiaid ar holl bennillion cerz gan eu hamrylew ganiadaeth.

The sweetest for the most part are the compound stanzas in poetry, by reason of their variously-toned harmony. *Barzas.*

Amryliw, *a.* (amryw—lliw) Of divers colours.

Amryliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryliw) Variation of colours; variegation.

Amryliwaw, *v. a.* (amryliw) To variegate colours.

Amrylon, *a.* (rhylon) Surrounded with gladness.

Amrylun, *a.* (amryw—llun) Of divers forms; multiform.

Amrylys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (amryw—llys) Variety of plants; herbage.

Amrynerth, *a.* (amryw—nerth) Multipotent.

A M S

Amryoçrawg, *a.* (amryoçyr) Polygonal.

Amryoçrez, *s. m.* (amryoçyr) The principle of a polygon.

Amryoçri, *v. a.* (amryoçyr) To make a polygon.

Amryoçyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amryoçrau (amryw—oçyr) A polygon.

Amryfez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyfez) Excess on all sides.

Pras wiber wiblad amryfez.

The thick serpent with excess of windings. *Cynzelw.*

Amryfon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyfon) A debating, or contending about; contention; strife.

Amryfon, *v. a.* (rhyfon) To contend; to strive in words; to debate; to quarrel.

Gnawd yw dywedyd llawer o bethau anvedrus, am ziwez Arthur; ac yn enwedig gweddeuon Prydeiniaid, a amryfonynt amdaw ac a gadarniant ei vod yn vyw.

It is usual to say many blundering things concerning the end of Arthur; and particularly the tales of the Britons, who disputed about him, and insisted that he was alive. *Hanes diwez Arthur.*

Amryfonawl, *a.* (amryfon) Contending about.

Amryfongar, *a.* (amryfon) Contentious.

Amryfongarwç, *s. m.* (amryfongar) Contentiousness.

Amryfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryfon) A contending.

Amryfonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amryfonwyr (amryfon—gwr) A contender.

Amryw, *a.* (rhyw) Divers; fundry; various.

Amrywaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* amryweithiau (amryw—gwaith) Variegated work; inlaid work.

Amrywez, *a.* (amryw—gwez) Of many forms; multiform.

Tair cynnezyv awen: harz vezwl, priodawl vezwl, ac amrywez vezwl.

The three properties of genius: fine thought, appropriate thought, and a variously-formed thought. *Barzas.*

Amryweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywez) Multiformity.

Amrywezu, *v. a.* (amrywez) To diversify forms, or appearances.

Amrywellt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (amryw—gwellt) Variety of grass; herbage.

Amrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryw) Diversification.

Amrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryw) Variety.

Amrywiaethawl, *a.* (amrywiaeth) Diversifying.

Amrywiaethedig, *a.* (amrywiaeth) Diversified.

Amrywiaethu, *v. a.* (amrywiaeth) To diversify.

Amrywiaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* amrywieithoz (amryw—iaith) A variety of language; a dialect.

Amrywiau, *v. a.* (amryw) To diversify; to differ; to make different.

Amrywiau, *a.* (amryw) That differs; varying.

Amrywiau, *a.* (amryw) Miscellaneous; multifarious.

Amrywiedig, *v.* (amryw) Variegated; diversified.

Amrywiedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywiedig) Diversification; variegation.

Amrywiogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywiau) Variation; an intermixture.

Amrywiogaethawl, *a.* (amrywiogaeth) Multifarious.

Amrywiogaethu, *v. a.* (amrywiogaeth) To diversify.

Amrywiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrywiau) Miscellany; diversity.

Amrywioldeb, *s. m.* (amrywiau) Diversification.

Amrywioli, *v. a.* (amrywiau) To diversify; to conjugate a verb.

Amfang, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fang) A treading round.

Amfathar, *s. m.*—*pl.* amfathrau (fathar) A treading about. Lle amfathar, a place trodden on every side; amfathar dynion, the footsteps of men.

Carav amfer hâv amfathar gorwyz.

Gorawenus glyw rhag glew arglwyz.

I love in the season of summer the prancing steed of the placid smiling general, in the presence of a gallant lord.

H. ab O. Gwynez.

Amfathrawl,

A M W

Amfathrawl, *a.* (amfathar) Treading on all sides.
Amfathredig, *a.* (amfathar) Trodden on every side.
Amfathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amfathar) A treading about.
Amfathru, *v. a.* (amfathar) To tread about.
Amfeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fain) A reverberation of sound.
Amfeiniaw, *v. a.* (fain) To ring about; to reverberate.
Amfer, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (fer) Time; season. *a.* timely.

Amfer i vwyd, amfer i olycwyd.

A time for meat, and a time for praying.

Adage.

Pan vu amferac ganthynt gymmeryd hun no cyvezac.

When they thought it more seasonable to take repose than to feast.
Hanes Peredur—Mabinogion.

Amferawl, *a.* (amfer) Timely; seasonable.
Amferedig, *a.* (amfer) That is in time, or season.
Amferiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amfer) A timing.
Amferlyvyr, *s. m.—pl. amferlyvrau* (amfer—llyvyr) A chronicle.
Amferoldeb, *s. m.* (amferawl) Seasonableness.
Amferoli, *v. a.* (amferawl) To make seasonable.
Amferu, *v. a.* (amfer) To time; to do a thing in season.

Mewn dyvalgerzy dylid cyviawn gyfelybu, nodwezu, llyvelu, cytleaw, ac amferu pob peth.

In descriptive poetry ought to be made just comparison, remark, delineation, placing and timing of all things. *Barzas.*

Amfud, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fud) Appropriate quality, or condition.

*Nid amfud i vud ei araith,
 Nl ceri y gynnevin gyviaith.*

Not of appropriate use to the dumb is his speech, thou wilt not love the common mother tongue. *Taliesin.*

Amug, *v. a.* (mug) To defend, guard, or protect.

*Angau rhy ziau engyrth feithug—pla,
 Plant Azav rhy amug.*

Death too certain, fruitless the attempt of the sons of Adam from the plague to defend themselves. *Prydyz Bydd.*

Amwain, *v. a.* (gwain) To conduct; to lead about.
Amwallt, *a.* (gwallt) Covered with hair. **Amwallt** yw a melit awyr, faid of a red face.

Amwasg, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gwasg) A pressure on all sides; a compression.

Amwasgawl, *a.* (amwasg) Pressing on all sides.

Amwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwasg) A pressing on every side; compression.

Amwasgu, *v. a.* (amwasg) To compress.

Amwe, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (gwe) A selvedge, or skirting.

Amwez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwêz) Conformity; style.

Amwezawg, *a.* (amwez) Conformable.

Amwezi, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwezi) A supplication; a solemn praying.

*Vy mezw, vy amwezi,
 Varw oez gwant yn varz i cwi.*

My intention, my solemn prayer, was to die your bard. *Lewis Môn.*

Amweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwez) Conformation.

Amwezu, *v. a.* (amwez) To fit, or agree on all sides; to make conformable.

Amwel, *a.* (gwel) Looking about; circumspect.

Amweled, *v. a.* (amwel) To be circumspect.

Amwelediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwel) Circumspection.

Amwes, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwes) Enjoyment.

Amwesu, *v. a.* (amwes) To enjoy.

*Gloyw zull i am zrull yd gydwaethant,
 Gwin a mez a mall a amweiant.*

In fairest order round the viands they together feasted! wine, and mead, and mirth they all enjoyed. *Aneurin.*

Amweu, *v. a.* (amwe) To make a selvedge.

A M W

Amwg, *s. m.—pl. amygon* (am) Envelopement; defence.

*Powyfed angu Powyswg—a'i gwyr,
 O'r gorcu i'w hamwg,
 A'i dau riau ryzwg,
 Ac a vo da ev ai dwg.*

The stillness of death is over the country of Powys, and its men, since the two best for its defence, and its two restless chiefs, and all besides of good he has taken away. *Li. P. Moq.*

Amwib, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (gwib) A circular course.

Amwibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwib) Circumvolution.

Amwibiaw, *v. a.* (amwib) To revolve; to meander; to wander about.

Amwibiawg, *a.* (amwib) Revolving; meandering.

Amwibiawl, *a.* (amwib) Going round; gadding.

Amwisg, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (gwisg) A covering: it commonly signifies a shroud, or winding-sheet.

*Enwawg-lyw nid aneglur
 Amwisg dur ynmysg dewrion.*

The gallant chief not unobscured his steel covering amongst the brave. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Amwisgaw, *v. a.* (amwisg) To inwrap; to shroud; to circumvest.

Joseph—ei tynoez ev i lawr, ac ei amwisgoez yn y lliain, ac ei dodes ev mewn monwent a nazefid o graig.

Joseph took him down, and shrouded him in the linen, and placed him in a sepulchre that was hewn from the rock. *W. Salisbury.*

Amwisgedig, *a.* (amwisg) Shrouded; enveloped.

Amwisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amwisg) A circumvesting.

Nid oez amwisgiad Duw o Aza a'i wraig, a'r crwyn, yn arwyz-ocâu amgen na gorczriad eu pegawd.

God's cloathing of Adam and his wife with the skins, signified no other than the hiding of their sins. *Sion Trevidyn.*

Amwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Excellent every way.

*Trylwyn yn amwyn amwiw Garthan,
 Cyglen yn Maclawr gawr vawr vuan,
 A garw zisgyr gwyr, a gwyth erwan.*

Dexterously defending Garthan supremely fair, there was heard in Maclawr a great, and sudden shout, and horrid toil of men, and raging of the spear. *Owain Cyveiliawg.*

Amwniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwniad) A stitching round.

Amwniaw, *v. a.* (gwniaw) To stitch round.

Amwregysawl, *a.* (gwregys) Girding all round.

Amwregysedig, *a.* (gwregys) Begirded round.

Amwregysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwregys) A girding round; an encompassing.

Amwregysu, *v. a.* (gwregys) To begirt.

Amws, *s. m.—pl. emys* (am—ws) A stallion; a steed.

*—Rhôzai lād,
 A'i emys a'i amryw zillad.*

*—He bestowed benefits,
 And his steeds, and his various garments.* *Li. P. Moq.*

Amwyd, *s. pl. aggr.* (bwyd) Earth worms.

Amwydyn, *s. m.—pl.* (amwyd) An earth-worm.

Amyl, *a.* (am) Often; frequent; many; plenty.

Amwyll, *a.* (gwyll) Shady, or gloomy on all sides.

*Mellitēnau amwyllt anian,
 Goleuent vyd syn-vyd fan.*

*The lightning wildly raging all around,
 Illume the world and terrify the soul.* *W. Middleton.*

Amwylltiaw, *v. a.* (amwyllt) To move with great velocity all ways.

Amwylllyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (amwyll) One that is in darkness, or that secludes himself.

Amwyllyniawg, *a.* (amwyllyn) That secludes himself; or that reveals not his thoughts.

Amwyn, *v. a.* (am) To defend, or protect.

Mi ā attolygav iwc vazcu i mi am erci eiç nawz i amwyn y traethawd baçigyn hwn.

I intreat you to pardon me for asking your patronage to protect this small treatise. *Moses Williams.*

A N

Amwys, a. (mwys) Smart; witty; equivocal.

Nid amwys â wnel gwarth.

What brings reproach is not witty.

Adage.

Amwysawl, a. (amwys) Equivocal; ambiguous.

Amwysdra, s. m. (amwys) Smartness; ambiguity.

Amwyfecz, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwys) Wit; smartness; equivocation; ambiguity; a mysterious saying.

Amwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwys) Equivocation.

Amwyfryn, a. (gwyfryn) Humid on all sides.

Amwyfwr, s. m.—pl. amwyfwyr (amwys—gwr)

One that is smart, or witty; an equivocator.

Amwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyth) Wrath; anger; fierceness.

Amwythaw, v. a. (amwyth) To push fiercely.

Gwelais i rân ryzig gan Urien,
Pan amwyth ei alon.

I saw the brow of Urien covered with destructive rage, when he furiously attacked his foes.

Taliesin.

Amyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (yd) Mixt corn; wheat and rye mixt; or wheat, rye, and barley mixt.

Amygaidd, s. m.—pl. amygeidiau (amwg) A defending, covering, or protecting.

Llaw Rodri gwrz ri, gwrth amygaidd—gwlad,
A gwr gwlyz wrth ei rŵad.

The hand of Rodri, potent chief, defender of his country fiercely, ever mild to those who sought for gifts. *Li. P. Moq.*

Amygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwg) A covering, or giving refuge; protection; defence.

Amygu, v. a. (amwg) To defend, or guard safely.

A'n Rhên Duw a'n rhy amwg.

And God our Creator will defend us.

Taliesin.

Gwyr Dêau eu trethau â amygant,
Llym llivaid llawnwr llwyr y llazant.

The men of the south will defend their taxes, with sharp grinded blades utterly they will kill.

Taliesin.

Amyn, conj. (myn) Unless; except; lacking; but.

Pa zyn—nid yw 'n gadael yr amyn un pum ugain yn yr ania-
lwc, ac yn myned ar ol yr hon â gollwyd.

What man—doth not leave the fivefold save one, in the wil-
derness, and go after that which is lost.

Luke xv. iv.

Amynez, s. m.—pl. t. au (myn) Patience; endurance.

Ni colles mam amynéz.

A mother has not lost her patience.

Adage.

Amynezgar, a. (amynéz) Forbearing; enduring.

Amynezgarwç, s. m. (amynézgar) Forbearance; long-suffering.

Amynezus, v. (amynéz) Patient; bearing with.

Amyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gyr) An intermeddling.

Amyru, v. a. (gyr) To intermeddle, or have to do with; to interpose.

A hyny oll nid amyroez Twrpin arçefgob ynço.

And all those things Turpin the archbishop did not intermed-
dle with.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Amyrwr, s. m.—pl. amýrwyr (gyr—gwr) An intermeddler.

Amysgar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ysgar) Bowels; entrails.

Amytal, a. (tâl) Surrounding the front, or fore part.

Piau y bez pedryval,
A'r pedwar main amytal:
Bez Madawg marçawg dywal.

To whom belongs the square grave with the four stones sur-
rounding its front: it is the grave of Madog, a fierce cavalier.

Taliesin.

AN, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. An element, or principle.

An, a privative particle. Not; other than. It is prefixed in composition; and has the force of the English *un*; as, *anhael*, ungenerous.

A'n, a compound pronoun, being a contraction of *A* and *EIN*. *Hyn a'n bozia*, this will please us; *eu daioni hwynt, a'n drwg ninnau*, their benefit, and our harm.

A N A

Anaç, s. f.—pl. t. au (aç) A cause that hinders; an impediment.

Nid yw oes, einioes anaç,
Dyn o'r byd, ond un awr baç.

The life of a mortal man, mere mockery of age, is but one short hour.

Morg. ab Huw Llewys.

Anad, a. (ad) Especial. *Yn anad dim*, above all things, especially.

Dy varz mad, yn anad neb,
Digroenes deigyr ei wyneb!

Thy good bard, more than any other, has his cheek furrowed with tears.

D. ab Gwilym.

Anadlawg, a. (anadyl) Breathing; respiring.

Anadlzewedig, a. (anadyl—drew) Having a stinking breath.

Anadledig, a. (anadyl) Breathing, or endowed with breath; animated.

Anadledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anadledig) Respiration, or breathing.

Anadlvyr, a. (anadyl—byr) Asthmatic. *s. the asthma.*

Anadliad, s. f.—pl. t. au (anadyl) A respiration.

Anadlu, v. a. (anadyl) To breathe; to respire.

Anadlyn, s. m. dim. (anadyl) A single breathing; a puff of wind.

Anadnabad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod) Want of acquaintance.

Anadnabyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod) Want of acquaintance.

Anadnabyzus, a. (adnabyzus) Unknown; unacquainted.

Anadyl, s. f.—pl. anadlau (an—adyl) The breath of life, the breath.

Anadyl carth lle cyvarth cwn,
Ennaint gwraçiod anaw'n.

The scouring fumes of barking dogs,
Or odour of unsightly hags of hell.

D. ab Gwilym.

Anazas, a. (azas) Unmeet; improper; unseemly.

Anazafadwy, a. (anazas) Inapplicable.

Anazafajz, a. (anazas) Rather improper.

Anazafawl, a. (anazas) Unqualifying.

Anazafedig, a. (anazas) Disqualified.

Anazafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anazas) Disqualification.

Anazafwyz, s. m. (anazas) Impropropriety; inexperience; disqualification.

Anazafu, v. a. (anazas) To disqualify.

Anazeu, v. a. (azeu) To disacknowledge; to disallow.

Anazevadwy, a. (anazeu) Unallowable.

Anazevawl, a. (anazeu) Disallowable.

Anazevedig, a. (anazeu) Unallowed; unowned.

Anazeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anazeu) Disallowance.

Anazved, a. (azved) Acerb; unripe; immature.

Anazvedrwyz, s. m. (anazved) Unripeness.

Anazvedwç, s. m. (anazved) Immaturity.

Anazurn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (azurn) Undress; disarray.

Anazurnaw, v. a. (anazurn) To disarray.

Anazurniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anazurn) Disarray.

Anazwyn, a. (azwyn) Inelegant; unmeet; dishonourable; unoperative.

Anazwyn yw alltud, a dyn heb ateb arno, a gwraig: a'r tri dyn nid gair eu gair bethbynag â zywetont; sev, crevyzwr â doro ei ammod, a gau dyft, a lleidyf cyvazey.

An alien, a pauper, and a woman are unoperative; and three persons whose words will not hold good are these: a religious, who breaks his vow; a false witness; and an arrant thief.

Welsh Laws.

Anazwynaw, v. a. (anazwyn) To disqualify; to render unmeet, or inadequate.

Anazwyn yw alltud, a dyn heb ateb arno, a gwraig—os o alltudaeth y mynir anazwynaw.

An alien, a pauper, and a woman, are ineffective—if with respect to alienation they are to be disqualified.

Welsh Laws.

Anazwynawl,

A N A

Anazwynawl, *a.* (anazwyn) Unqualifying.
 Anazwyndeb, *s. m.* (anazwyn) Incompetency.
 Anazwynder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazwyn) Unseemliness; incompetency.
 Anazwyndra, *s. m.* (anazwyn) Unmeetness.
 Anazwynedig, *v.* (anazwyn) Unseemly; unadapted.
 Anazwynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazwynedig) Disqualification; insufficiency.
 Anazwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anazwyn) A disqualifying, or a rendering inadequate.
 Anazyfsg, *a.* (azyfsg) Illiterate; untaught.
 Anazyfgedig, *a.* (anazyfsg) Uninstructed.
 Anael, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (an—ael) Fierceness. Ceulan anaelau, a chasm of terrors, a dreadful steep.

Braifg lew anael hael o hil Madawg.

A potent lion, the generous fierce one of the race of Madog.
Llyw. ab Llywelyn.

Llaw pawb ar ei anaelau.

Every body's hands upon their fores. *Adage.*

Amyl i'm gwnaeth hiraeth hir anaelau
 Am laith gwr dewr dur ei lavnau,

Oft has tedious longing caus'd me pains
 For the hero's death whose blades were steel. *D. Benfras.*

Anaele, *a.* (anael) Direful; terrific; tremendous.

Gwthyryvelwr anaele, ac anvazeuadwy.

A rebel terrible, and unpardonable. *Jer. Owain.*

Anaergryv, *a.* (aer—cryv) Not strong in battle.

Gwirawd o wazawd a wezai, i'r pryv
 Anaergryv, oen oergrai.

The dregs would fit the reptile well for drink, the coward with a lamb's cool blood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anav, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nav) A blemish; a wound, or cut.

Lliaws ei anav ni garer

He will not be cared for that has a multitude of blemishes. *Adage.*

Anavadwy, *a.* (anav) That may be blemished.

Anavael, *a.* (gavael) That has no good hold.

Anavawd, *s. m.—pl.* anavodau (anav) Ailment; maimedness; a blemish; a sore.

Anavawl, *a.* (anav) Ailing; maimed.

Anavedig, *a.* (anav) Blemished; maimed; wounded.

Anaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anav) A maiming.

Anavu, *v. a.* (anav) To cut, maim, or mangle; to hurt. Mi 'th anavav di, I will cut thee to pieces.

Anavus, *a.* (anav) Maimed; mangled; hurt: also colloquial epithet; mae o yn vawr anavus, it is monstrous big.

Anavusrwyz, *s. m.* (anavus) Maimedness.

Anagro, *a.* (agro) Not pensive; chearful.

Anagwez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (agwez) A being destitute of form.

Anagwezawl, *a.* (anagwez) Unseemly, or deformed.

Anagweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anagwez) A disfiguring.

Anagwezus, *a.* (anagwez) Unseemly; ill-favoured.

Anair, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gair) Ill report; infamy; calumny.

Anal, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ân—al) Breath; respiration.

Mae vy anal yn pallu, my breath fails me. *Sil.*

Analiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anal) A breathing.

Analu, *v. a.* (anal) To breathe, or respire; to blow.

Analwed, *a.* (galwad) Without a calling.

Analwedig, *a.* (analwad) Uncalled.

Anallu, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gallu) Inability; impossibility.

Anmharawd pob anallu.

Unprepared is every inability. *Adage.*

Anallu, *a.* (gallu) Impossible; impotent; feeble.

Yn mhenyd llwyr driftd llw,
 Dros hyn oll, drais anallu.

In the penance and sincere sorrow of people, for all this. *im-
 potent oppression. G. ab Sevryn.*

A N A

Analluadwy, *a.* (anallu) That cannot be effected.

Analluaw, *v. a.* (anallu) To render abortive.

Analluawg, *a.* (anallu) Unable; impossible.

Analluawl, *a.* (anallu) Impossible; incapable.

Analluedig, *a.* (anallu) Impotent; enfeebled.

Analluedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (analluedig) Impotency.

Analluez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anallu) Inability; impotency.

Analluogi, *v. a.* (analluawg) To disenable.

Analluogrwyz, *s. m.* (analluawg) Impossibility.

Analluoldeb, *s. m.* (analluawl) Impossibility.

Analluolrwyz, *s. m.* (analluawl) Inefficaciousness.

Anambell, *adv.* (ambell) Scarce; seldom. *Sil.*

Anamgyfred, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (amgyfred) Incomprehensibility. *a.* inconceivable.

Anamgyfredadwy, *a.* (amgyfred) Incomprehensible.

Anamgyfredawl, *a.* (amgyfred) Inconceivable.

Anamgyfrededig, *a.* (amgyfred) Uncomprehended.

Anamgyfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgyfred) Incomprehension.

Anamllder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamyl) Scarcity; infrequency; fewness.

Anamlez, *s. m.* (anamyl) Scantiness; infrequency.

Anamlwg, *a.* (amlwg) Not manifest; indistinct.

Anamlygawl, *a.* (anamlgw) Unmanifesting.

Anamlygder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamlgw) Indistinctness.

Anamlygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamlgw) Indistinction.

Anamlygrwyz, *s. m.* (anamlgw) Indistinctness.

Anamlygu, *v. a.* (anamlgw) To render indistinct.

Anammheuadwy, *a.* (ammau) Indubitable.

Anammheuaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ammau) Indubitation.

Anammheuawl, *a.* (ammau) Indubitable.

Anammod, *a.* (ammod) Without agreement.

Anammodadwy, *a.* (anammod) That cannot be agreed to.

Anammodawl, *a.* (anammod) Uncovenanted.

Anamyl, *a.* (amyl) Scarce; rare; infrequent.

Anamynez, *a.* (amynez) Without patience.

Anamynezawl, *a.* (anamynez) Impatient.

Anamynezgar, *a.* (anamynez) Impatient; inconsiderate; incogitative; precipitate.

Anamynezgarwç, *s. m.* (anamynezgar) Impatience; incogitancy; inconsiderateness.

Anamynezoldeb, *s. m.* (anamynezawl) Impatience.

Anamynezrwyz, *s. m.* (anamynez) Inconsiderateness.

Anamryvus, *a.* (amryvus) Not liable to disorder; unperring; not apt to fall out, or quarrel.

Anamryvusez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anamryvus) Unerringness; a being undisturbed; a being without strife.

Anamser, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (amser) An inconvenient time; unseasonableness.

Anamserawl, *a.* (anamser) Untimely; unseasonable.

Anamseroldeb, *s. m.* (anamserawl) Unseasonableness.

Anamserolrwyz, *s. m.* (anamserawl) Unseasonableness; untimeliness.

Anamseru, *v. a.* (anamser) To render untimely.

Anamserus, *a.* (anamser) Unseasonable.

Anamwynadwy, *a.* (amwyn) Not to be defended; untenable.

Ananian, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (anian) What is contrary to, or divested of nature.

Ananianawl, *a.* (anian) Unnatural; ungeneal.

Ananianoldeb, *s. m.* (anianianawl) Ungenealness.

Ananianoli, *v. a.* (anianianawl) To depart from nature; to render unnatural.

Ananianolrwyz, *s. m.* (anianianawl) Unnaturalness; Anannoeth,

A N A

Anannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise; not simple.
Anant, *s. pl. aggr.* (ân) Elementary principles of sound; harmony: the muses.

Einion, un mab mawr Madawg ab Izon—
Llwyzefid ei yuz i veirzion, llwybyr anant,
Anaw prydyzion.

Einion the great and only son of Madog ab Izon, his beneficence would have prospered to the bards in the path of the muses, and harmony of poets.

Pe dawant anant, na frydant wawd,
Y edwyn terwyn torv ei vorawd!

Should the muses come, ah! might they not sing in poetic strain the praise of the departed fierce host of his sailing expedition.

Ananwyl, *a.* (anwyl) Unendearing.
Ananghov, *a.* (anghov) That is not forgotten.
Ananghovus, *a.* (ananghov) Unforgetting.
Anaradwy, *a.* (âr) Unarable; not to be ploughed.
Anarav, *a.* (arav) Not slow; expeditious; quick.

Byzinawg varçawg veirç anarav,
A knight embattled with steeds not slow. *Llywelyn Varç.*

Anaralladwy, *a.* (arall) Unalienable; unalterable.
Anaralledig, *a.* (arall) Unalienated.
Anaralliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arall) Inalienation.
Anaraul, *a.* (araul) Not calm; ruffled.
Anarbed, *a.* (arbed) Without sparing.
Anarbedrwyz, *s. m.* (anarbed) Uniparingness.
Anarçoll, *a.* (arçoll) Without a wound.
Anarçolladwy, *a.* (anarçoll) Invulnerable.
Anardymmer, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ardymmer) Indisposition; distemper; unseasonableness.
Anardymmheru, *v. a.* (anardymmer) To distemper.
Anardymmherus, *a.* (anardymmer) Intemperate.
Anardymmherus, *wyz, s. m.* (anardymmherus) Intemperature.
Anarxadwy, *a.* (arz) Inarable; not to be tilled.
Anarvawg, *a.* (arvawg) Unarmed.
Anarver, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (arver) What is not in use.
Anarverawl, *a.* (anarver) Unusual; unaccustomed.
Anarveredig, *a.* (anarver) Not practised; unusual.
Anarveredigawl, *a.* (anarveredig) Impracticable.
Anarveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anarver) A disusing; disusage; disuse.
Anarverolrwyz, *s. m.* (anarverawl) Impracticableness.
Anarveru, *v. a.* (anarver) To disuse; to leave off.
Anargyhoez, *a.* (argyhoez) Unreproved; inconvincible.
Anargyhoezawl, *a.* (anargyhoez) Unconvincing.
Anargyhoeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anargyhoez) Inconvincibleness.
Anargyhoezus, *a.* (anargyhoez) Unconvincing.
Anarloes, *a.* (arloes) Uncleared; unemptied.
Anarloesdrevyn, *a.* (anarloes—trevyn) In such order as not to be cleared.
Anarwyz, *a.* (arwyz) Without a sign.
Anarwyzawg, *a.* (anarwyz) Untypified.
Anarwyzawl, *a.* (anarwyz) Unforcibding.
Anarwyzocâad, *s. m.* (anarwyzawg) A being without signification; insignificance.
Anattaliadwy, *a.* (attal) Unrestrainable.
Anattebawl, *a.* (atdeb) Unanswerable.
Anau, *s. pl. aggr.* (ân) Elementary principles; spontaneity; indigenous produce. Hence the name Coed Anau, in Môn; the scene of one of the battles of Llywelyn I.

Carav dy vuzig leithig â vu anau
Cynzilig Aeron.

I will love thy victorious throne that teemed with harmonious principles, thou Cynzilig of Aeron.

Anaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ân—aw) The genius of vocal

A N D

harmony; the poetic muse, or genius, as applied to poetry: also a songster.

Fan ym daw anaw o annwyd vy ngerz
Vy nghyvaillt neud adwyd.

When I am endowed with harmony from the impulse of my song, my friend art thou not gone!

Anawdurdawd, *s. m.—pl.* anawdurdodau (awdur) That is no authority.

Anawdurdodawl, *a.* (anawdurdawd) Unauthorized.

Anawdurdodi, *v. a.* (anawdurdawd) To unauthorise.

Anawel, *s. m.* (anaw—el) Vocal music; melody.

Anawell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (anaw—ell) Inciter of harmony.

Golçetawr ei lestri,
Bid gloyw ei vreci,
A fan vo anawell,
Dyzycawr o gell,
Dyzycawr rhag rhiau
Y' nghain gyvezau.

His cups when they are clean,
Let his wort be clear;
When apt to raise the muse,
From the cellar bring it,
Bring it before chieftains bold,
In the splendid feasts.

Taliesin.

Anaweny, *a.* (aweny) Without genius.

Anawenyawl, *a.* (anaweny) Unpoetical.

Anawenygar, *a.* (anaweny) Unpoetical.

Anawg, *s. m.—pl.* ânogion (ân—awg) Incitement.

Anawg, *v. a.* (ân—awg) To incite; to exhort.

Anaws, *s. m.—pl.* ânofion (ân—aws) A chacing.

Anaws, *v. a.* (ân—aws) To excite; to set on; to drive, or pursue. Anaws cwn, to set on dogs.

Anaws ci i gell agored.

To force a dog into an open pantry.

Adage.

Ancwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) A dainty, delicacy, or sweetmeat; the second course, or service; the desert; a customary allowance of meat and drink to officers, or attendants at the court.

Pentyulu—ei ancwyn yw tair saig, a thri çornaid o'r llyn goreu
â vo yn y llys.

The comptroller of the household's table allowance is three messes, and three hornfuls of the best liquor that shall be in the house.

Welsh Laws.

Ancwynai, *s. m.—pl.* ancwyneion (ancwyn) A lover of dainties; an epicure.

Ancwynaiz, *a.* (ancwyn) Rather dainty.

Ancwyndy, *s. m.—pl.* ancwyndai (ancwyn—ty) A confectionary.

Ancwyngell, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (ancwyn—cell) A refectory.

Ancwynwr, *s. m.—pl.* ancwynwyr (ancwyn—gwr) A confectioner.

Ançwannawg, *a.* (ançwant) Uncovering.

Ançwannogi, *v.* (ançwannawg) To become listless, or careless.

Ançwannogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ançwannawg) Inappetency.

Ançwannogrwyz, *s. m.* (ançwannawg) Listlessness.

Ançwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwant) Inappetency.

Ançwant, *a.* (çwant) Not keen; dull, or blunt.

Gwayw ançwant.

A spear that is not keen.

Taliesin.

Ançwarz, *a.* (çwarz) Without laughter.

Ançwiliadwy, *a.* (çwiliad) Unsearchable.

Ançwith, *a.* (çwith) Not bungling; dexterous.

Ançwyrn, *a.* (çwyrn) Without vehemence.

Andaw, *v. a.* (ân—taw) To listen, or hearken; to give attention.

Yn y van ozuwç llon dâr,
Yz endewais i lais adar:
Côg van côv gan bawb â gâr.

On the hill above the merry oak,
I listened to the song of the birds:
The loud cuckoo that is in every lover's thought.

Llywarch Hên.

Andawgar,

A N E

Andawgar, a. (andaw) Wiſtful; attentive.
Andawgarwç, s. m. (andawgar) Wiſtfulneſs.
Andawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (andaw) A liſtning; attention.
Andawyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (andaw) A liſtner.
Andras, s. f.—pl. t. oz (tras) An enemy; the devil.
 Mac'r andras ynzo, the devil is in him.
Andraſdyl, s. m. (andras—tyl) The thought of the foe.

Will a Wenzyz wen mawr andraſdyl gogan,
 A çwedlau çwibleian.

Oh! fair Gwenzyz great is the *infernal thought* prognosticating, and the tales of the çwibleian. *Myrzin.*

Andred, s. m.—pl. t. au (tred) A place without inhabitants; a weald. So the Weald of Kent is called Coed Andred. *a.* uninhabited.

Andwyaw, v. a. (twyaw) To demolish; to ruin; to put out of order.

Andwyawl, a. (twyawl) Diſordering; ruining.

Andwywr, s. m.—pl. andwywyr (twywr) A demolisher; a deſtroyer.

Anëang, a. (ëang) Incapacious; confined.

Anëangder, s. m. (anëang) Incapaciouſneſs.

Anëangu, v. a. (anëang) To render incapacious.

Anebre, a. (ebre) Not returning, or coming back.

Anebrwyz, a. (cbrwyz) Not quick; dilatory.

Ni newidiav nâv un awrvez, â neb,
 Anebrwyz dangnevez.

I will not exchange my lord for one ſhort hour with any body, he that is *dilatory* to peace. *Li. Gwr, i L. ab Grufur.*

Anebrwyzedig, a. (anebrwyz) Unaccelerated.

Anebryvygawl, a. (ebryvyg) Unforgetting.

Anebryvygedig, a. (ebryvyg) Unforgotten; un-neglected.

Ac adaw eu ciwdawd ag â oez eizynt yn ewyllys Duw, ac amzyfyn yr hwn â notſa cannorthwyaw i bob dyn pan vo cyvyng-av amazynt o anebryvygedig rybuçed.

And the people that belonged to them they conſigned to the will of God; to the protection of him who is accuſtomed to aſſiſt all men, when they are in the greateſt difficulty, through *un-failing* grace. *B. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Anedivar, a. (edivar) Without remorse.

Anedivarus, a. (anedivar) Unrelenting.

Anediveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anedivar) Impenitence.

Anediveiriawl, a. (anedivar) Unrepenting; impenitent.

Anediveirwç, s. m. (anedivar) Impenitence.

Anedmyg, a. (edmyg) Without reverence.

Anedmygawl, a. (anedmyg) Irreverent.

Anedmygez, s. m.—pl. t. au (anedmyg) Irreverence.

Anedmygu, v. a. (anedmyg) To profane.

Anefaith, a. (efaith) Without effect.

Anefeithiawl, a. (anefaith) Ineffectual.

Anefeithioldeb, s. m. (anefeithiawl) Inefficaciouſneſs.

Anefeithiolrwyz, s. m. (anefaithiawl) Ineffectiveness.

Aneglur, a. (eglur) Indiſtinct; gloomy.

Aneglur cenad yw ceudawd.

The breaſt is an *unconſpicious* meſſenger. *Adage.*

Aneglurâad, s. m. (aneglur) Inexplicitneſs.

Anegluradwy, a. (aneglur) Inexplicable.

Aneglurdeb, s. m. (aneglur) Indistinctness.

Anegluredig, a. (aneglur) Unexplained.

Anegluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aneglur) Inexplication.

Aneglwg, a. (eglwg) Without ſplendour.

Du dywyllwg
 Drem aneglwg.

Black darkneſs

With a countenance *gloomy*. *Taliessin, i'r Gwylt.*

Anegwan, a. (egwan) Unfeeble; ſtrong.

Anegwyzorig, a. (egwyzawr) Unrudimental.

Aneizil, a. (eizil) Unſlender; groſs.

Aneilyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (ân—eilyn) A phantom.

A N E

Aneirian, a. (cirian) Ungainly; deformed.

Aneirian pob diriad.

Every wicked one is *deformed*.

Adage.

Aneiriaw, v. a. (anair) To ſlander, or detract.

O's â'r gerz, hwy i ſai'r gwall,
 I dario i wlad arall,
 Hyn â bair eiç aneiriaw,
 I'ç plant anllwyziant rhagllaw.

If the ſong ſhould go (lenger will the fault exiſt) and remain in another country, this will give occaſion to *detract* you, and to your children miſfortune in time to come. *Gr. I. Ll. Vyſan.*

Aneiriawl, a. (anair) Slanderous; detracting.

Aneiriv, a. (eiriv) Innumerable.

Aneirivedig, a. (aneiriv) Unnumbered.

Tôred aneirivedigion bênau y farf ac i mae ereill wedi rhy-
 zadeni yn eu lle.

Cut off the *innumerable* heads of the ſerpent, and then there are others ſeen produced in their place. *Elucidarius.*

Aneirivedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aneirivedig) Innumerableneſs.

Aneirivez, s. m.—pl. t. au (aneiriv) Innumerableneſs.

Aneirioes, a. (eirioes) Without brightneſs.

Anelw, a. (elw) Without gain; without riches.

Anelwig, a. (elwig) Unformed; ſhapeleſs. *s. embryo.*

Dy lygaid â welſant vy anelwig zevnyz.

Thy eyes have ſeen my *ſhapeleſs* beginning. *Pſalms.*

Anelyv, a. (elyv) Without muſic; grating.

Cynneiliant anant avar anelyv.

The muſes keep *discordant* moans.

Cynzelw.

Anenmynez, a. (enmynez) Without patience.

Anenmynezgar, a. (anenmynez) Impatient.

Anenmynezgarwç, s. m. (anenmynezgar) Unforbearance.

Anenw, a. (enw) Nameleſs; not famous.

Anenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anenw) Miſnomer.

Anenwawg, a. (enwawg) Ignoble; unrenowned.

Anenwogi, v. a. (anenwawg) To render ignoble.

Anenwogrwyz, s. m. (anenwawg) Ignobleness.

Anëon, a. (ëon) Not bold; timid.

Aneonder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anëon) Want of courage; timidity.

Anerç, v. a. (erç) To greet, or ſalute.

Anerç, s. f.—pl. t. ion (erç) A greeting, or ſalutation.

I wl Cefar, Awarwy vab Lluz tywyſawg Llundain yn anvon
 anerç, ac wedi damunedig angeu, damunedig ieçyd a buçez.

To Julius Cæſar, Awarwy the ſon of Lluz, prince of London, ſendeth a *greeting*; and after having wiſhed death, wiſhing health and life. *Gr. ab Arbur.*

Anerçawl, a. (anerç) Gratulatory.

Anerçedig, a. (anerç) Greeting; complimenting.

Anerçez, s. m. (anerç) Gratulation.

Anerçvawl, s. f. (anerç—mawl) Congratulatory *praise*.

Anerçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anerç) Gratulation.

Anerçwawd, s. m. (anerç—gwawd) A panegyric.

Anerçwez, a. (anerç—gwez) With an inviting face.

Nis ganlyn verç anerçwez
 Na gwr iaç bellaç i'r bez.

Not a maid with *inviting* mien will follow, nor a lively man, now to the grave. *S. Cent.*

Anerçwr, s. m.—pl. anerçwyr (anerç—gwr) A greeter; a complimenter.

Anervai, a. (ervai) Inculpable; faultleſs; blameleſs.

Anermygawl, a. (ermyg) Inorganical.

Anefgar, a. (efgar) Without ſeparation.

Anefgarad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anefgar) Inſeparability. *a.* Inſeparable.

Llaz gnaws gwan maws mur trin,
 Anefgarad vu ynad ac Aneurin.

The nature of the weak delicate one will cut down the bul-
 wark of war, *inſeparable* has been the judge and Aneurin. *Aneurin.*

Anefgarz, a. (efgarz) Without diſperſion.

Anefgarze, s. f. (efgarze) A being unſcattered.

Anefgaredig, a. (anefgar) Rendered inſeparable.

Anefgariad,

A N V

Anefgariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anefgar) A being un-
separated.
Anefgariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anefgar) Inseparability.
Anefgor, *a.* (efgor) Without deliverance.
Anefgud, *a.* (efgud) Not quick; sluggish; slow.
Anefgudrwyz, *s. m.* (anefgud) Slowness; sluggishness.
Anefmwyth, *a.* (efmwyth) Uneasy; painful.
Anefmwythaiz, *a.* (anefmwyth) Rather uneasy.
Anefmwythaw, *v.* (anefmwyth) To become uneasy;
to disturb.
Anefmwythawl, *a.* (anefmwyth) Disquieting.
Anefmwythder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anefmwyth) Un-
easiness; disquietude.
Anetivez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (etivez) That is not an
heir.
Anetivez, *a.* (etivez) Without heir; without a son.
Ancuawg, *a.* (gau) Not false; innocent.
Anewig, *a.* (anaw) Melodious; musical; tuneful.
*Ni's luz llu cyngrezyv dezyv Dyvnwallawn,
Dyvnwallaw anaw anewig zawn.*
*A host of congenial dispositions will not oppose the law of
Dyvnwallon; to encourage the minstrel, of melodious endow-
ment.*
Cynzelw, i O. Gwynez.
Anewybrfyc, *a.* (anewybyr—fyc) That doth not dry
quick.
Anewybyr, *a.* (ewybyr) Not swift, or nimble; slow.
Anewyllys, *a.* (ewyllys) Without a will.
Anewyllysgar, *a.* (anewyllys) Unwilling; disin-
clined.
Anewyllysgarwç, *s. m.* (anewyllysgar) Unwilling-
ness; disinclination.
Anewyllyfiaw, *v.* (anewyllys) To be unwilling.
Anvab, *s. m.*—*pl.* anveibion (mab) An infant.
Anvab, *a.* (mab) Childless; barren; childish.
Ni thâl gwraig anvab alanas.
The childless woman shall not pay the fine for blood.
Welsh Laws.
Anvad, *a.* (mad) Not good; impious; naughty;
villainous; mischievous; monstrous. Anvad izo!
mischievous attend him!
*A fan gygleu yr efgymynedigion Saeson hyny yn ziannod
ymgynnullaw a'orugant o wyr, a gwraez, anvad niver.*
*And when the accursed ones, the Saxons perceived that, they
collected together, out of hand, of men and women, a monstrous
number.*
Gr. ab Arthur.
Anvadran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (anvad—rhan) Evil portion.
Anvadrwyz, *s. m.* (anvad) Impiouness; enormity.
Anvadu, *v.* (anvad) To become impious.
Anvadás, *a.* (anvad) Villainous; iniquitous.
*Llyna vyd oll anvadás,
Llawenyd oll ae yn us.*
*Behold a world altogether wicked, all manner of mirth goes
like chaff.*
L. Morganwg.
Anvadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvadwyr (anvad—gwr) An
impious person.
Anvazeu, *a.* (mazeu) Without remission.
Anvazeuadwy, *a.* (anvazeu) Irremissible; unpar-
donable.
Anvazeuant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvazeuannau (anvazeu) Un-
forgiveness.
Anvazeuawl, *a.* (anvazeu) Unforgiving.
Anvazugar, *a.* (anvazeu) Unforgiving.
Anvazugarwç, *s. m.* (anvazugar) Unforgiveness.
Anvael, *a.* (mael) Without profit; without gain.
Anvaintunaiz, *a.* (maint) Enormous; unweildy.
Anvalç, *a.* (balç) Not proud, or haughty; humble.
Anvannwl, *a.* (mannwl) Undigested; incurious.
*Anvannwl ei-roz, un vonez â dwyvr,
Ynad ganon lyvyr, enaid Gwynez.*
*Inaccurate his gift, of the same quality as water, Judge of the
book of canons, the soul of Gwynez.*
Sevnyu.
Anvannylaiz, *a.* (anvannwl) Rather inaccurate.

A N V

Anvannylrwyz, *s. m.* (anvannwl) Inaccuracy, or want
of exactness; crudity.
Anvannylu, *v.* (anvannwl) To become inaccurate.
Anvannylwç, *s. m.* (anvannwl) Inaccurateness.
Anvarzoni, *a.* (barzoni) Without philosophy.
Anvarzoniaiz, *a.* (anvarzoni) Unphilosophical; un-
poetical.
Anvarn, *a.* (barn) Without judgment.
Anvarnadwy, *a.* (anvarn) Injudicable.
Anvarnedig, *a.* (anvarn) Not adjudged. Hawl an-
varnedig, a cause pending, or undetermined.
Anvarnedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvarnedig) Lack
of judgment.
Anvarwaiz, *a.* (marw) Not deadly; lively.
Anvarwawl, *a.* (marw) Immortal.
Anvarwolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvarwawl) Immor-
tality.
Anvarwoldeb, *s. m.* (anvarwawl) Immortality.
Anvas, *a.* (bâs) Not shallow, or base; deep.
Anvasw, *a.* (masw) Not volatile.
Anvaswez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvasw) Lack of tender
discourse; gravity.
Anvawl, *a.* (mawl) Without praise, or panegyric.
Anvedrus, *a.* (anvedyr) Unhandy; unskilful.
Anvedrusaiz, *a.* (anvedrus) Rather unskilful.
Anvedrusez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvedrus) Unskilfulness.
Anvedrusrwyz, *s. m.* (anvedrus) Unskilfulness.
Anvedyr, *a.* (medyr) Without dexterity.
Anvezw, *a.* (mezv) Not drunk; sober.
Anvezygawl, *a.* (mezyg) Incurable; unremediable.
Anvezyginiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (mezyg) Lack of
remedy.
Anvezyginiaethawl, *a.* (anvezyginiaeth) Irremedia-
ble; incurable.
Anvezylgar, *a.* (mezwl) Incogitative; thoughtless.
Anvezylgarwç, *s. m.* (anvezylgar) Incogitancy;
thoughtlessness.
Anveidrawl, *a.* (meidyr) Immense; infinite; huge.
Anveidrez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (meidyr) Infinitude; im-
mensity.
*Peryglws anveidrez a bob parth; ac o'r diwez Arthur â orvu,
a gyru Colgrin, ac â ziengis o'i lu, ar fe hyd y' Nghaer Efrawg.*
*An immensity on every side was endangered; and at length
Arthur overcame, putting Colgrin to flight; and who fled from
his army, escaping as far as York.*
Gr. ab Arthur.
Anveidroldeb, *s. m.* (anveidrawl) Immensity; infi-
nitude.
Anveidrollder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anveidrawl) Im-
menseness.
Anveidrolez, *s. m.* (anveidrawl) Immenseness.
Anvelus, *a.* (mel) Not sweet; insipid; disagreeable.
Anvelusder, *s. m.* (anvelus) Insipidity; disagree-
ableness.
Anvelwraiz, *a.* (bel—gwr) Unwarlike.
Anverth, *a.* (berth) Without beauty; monstrous.
Anverthawl, *a.* (anverth) Unfightly; monstrous.
Anverthez, *s. m.* (anverth) Unfightliness; mon-
strosity.
Nid oes wylez rhag anverthez.
There is no bashfulness for monstrosity.
Adage.
Anverthrwyz, *s. m.* (anverth) Unfightliness.
Anverthwç, *s. m.* (anverth) Deformity; ugliness.
Anvesuradwy, *a.* (mesur) Unmeasurable.
Anvesurawl, *a.* (mesur) Immense.
Anvesuredig, *a.* (mesur) Unmeasured.
Anvesuredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvesuredig) Un-
measurableness.
Anvesuri, *s. m.* (mesur) Immensity.
Anvethedig, *a.* (meth) Infallible; undecayed.
Anvethiant,

A N V

Anvethiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvethiannau (meth) Infal-
libility.

Trec ymdaith yn vaith anvethiant.

Travelling apace with overcoming infallibility. *Casnodyn.*

Anvethiantrwyz, *s. m.* (anvethiant) Infallibleness.

Anvethiantus, *a.* (anvethiant) Undecaying.

Anvethlig, *a.* (methy!) Unentangled; unconfused.

Poed anvethlig vo'r arvaeth.

May the design be unembarrassed. *H. Perri.*

Anvlas, *a.* (blas) Tasteless; insipid.

Anvlasus, *a.* (anvlas) Unflavoury; insipid.

Anvlys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blys) Inappetency.

Anvoz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (boz) Displeasure; a dis-
pleasing; a disliking. O anvoz, against one's
will: A rape. Gwneuthur anvoz ar un, to com-
mit a rape. *Sil.*

Gwell boz pawb na'i anvoz.

The good will of every one is better than his displeasure. *Adage.*

Anvozâd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvoz) A displeasing.

Anvozâu, *v. a.* (anvoz) To disoblige; to be dis-
pleased.

Anvozawg, *v.* (anvoz) Dissatisfied; implacable.

Anvozedig, *a.* (anvoz) Dissatisfied; displeased.

Anvozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvozedig) Dissatis-
faction.

Anvozgar, *a.* (anvoz) Displeasing; dissatisfying.

Anvozgarwg, *s. m.* (anvozgar) Dissatisfaction.

Anvoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvoz) A disobliging.

Anvoziaw, *v. a.* (anvoz) To displease.

Anvozlawn, *a.* (bozlawn) Discontented.

Anvozlonddeb, *s. m.* (anvozlawn) Discontentedness.

Anvozlongar, *a.* (anvozlawn) Unsatisfactory.

Anvozlongarwg, *s. m.* (anvozlongar) Disapprobation.

Anvozloni, *v. a.* (anvozlawn) To displease.

Anvozlwrwyz, *s. m.* (anvozlawn) Dissatisfaction.

Anvozlonus, *a.* (anvozlawn) Uncontented.

Anvozgi, *v. a.* (anvozawg) To displease; to chagrin.

Anvozgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvozawg) A putting
out of humour; irritation.

Anvozogrwyz, *s. m.* (anvozawg) Implacableness.

Anvoes, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (moes) Lack, or being
destitute of morals; immorality; rudeness; ill
manners.

Cariad—

Mirein-vab mawr ei anvoes.

Love—

A sprightly boy and full of rudeness. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anvoesawg, *a.* (anvoes) Unmannered; uncivil.

Anvoesawl, *a.* (anvoes) Unmannerly; immoral.

Anvoesgar, *a.* (anvoes) Unmannered; unpolite.

Anvoesgarwg, *s. m.* (anvoesgar) Incivility.

Anvoesogrwyz, *s. m.* (anvoesawg) Discourtesy.

Anvoesoldeb, *s. m.* (anvoesawl) Immorality.

Anvoesolrwyz, *s. m.* (anvoesawl) Immorality.

Anvoethus, *a.* (moeth) Not dainty; unvoluptuous.

Anvoethusder, *s. m.* (anvoethus) Lack of voluptu-
ousness.

Anvoethusrwyz, *s. m.* (anvoethus) Freedom from
daintiness.

Anvoladwy, *a.* (anvawl) That cannot be praised.

Anvoledig, *a.* (anvawl) Uncommended.

Anvoli, *v. a.* (anvawl) To dispraise.

Anvoliant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvoliannau (anvawl) Dis-
paragement.

Anvon, *a.* (mon) Missive; sending.

Anvon, *v. a.* (mon) To send. Anvon llythyr, to
send a letter.

Anvonadwy, *a.* (anvo) That may be sent; re-
mittable; missive.

A N V

Anvonawg, *a.* (anvon) Missionary; that is sent.

Anvonawl, *a.* (anvon) Missive; sending.

Anvonedig, *a.* (anvon) Missioned; missive.

Anvonez, *a.* (bonez) Without nobility.

Anvonezig, *a.* (anvonez) Ignoble; ungenteel.

Gwrthwyneb oez Arthal i weithredoedd ei vrawd, canys y rhai
bonezig dyledawg a lavurial ev ei goftwng, a'r rhai anvonezig
annyledawg a urzai.

Arthal was against the acts of his brother, for the hereditary
nobles he laboured to subdue, and those that were ignoble and
destitute of property he honoured. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anvonezigaiz, *a.* (anvonezig) Ignoble; ungentele-
man-like; illiberal.

Anvonezigez, *s. m.* (anvonezig) Illiberality of birth.

Anvonezigeizrwyz, *s. m.* (anvonezigaiz) Illibera-
lity; dissimilarity.

Anvoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvon) A mission.

Anvonicdyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anvoniad) A missionary.

Anvonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvonwyr (anvon—gwr) A
sender; a missionary.

Anvordwyad, *a.* (mordwy) Without navigating.

Anvordwyadwy, *a.* (anvordwyad) Unnavigable.

Anvordwyawl, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigating.

Anvordwyedig, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigable.

Anvrant, *a.* (braint) Without privilege.

Anvreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvrant) Disfranchise-
ment; a deprivation of privilege.

Anvreinniadwy, *a.* (anvrant) That cannot be pri-
vileged.

Anvreinniaw, *o. a.* (anvrant) To disfranchise.

Anvreinniawg, *a.* (anvrant) Unprivileged.

Braint breinniawg a argaea rhag anvreinniawg y terryn; can
ni zyly anvreinniawg dervynu ar dir dyn a braint ize.

A privileged right shuts against unprivileged bounds; for the
unprivileged ought not to abut on the land of a man who has
privilege. *Welsh Laws.*

Anvreinniawl, *a.* (anvrant) Unprivileged.

Anvreinniedig, *a.* (anvrant) Disfranchised.

Anvreinniedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvreinniedig)
Disfranchisement.

Anvri, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (bri) Disrespect; disrespect;
abuse.

Anvriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anvri) A disregarding.

Anvriadwy, *a.* (anvri) That may be disrespected.

Anvriaw, *v. a.* (anvri) To abuse; to debase.

Anvriawl, *a.* (anvri) Disrespectful; contemptuous.

Anvucezawl, *a.* (bucez) Immoral.

Anvucezoldeb, *s. m.* (anvucezawl) Immorality.

Anvucezolrwyz, *s. m.* (anvucezawl) Irregularity of
life; viciousness of life.

Anvuz, *a.* (buz) Without profit; disadvantageous.

Gwawr pan zwyre gawr a zoded,
Galon yn anvon anvuz dynged.

When first the dawn arose, a shout was given,
The foes were sending unpropitious fate. *Owain Cyveiliawg.*

Anvuziant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvuziannau (anvuz) Unpro-
fitableness; disadvantage.

Anvuziawl, *a.* (anvuz) Unprofitable; improper.

Anvuzioldeb, *s. m.* (anvuziawl) Unprofitableness.

Anvuziolder, *s. m.* (anvuziawl) Disadvantageousness.

Anvul, *a.* (mul) Not bashful; impudent.

Anvulez, *s. m.* (anvul) Immodesty.

Anwyn, *a.* (mwyn) Unkind; uncivil.

Byz wryn wrth wryn o'th voz,
Byz anvryn wrth anvryn o'th anvaz.

Be kind with pleasure to the kind,
Against thy will to the unkind unkindly be. *H. Morus.*

Anwynâd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyn) Disenjoyment.

Anwynâawl, *a.* (anwyn) Not enjoying.

Anwynâu, *v. a.* (anwyn) To deprive of enjoy-
ment.

H

Anwynaiz,

A N F

Anvwynaiz, *a.* (anwyn) Unkind; uncourteous.

Anvwynaiz iawn oez veinir,
Dêg wyç, na zywed y gwir.

Unkindly is the slender, tall,
And beauteous fair, that hides the truth. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anwynder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwyn) Unkindness.

Anwyniant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anwyniannau (anwyn)
Disenjoyment.

Anwys, *a.* (mwys) Not witty; not smart; ignorant.

Anwysdra, *s. m.* (anwys) Ignorance.

Anwyth, *a.* (mwyth) Untender; indelicate.

Anwythaiz, *a.* (anwyth) Unkindly; not tender.

Anwythdra, *s. m.* (anwyth) Unkindliness.

Anwythus, *a.* (anwyth) Indelicate; untender.

Anwythusder, *s. m.* (anwythus) Indelicacy.

Anvydraiz, *a.* (mydyr) Without metre; prosaic.

Anvyzinaw, *v. a.* (byzin) To disband, or break up
the order of battle.

Anvyzinawl, *a.* (byzin) Disbanding; disarraying.

Anvyzinedig, *a.* (byzin) Disarrayed.

Anvyged, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (myged) Disgrace.

Ni allws ev â vac hwy zyozev anvyged, ac anmharç cym-
maint.

He could no longer bear with so much disgrace, and disre-
spect. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anvyvyr, *a.* (myvyr) Without study.

Anvyvrdawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anvyvrdodau (anvyvyr)
Unstudiousness; inconsiderateness.

Anvyvriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anvyvyr) Lack of con-
templation.

Anvyvriawl, *a.* (anvyvyr) Inconsiderate.

Anvyvrioldeb, *s. m.* (anvyvriawl) Inconsiderate-
ness.

Anvyn, *a.* (myn) Without gentleness; morose.

Bual oez anvyn
Y'nghyntez EIdyn,
Erçyd ryodres
Ei vez mezwawd.

Ungentle was the bull
In front of EIdyn's gate;
He called with pomp elate
For cheering mead-horns full.

Ancurin.

Anvynawg, *a.* (anvyn) Not gentle; furly; morose.

Cyvarçav ym clodieu llallawg anvynawg yn lluyz,
Neu wedi Rhyzerç pwy vyz.

I'll ask the partner of my birth, the fierce in war;
Who is to be when Rhyzerç is no more.

Myrzin.

Anvynegawl, *a.* (mynag) Undeclared.

Anvyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (myn) The act of not
willing; nolitition; the act of refusing.

Anvynud, *a.* (mynud) Without mimicry, or co-
pying.

Anvynudawl, *a.* (anvynud) Inimitable; not imitated.

Tôrïd anvynudawl,
Tuthiawl dân ysgawl.

With matchless fury rag'd
The rapid glancing flames.

Taliesin.

Anvynyc, *a.* (mynyc) Unfrequent; seldom.

Amvynycder, *s. m.* (anvynyc) Unfrequency; rare-
ness.

Anvynycz, *s. m.* (anvynyc) Uncommonness.

Anvywïawg, *a.* (byw) Inanimate; sluggish; inactive.

Anvywïawl, *a.* (byw) Unanimating.

Anvywiogrwyz, *s. m.* (anvywïawg) Inactivity; in-
animation.

Anvywioldeb, *s. m.* (anvywïawl) Inanimation.

Anfaeth, *a.* (faeth) Not mellow; immature.

Anfaig, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfeigiau (faig) What is unob-
scured; unembarrassment.

Trem carw uwç tir a garw-zw'r,
Tân draig at anfaig y twr.

A countenance like a flag above the land and rough waters,
the fire of a dragon darts at the exposed part of the tower.

I. ab H. Cae Llwyd.

Anfan, *a.* (fan) Not strong; impotent, or feeble.

A N F

Anfawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfodau (fawd) Misfortune; ill-
luck.

Anfawd i zyz-brawd na zaw.

Ill luck attend the day of doom, it comes not now.

G. ab Sevnyn.

Anfêl, *a.* (fêl) Not cunning; unwily.

Anfeuthawl, *a.* (anfaeth) Uberous; unmellow.

Anfeuthder, *s. m.* (anfaeth) Uberosity.

Anfeuthus, *a.* (anfaeth) Unripe, or unmellow.

Anfodai, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfodeion (anfawd) An unfor-
tunate person.

Anfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anfawd) A miscarrying.

Anfodiadwy, *a.* (anfawd) That may miscarry.

Anfodiaw, *v.* (anfawd) To become unfortunate.

Anfodiawg, *a.* (anfawd) Unfortunate.

Anfodiawl, *a.* (anfawd) Unfortunate, or unlucky.

Anfodiedig, *a.* (anfawd) Miscarrying.

Anfodioldeb, *s. m.* (anfodiawl) Unfortunateness.

Anfodrwyz, *s. m.* (anfawd) Miscarriage.

Anfodus, *a.* (anfawd) Disastrous; unfortunate.

Anfodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfodwyr (anfawd—gwr) An
unfortunate person.

Anfrwyn, *a.* (frwyn) Unbridled, or uncurbed.

Anfrwynadwy, *a.* (anfrwyn) That cannot be bridled.

Anfrwynawl, *a.* (anfrwyn) Unbridled.

Anfrwyth, *a.* (frwyth) Without fruit.

Anfrwythadwy, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unfruitiferous.

Anfrwythaw, *v. a.* (anfrwyth) To render unfruitful.

Anfrwythawl, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unproductive.

Anfrwythedig, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unproductive.

Anfrwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anfrwyth) An im-
poverishing.

Anfrwythlawn, *a.* (anfrwyth) Unfruitful.

Anfrwythlondeb, *s. m.* (anfrwythlawn) Unfruitful-
ness; barrenness.

Anfrwythloni, *v. a.* (anfrwythlawn) To impoverish.

Anfrwythlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anfrwythlawn) Unfruit-
fulness.

Anfur, *a.* (fur) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.

Anfurdeb, *s. m.* (anfur) Imprudence.

Anfurv, *a.* (furv) Without form; unformed.

Anfurvaiz, *a.* (anfurv) Deformed.

Anfurveiziaw, *v. a.* (anfurvaiz) To render deformed.

Anfurveiziawl, *a.* (anfurvaiz) Tending to become
deformed.

Anfurviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anfurv) Deformation.

Anfurviadwy, *a.* (anfurv) That may be deformed.

Anfurviaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anfurv) Deformity.

Anfurviant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfurviannau (anfurv) A dis-
figuring.

Anfurviaw, *v. a.* (anfurv) To deform, or disfigure.

Anfurviawl, *a.* (anfurv) Deformed.

Anfurviedig, *a.* (anfurv) Disfigured; deformed.

Anfurviedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anfurviedig) De-
formation.

Anfurvioldeb, *s. m.* (anfurviawl) Deformedness.

Anfurviwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfurvwyr (anfurv—gwr) A
disfigurer.

Anfyz, *a.* (fyz) Faithless; without faith.

Anfyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anfyz) A departing from
the faith.

Anfyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anfyz) Infidelity.

Anfyziaw, *v.* (anfyz) To become faithless.

Anfyziawl, *a.* (anfyz) Infidel; disbelieving.

Anfyzlawn, *a.* (fyzlawn) Unfaithful. Yr anfyz-
loniaid, the infidels.

Anfyzlondeb, *s. m.* (anfyzlawn) Unfaithfulness.

Anfyzlonder, *s. m.* (anfyzlawn) Infidelity.

Anfyzloni, *v.* (anfyzlawn) To become faithless;
treacherously to depart.

Anfyzlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anfyzlawn) Unfaithfulness.

Anfyzlonwr,

A N G

Anfyzlonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfyzlonwyr (anfyzlawn—gwr) An unfaithful person.
 Anfynadwy, *a.* (fwn) That doth not prosper; unprofitable.
 Anfynedig, *a.* (fwn) That hath not prospered; abortive.
 Anfynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfynedig) Unprosperousness.
 Anfynedigawl, *a.* (anfynedig) Unprosperous.
 Anfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fwn) A miscarrying.
 Anfyniadawl, *a.* (anfyniad) Unprosperous.
 Anfyniadus, *a.* (anfyniad) Unfortunate; unsuccessful.
 Anfyniannawl, *a.* (anfyniant) Unsuccessful.
 Anfyniannrwyz, *s. m.* (anfyniant) Unsuccessfulness.
 Anfyniannus, *a.* (anfyniant) Unprosperous.
 Anfyniannusrwyz, *s. m.* (anfyniant) Improsperity.
 Anfyniant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anfyniannau (fwn) Improsperity; misfortune.
 Anfynu, *v.* (fwn) To be improsperous; to miscarry.
 Angen, *s. f.*—*pl.* angenion (geni) Inherence; necessity; need. Angen yn angen, necessity in necessity, a thing most necessary; cymmyrd cyngor gan angen, to make a virtue of necessity; plant angen, the sons of necessity.
 Perid i Zvrig arcesgob wynieuthu Arthur yn vrenin, a dodi coron am ei ben; canys eu hangen oez yn eu cymhell.
 Dyvrig the archbishop was commanded to consecrate Arthur to be king, and to place the crown on his head, for their necessity was pressing upon them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
 Angeuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angeu) Mortality.
 Dos ar dy redeg allan, a'r fawl â edryc y goleu, ac â egyra i lygad, ac a rag yn angeuaeth izo.
 Go, run out, and whosoever that shall look at the light, and that shall open an eye, and that shall oppose with mortality to him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*
 Angeuawl, *a.* (angeu) Deadly; mortal.
 Llauer o grau, a gwaed â ellyngafant o bob parth, canys ergydiau â ellyngynt, ag eu holl nerth angeuolion welliau â zyththyn.
 Much blood they spilt on both sides, for they dealt the blows about, and with all their might deadly wounds they mutually bore. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
 Angeuolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angeuawl) Mortality.
 Angeuoli, *v. a.* (angeuawl) To render mortal.
 Angeuolrwyz, *s. m.* (angeuawl) Mortality.
 Anghadarn, *a.* (cadarn) Unpowerful.
 Anghadarnâad, *s. m.* (anghadarn) A being unstrengthened.
 Anghadarnâawl, *a.* (anghadarn) Not strengthening.
 Anghadarnâu, *v.* (anghadarn) To become weak.
 Anghadarnwç, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Impotency.
 Anghadarnyd, *s. m.* (anghadarn) That has no power; craziness.
 Anghadrez, *s. m.* (anghadyr) Impotency; feebleness.
 Anghadw, *a.* (cadw) Unkept; exposed.
 Anghadwedig, *a.* (anghadw) Unpreserved.
 Anghadwraeth, *s. m.* (anghadw) A being unpreserved.
 Anghadyr, *a.* (cadyr) Impotent; feeble, or weak.
 Anghacad, *a.* (caead) Unhut; open.
 Arglwyz—clodvawr llaw anghaead, Corv torv tervyfg o'i angad.
 A chieftain fam'd with hands unclos'd
 The strength of battle, hurling tumult from his grasp. *Cynzelw.*
 Anghaeadawl, *a.* (anghaead) Uninclosed.
 Anghaeadrwyz, *s. m.* (anghaead) A being uninclosed.
 Anghaeadu, *v. a.* (anghaead) To uninclose.
 Anghaeadwy, *a.* (anghaead) That cannot be shut.
 Anghaen, *a.* (caen) Without a coat, or surface.
 Anghaenedig, *a.* (anghaen) Uncovered, or uncoated.
 Anghaenen, *a.* (anghaen) Without a covering.
 Anghaenenu, *v. a.* (anghaenen) To take off the surface.

A N G

Anghaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghaen) A taking off the cover, or a paring the surface.
 Anghaer, *a.* (caer) Without walls.
 Anghaerawg, *a.* (anghaer) Unfortified; defenceless.
 Anghaeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghaer) A dismantling.
 Anghaeru, *v. a.* (anghaer) To unfortify; to dismanle.
 Anghaeth, *a.* (caeth) Not captive; not confined.
 Anghaethedig, *a.* (anghaeth) Unconfined.
 Anghaethiw, *a.* (anghaeth) Unrestrictive.
 Anghaethiwed, *s. m.* (anghaethiw) Freedom from restraint.
 Anghaethu, *v. a.* (anghaeth) To unconfine; to liberate.
 Anghafael, *a.* (cafael) Unattainable; not to be had.
 Anghafaeledig, *a.* (anghafael) Unattained.
 Anghafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghafael) Nonattainment; privation.
 Anghafaelu, *v. a.* (anghafael) To miss obtaining.
 Anghaled, *a.* (caled) Inobdurate; infidelity.
 Anghalediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghaled) Inobduracy.
 Anghaledrwyz, *s. m.* (anghaled) Inobduracy; infidelity.
 Anghaledu, *v. a.* (anghaled) To render inobdurate.
 Anghalon, *a.* (calon) Heartless; without spirits.
 Anghalonawg, *a.* (anghalon) Disheartened.
 Anghalondid, *s. m.* (anghalon) Discouragement.
 Anghaloni, *v. a.* (anghalon) To dishearten.
 Anghaloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghalon) A disheartening.
 Anghalonogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghalonawg) Disheartedness.
 Anghall, *a.* (call) Indiscreet; imprudent; silly.
 Anghall mal dall â dwyllir.
 The indiscreet like the blind may be deceived. *Adage.*
 Cŵs â dybio ei vod yn gall ac yntau yn anghall.
 The indiscreet that thinks himself cunning is hateful. *Adage.*
 Anghallder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghall) Indiscretion.
 Anghallez, *s. m.* (anghall) Imprudence.
 Anghallineb, *s. m.* (anghall) Incautiousness.
 Anghaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (can) The being destitute of song. *a.* songless.
 Anghaniadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caniad) Inharmoniousness.
 Anghaniadaiz, *a.* (caniad) Inharmonious.
 Anghanlyn, *a.* (canlyn) Without following.
 Anghanlynadwy, *a.* (anghanlyn) Inimitable; that cannot be followed.
 Anghanlynawl, *a.* (anghanlyn) Inconsequent.
 Anghanlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghanlyn) A being without following.
 Anghanmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To dispraise; to discommend.
 Anghanmoladwy, *a.* (anghanmawl) Uncommendable.
 Anghanmoledig, *a.* (anghanmawl) Uncommendable.
 Anghanmoli, *v. a.* (anghanmawl) To discommend.
 Anghanmoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghanmawl) Discommendation.
 Anghanmoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghanmawl) Disparagement.
 Anghanmolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghanmolwyr (anghanmawl—gwr) A disparager.
 Anghar, *s. m.* (câr) Unloveliness; discord. Anghar Cyvundawd; the title of a poem by Taliesin. *a.* unlovely; discordant.
 Oez engyrth ein hynt, oez anghar,
 Oez ing, oez angeu anghymmar!
 Distressing was our course, a cheerless fate,
 'Twas fearful trouble, 'twas death unmatched before!
Ll. P. Mos, i L. ab Iorwerth.

A N G

Angharadwy, *a.* (anghar) Unamiable; inamiable.
 Angharant, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharennys (anghar) Want of charity; discordance.

Er amfer Gwrtheyrn gennyn a fathrant,
 Ni çefir o wir randir angharant.

They tread amongst us since Gwrtheyrn's time.
 No justice can be had in lands of discord. *Taliesin.*

Angharawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharorion (anghar) A discordant person.

Angharçar, *a.* (acarçar) Without captivity.

Angharçarawl, *a.* (angharçar) Unimprisoned.

Angharçariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angharçar) A releasing out of prison.

Angharçaru, *v. a.* (angharçar) To uncarcerate.

Angharz, *a.* (carz) Not exiled; not disgraced.

Angharzawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharzodau (angharz) A being unexiled; a being undisgraced.

Angharedig, *a.* (anghar) Unbeloved; unlovely; without affection.

Angharedigawl, *a.* (angharedig) Unaffectionate.

Angharedigrwyz, *s. m.* (angharedig) Disaffectionedness.

Angharez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghar) Discordance.

Anghariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghar) Disaffection.

Anghariadawl, *a.* (anghariad) Unloving.

Anghariadoldeb, *s. m.* (anghariadawl) Disaffection; uncharitableness.

Anghariadus, *a.* (anghariad) Unamiable; unlovely.

Anghariadus pob diriad.

Every mischievous one is unlovely. *Adage.*

Anghariadusrwyz, *s. m.* (anghariadus) Unamiableness.

Angharu, *v. a.* (angar) To disaffect; to cease to love.

Angharuai, *a.* (angharu) Unlovely.

Angharuaiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angharu) A rendering unlovely.

Angharuaiaw, *v.* (angharu) To become unamiable.

Angharuaiwrwyz, *s. m.* (angharu) Unloveliness.

Angharuaiw, *s. m.* (angharu) Unloveliness.

Anghau, *a.* (cau) Not close, or shut.

Anghauad, *a.* (anghau) Unshut, or unclosed.

Anghauadwy, *a.* (anghau) That cannot be closed, or shut.

Anghauadez, *s. m.* (anghauad) An unclosed state; openness; aperture.

Anghauadrwyz, *s. m.* (anghauad) Openness.

Anghauawl, *a.* (anghau) Unclosed; not shutting.

Anghauedig, *a.* (anghau) Unclosed; open.

Anghauedigrwyz, *s. m.* (anghauedig) An unclosed condition.

Anghawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghorau (cawr) Niggardly wretch; a miser. *a.* illiberal.

Enwi anghawr dau goryn,
 Yn Nuz hael, ni wezai hyn.

To name a wretched miser, with his double crown, a generous Nuz; this would be unseemly. *H. Davi.*

Anghawrdeb, *s. m.* (anghawr) Niggardliness.

Anghawrder, *s. m.* (anghawr) Unliberality; niggardliness.

Anghawrder a çybyziaeth; fev yw hynny çwennyçu o zyn, neu geisfau da bydawl mwy no digon.

Unliberality and covetousness; that is a man coveting, or seeking after worldly goods more than sufficient. *Lt. G. Hergest.*

Anghedenawg, *a.* (ceden) Napless; not shaggy.

Anghednawg, *a.* (anghevyn) Unsupported; infirm; ailing; discouraged.

Anghednogi, *v. a.* (anghevynawg) To discourage.

Anghednogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghevynawg) Discouragement.

A N G

Anghednogrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghednogrwr (anghevynawg—gwr) Discourager.

Anghedvyn, *a.* (cevyn) Without support.

Anghedinder, *s. m.* (cain) Inaccuracy.

Anghediniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cain) A rendering inaccurate.

Anghediniaw, *v. a.* (cain) To depreciate.

Anghediniawl, *a.* (cain) Depreciating.

Anghedinmyg, *a.* (ceinmyg) Unrevered.

Mez w mezlys melus eu mefytg

Meiriau angeu, anghedinmyg ei varw!

Of inebriating mead-wort sweet their beverage, messengers of death! it was irreverent that he should die. *Cynzelw.*

Anghedinmyged, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) Dishonour.

Anghedinmygez, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) Dishonour.

Anghedinmygrwyz, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) A dishonouring.

Anghedinmygu, *v. a.* (angheinmyg) To dishonour.

Anghel, *a.* (cel) Uncovered; unshaded.

Angheladwy, *a.* (anghel) Inconcealable.

Anghelawg, *a.* (anghel) Unsecreted; unconcealing.

Angheledig, *a.* (anghel) Unconcealed.

Anghelvyz, *a.* (celvyz) Unskilful; inaccurate.

Gnawd dial anghwyl gan anghelvyz.

Incomplete is the revenge of the unskilful. *Adage.*

Anghelvyzyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghelvyz) Unskilfulness.

Anghelvyzrwyz, *s. m.* (anghelvyz) Unskilfulness.

Anghelu, *v. a.* (anghel) To reveal, or bring to light.

Anghen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (can) A being destitute of.

Anghenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghen) Extreme unction.

Y pumed gymmun yw'r olew a elwir anghenad: hwn a rozir pan vo dyn yn trengu.

The fifth sacrament is the unction called the extreme; this is given when a man is dying. *Lt. G. Hergest.*

Anghenededig, *a.* (cènad) Unmissioned.

Anghenan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (anghen) Extreme unction.

Anghenan glaw-wan glwyvawl, cwyn ingus,
 Cyn angeu erçylliawl.

The extreme unction of the sickly, feeble and disordered, of grievous complaint, before the awful death. *G. ab Ieuan Hên.*

Anghenawg, *a.* (cèn) Having no scales.

Anghenawg, *a.* (anghen) Necessitous; needy; poor.

A glyweisti a gant llenlliawg,
 Gwyzel urzawl eurdorçawg:
 Gwell bez na buçez anghenawg.

Didst thou hear what was sung by Llenlliog, the noble Irishman wearing the golden chain: the grave is better than a necessitous existence. *Engl. y Ciywaid.*

Anghenawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghenorion (anghen) A necessitous person.

Anghendawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghendodau (anghen) Necessitude.

A llës a çwanegws rozion o dir a daear, ac eisteçvïau, ac o holl ryzid eu hezçu, ac eu cadarnâu, ac eu harzerçavael trwy ryzid ygan vreninawl anghendawd.

Llës added gifts of land, and cathedrals, and with every kind of freedom, pacifying, strengthening, and exalting of them in liberty, through princely compulsion. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghendrwst, *s. m.* (anghen—trwst) A bustle of business.

Anghenedlawg, *a.* (cenedyl) Ungenerating.

Anghenedladwy, *a.* (cenedyl) Improcreate.

Anghenedledig, *a.* (cenedyl) Unbegotten.

Anghenvaint, *a.* (angen—maint) Of vast bulk.

Anghenvil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (anghen—mil) An uncongenial animal, or not agreeable with nature; a monster.

Anghenvilaiz, *a.* (anghenvil) Monstrous.

Anghenvileiziaw, *v.* (anghenvilaiz) To become a monster.

Anghenvileizrwyz, *s. m.* (anghenvilaiz) Monstrosity.
 Angheniad,

A N G

- Angheniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghen) A necessitating.
Angheniadu, *v.* (ceniadu) To refuse leave.
Angheniadwy, *a.* (ceniadwy) That cannot be licenced.
Angheniataad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceniad) Disallowance.
Angheniataawl, *a.* (ceniad) Disallowable; unallowable.
Angheniatau, *v.* (ceniad) To refuse licence.
Anghenoctyd, *s. m.* (anghenawg) Necessitude; adversity.
Anghenraid, *s. m.*—*pl. anghenrheidiau* (anghen—rhaid) Necessity.

Dau ryw anghenraid y fyd; un anianawl, megis codi yr haul yn y dwyrain; neu zyvon y nŷ yn ol y dyz; arall yw ewyll-ydawl; megis, cerzed o zyn, neu eistez.

There are two sorts of necessities; one natural, as the rising of the sun in the east, or the coming of night after the day; the other is willed; as a man walking, or sitting. Elucidarius.

- Anghenrheidiau**, *v. a.* (anghenraid) To render necessary; to necessitate.
Anghenrheidawl, *a.* (anghenraid) Necessary.

—Gwaeth i'r enaid
 O rhoed yn anghenrheidawl
 Zigon â zaethon o ziawl.

Worse for the soul, if necessity is given enough that is come from the devil. R. Cyfin, i'r Gwraig.

- Anghenrheidoldeb**, *s. m.* (anghenrheidawl) Necessariness.
Anghenu, *v. a.* (anghen) To become necessary; to necessitate; to administer extreme unction.
Anghenu, fev yw hyny o'lew gleiniedig ar zyn y mewn cleuyd peryglus yz anghenid dyn drwy leinder bugez.
The administering extreme unction, is the consecrated unction on a man in a dangerous sickness, when a man is become necessitated through sanctity of life. Ll. G. Hergest.
Anghenu, *a.* (anghen) Indigent; necessitous.
Anghenufrwyd, *s. m.* (anghenus) Indigence.
Angherz, *a.* (cerz) Without a trade.
Angerzawl, *a.* (anherz) Inartificial.
Angherzed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cerzed) The wandering of a traveller out of the way; aberration; misfortune.

*Y dyz byzau dy lateion
 Yn vy anerc dan arwyzion,
 Y phai'n â zyga i angherzed
 Y verç gallav a'r â aned.*

The day when thy messengers greeted me with tokens; they would have drawn into the straying path, the most prudent maid that ever was born. Tho. Owain—H. ei bebor.

- Angherzolddeb**, *s. m.* (anherzawl) Inartificialness.
Angherzwraiz, *a.* (anherz) Unpoetical.
Angheri, *v. a.* (anhar) To extort.
Angheryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (aeryz) Impunity.
Angheryzadwy, *a.* (anheryz) Irreproveable.
Angheryzawl, *a.* (anheryz) Unreproving.
Angheryzedig, *a.* (anheryz) Unreproved.
Angheryziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anheryz) A being without chastisement.
Angheryziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anheryz) A being unreproved.
Anghes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ces) Stranger. *a.* strange.

*A galwn ar y gwr a'n digones
 A'n nozwy rhag gwyth llwyth anghes.*

And we will call on him that satisfied us, that he may protect us from the wrath of the strange nation. Taliesin, i Veib Llyr.

- Anghwezyl**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cau—dyl) Occupation.
Ar hyny dygyvor o'wynt a gwlaw, hyd nad oez hawz i neb vynnid i'r anghwezyl.
And on that a storm of wind, and rain came in, so that it became difficult to go to the occupation. Br. Rhonabwy.

- Anghwez**, *s. m.* (anghau) Openness.
Anghewgant, *a.* (ceugant) Uncertain. *A'r peth yn anghewgant, and the thing being uncertain.*
Anghlaz, *a.* (claz) Not deposited; not interred, or buried.

A N G

- Anghlazedig**, *a.* (anghlaz) Uninterred; unburied.
Anghlaziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghlaz) A being uninterred; a being unburied.
Anghlazu, *v. a.* (anghlaz) To disinter.
Anghlaer, *a.* (clær) Not bright; obscure; dark.
Anghlaerder, *s. m.* (anglaer) Obscurity.
Anghlau, *a.* (clau) Un sincere; knavish.
Anghlawz, *a.* (clawz) Without a dike, or trench.
Anghleuder, *s. m.* (anghlau) Disingenuity; dissimulation.
Anghlôaiz, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive; not apt to close.
Anghlôawl, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive.
Anghlod, *s. m.* (clod) Dispraise; dishonour.

*Nid oez anghlodvawr llawr pan llazai,
 Nid oez anghlod-van y van yd vai.*

The field where he fought was not dishonourable, the place where he was was not a place of dishonour. Cynzelw.

- Anghlodvawr**, *a.* (anghlod—mawr) Dishonourable.
Cymhell Medrawd a'i lu â orug Arthur i fo yn waingarawg anghlodvawr.
Medrod and his army were compelled to fly by Arthur, and dispersed dishonourably. Gr. ab Arthur.

- Anghlôedig**, *a.* (clo) Unlocked; unconcluded.
Anghlôez, *s. m.* (clo) Inconclusion.
Anghlôeizrwyd, *s. m.* (anghlôaiz) Inconclusiveness.
Anghluz, *a.* (cluz) Not hidden; unobscured.

Anghluzysgruz efgar noziad.

Unbidden the countenance of the protector of the exile. Taliesin.

- Anghlwyvadwy**, *a.* (clwyv) Invulnerable.
Anghlyd, *a.* (clyd) Not warm; uncomfortable.
Anghlymadwy, *a.* (clwm) That cannot be tied.
Anghlymawg, *a.* (clwm) Without knots.
Anghlywedig, *a.* (clyw) Not hearing; unheard of.

Ac wedi cafael y vuzygoliaeth hŷno Bran â drigws yn amherawdyr yn Rhuvain yn darostwng y bobyl o anghlywedig greulonder.

And after obtaining the victory Bran continued to be emperor at Rome, subduing the people with unheard of cruelty. Gr. ab Arthur.

- Anghnaiv**, *a.* (cnaiv) Without clipping.
Anghneiviedig, *a.* (anghnaiv) Unclipped.
Anghnodawl, *a.* (cnawd) Having no flesh, or body; unbodied.
Anghoeladwy, *n.* (coel) Incredible.
Anghoelbar, *a.* (coel—par) That doth not induce belief; inconclusive.
Anghoelbarez, *s. m.* (anghoelbar) Inconclusiveness.
Anghoelgar, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; distrustful.
Anghoelgarwç, *s. m.* (anghoelgar) Distrustfulness.
Anghoeliaw, *v. a.* (coel) To distrust; to disbelieve.
Anghoeliedig, *a.* (coel) Mistrusting.
Anghoelus, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving.
Anghoeth, *a.* (coeth) Impure, or unrefined.
Anghoethaiz, *a.* (anghoeth) Rather impure.
Anghoethawl, *a.* (anghoeth) Unpurified.
Anghoethez, *s. m.* (anghoeth) Impurity.
Anghov, *s. m.*—*pl. anghovion* (côv) Forgetfulness; oblivion. *Gollwng yn anghov, to forget.*
Anghoviaw, *v. a.* (anghov) To forget.
Anghovus, *a.* (anghov) Forgetful.
Amghovusdra, *s. m.* (anghovus) Forgetfulness.
Angholladwy, *a.* (coll) Not to be lost; inamissible.
Angholledig, *a.* (coll) That has not been lost; uncondemned.
Angholliant, *s. m.* (coll) A being not lost.
Anghorfawl, *a.* (corf) Incorporal.
Anghorfawr, *a.* (corf) Incorporate; incorporal.
Anghorfedig, *a.* (corf) Disembodied.
Anghorfolæth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghorfawl) Incorporicity.
Anghorforæth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghorfawr) Incorporicity.

Anghorforawl,

A N G

Anghorforawl, *a.* (anghorfawr) Incorporeal; immaterial.
 Anghorfori, *v. a.* (anghorfawr) To disembody.
 Anghorforiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghorfawr) Dissolution; incorporeity.
 Anghorforoldeb, *s. m.* (anghorforawl) Incorporality.
 Anghoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghawr) Ungenerosity; unkindness.
 Angho p, *a.* (cosp) Without punishment.
 Anghospadwy, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunishable.
 Anghospawl, *a.* (anghosp) Not to be punished.
 Anghospedig, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunished.
 Anghospedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghospedig) Impunity.
 Anghospiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghosp) A being without punishment.
 Anghraf, *a.* (craf) Not sharp, or penetrative.
 Anghrafder, *s. m.* (anghraf) Dulness of penetration.
 Anghrafedig, *a.* (anghraf) Unperceived.
 Anghrafez, *s. m.* (anghraf) Dullness; dimness.
 Anghrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghraf) Imperception.
 Anghrafu, *v.* (anghraf) To fail of perceiving.
 Anghraift, *s. f.—pl. anghreiftiau* (craift) A pattern, or example.
 Anghrawn, *a.* (crawn) Uncollected. Gwr anghrawn, a person that hath not heaped riches.
 Anghrebwyll, *a.* (crebwyll) Without intimation.
 Anghrebwylladwy, *a.* (anghrebwyll) That cannot be intimated.
 Anghrebwylledig, *a.* (anghrebwyll) Rendered unmentionable.
 Anghrebwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrebwyll) Unintimation.
 Anghred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cred) Unbelief. Gwlad anghred, a country out of Christendom.
 Anghredadwy, *a.* (anghred) Incredible.
 Anghredadin, *a.* (anghred) Unbelieving.
 Anghredadiniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghredadin) Unbelief; infidelity.
 Anghredadyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghred) An unbeliever, or infidel.
 Anghredadyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghredadyn) Incredulity.
 Anghredin, *a.* (anghred) Of an incredulous nature.
 Anghrediniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghredin) Unbelief; incredulity.
 Anghrediniawl, *a.* (anghredin) Disbelieving; incredulous.
 Anghredu, *v. a.* (anghred) To disbelieve.
 Anghredwr, *s. m.—pl. anghredwyr* (anghred—gwr) A disbeliever.
 Anghrëedig, *a.* (cre) Uncreated; increate.
 Anghrëedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrëedig) A being uncreated.
 Anghrevyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crevyz) Impiety.
 Anghrevyzawl, *a.* (anghrevyz) Impious; irreligious.
 Anghrevyzoldeb, *s. m.* (anghrevyzawl) Irreligiousness.
 Anghrevyzwr, *s. m.—pl. anghrevyzwyr* (anghrevyz—gwr) An irreligious man.
 Anghrefni, *s. m.* (crefni) Dimness; dullness.
 Anghreiftiaw, *v. a.* (anghraift) To reprove. Anghreiftiaw gwyd, to reprove wickedness.
 Ac yna i'r anvones Andromache hyd ar Briav, i adolwyn izo Iuzias Hector i'r drin y dyz hwnw— a fan adnabu Hector hyny, anghreiftiaw ei wraig a orug.
 And then Andromache sent to Priam, to intreat him to hinder Hector to the battle on that day; and when Hector understood that he reprov'd his wife. *Davet—Mabinogion.*
 Anghreiftiawl, *a.* (anghraift) Exemplary.
 Anghreiftioldeb, *s. m.* (anghreiftiawl) Exemplariness.

A N G

Anghreiftiwr, *s. m.—pl. anghreiftwyr* (anghraift—gwr) A reprover.
 Anghrist, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (crift) Antichrist.
 Anghristyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghrift) One that is not a christian.
 Anghristynawg, *a.* (anghriftyn) Unchristian.
 Anghristynogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghriftynawg) Unchristianity.
 Anghristynogaiz, *a.* (anghriftynawg) Unchristian.
 Anghristynogawl, *a.* (anghriftynawg) Unchristian.
 Anghroefaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (croefaw) Inhospitability.
 Anghroefawgar, *a.* (anghroefaw) Inhospitable.
 Anghroefawgarwg, *s. m.* (anghroefawgar) Inhospitableness.
 Anghroefawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghroefaw) A treating without welcome.
 Anghroefawu, *v. a.* (anghroefaw) To treat inhospitably.
 Anghroefawus, *a.* (anghroefaw) Inhospitable.
 Anghroyw, *a.* (croyw) Not clear; inarticulate. Llevariad anghroyw, a poor delivery.
 Anghroywder, *s. m.* (anghroyw) Inarticulation.
 Anghrwm, *a.* (crwm) Without a bend.
 Anghrwn, *a.* (crwn) Not round; uncircular.
 Anghrybwyll, *a.* (crybwyll) Without a hint.
 Anghrybwylledig, *a.* (anghrybwyll) Unmentioned; not hinted.
 Anghrybwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrybwyll) A being unmentioned.
 Anghryg, *a.* (cryg) Not hoarse; articulate; clear.
 Erwyniawg trylew trylwyn uo prain,
 Tryliw ei ongyr anghryg rysgain.
 The protecting gallant one presiding over the banquet, deep stained is his spear, whose utterance is not hoarse. *Cynzelw.*
 Anghrymder, *s. m.* (anghrwm) Inconvexity.
 Anghrymez, *s. m.* (anghrwm) A being unbent.
 Anghrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrwm) Inconvexity; a not bending round.
 Anghrymu, *v. a.* (anghrwm) To unbend, or make erect.
 Anghrynder, *s. m.* (anghrwn) Inrotundity.
 Anghryno, *a.* (cryno) Incompact; disordered.
 Anghrynöan, *s. f.* (anghryno) A flattern.
 Anghrynöawl, *a.* (anghryno) Incompact.
 Anghrynödeb, *s. m.* (anghryno) Incompactness; diffusedness; untidiness; negligence.
 Anghrynöedig, *a.* (anghryno) Rendered incompact.
 Anghrynöi, *v.* (anghryno) To render incompact.
 Anghuaiz, *a.* (cu) Unlovely, or inamiable.
 Anghuz, *a.* (cuz) Not hidden, or obscured.
 Anghuziawg, *a.* (anghuz) Unconcealed.
 Dy varz wyv, dy vuz ys anghuziawg,
 Dy veirz yat heirzion, uz Môn mynawg.
 Thy bard I am, thy benefit is unconcealed,
 Thy bards are gay, placid chief of Môn. *Ll. P. Moç.*
 Anghuziawl, *a.* (anghuz) Not to be secreted.
 Anghuziedig, *a.* (anghuz) Unconcealed.
 Anghuez, *s. m.* (cuez) Unloveliness.
 Anghueiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghuaiz) A rendering unlovely.
 Anghueiziaw, *v. a.* (anghuaiz) To render unlovely.
 Anghueiziawl, *a.* (anghuaiz) Tending to be unamiable.
 Anghueizrwyz, *s. m.* (anghuaiz) Unloveliness.
 Anghur, *a.* (cur) Without complaint.
 Anghuriawl, *a.* (anghur) Uncomplaining.
 Anghwaetha, *adv.* (gwaeth) Much less.
 Anghwaneg, *a.* (gwaneg) Additional; more.
 Anghwanegawl, *a.* (anghwaneg) Augmentative.
 Anghwanegedig, *a.* (anghwaneg) Superadding.
 Anghwanegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghwaneg) Augmentation.
 Anghwanegu,

A N G

Anghwanegu, *v. a.* (anghwaneg) To augment.

Anghwanegid moyl mawrair.

The disgrace of the celebrated person is *augmented*. *Adage.*

Anghwblez, *s. m.* (anghwbyl) Incompleteness.

Anghwblâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghwbyl) Incompletion.

Anghwblâawl, *a.* (anghwbyl) Not to be completed.

Anghwblâu, *v. a.* (anghwbyl) To render incomplete.

Anghwbyl, *a.* (cwbyl) Imperfect; deficient.

Anghwbyl pob eisiau.

Imperfect is every want.

Adage.

Anghwl, *a.* (cwl) Harmless; blameless.

Anghybyzlyd, *a.* (cybyz) Uncovetous.

Anghyçwiawr, *a.* (cyçwiawr) Disproportional; unequal.

Dau erbyn aneu anghyçwiawr.

Two unequalled in meeting death.

Ll. P. Moç.

Anghyçwynawl, *a.* (cyçwyn) That doth not begin to move; unmoveable.

Anghyçwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyçwyn) Immobility.

Anghydbarth, *a.* (cydbarth) Disproportionate; incompact.

Anghydbarthu, *v. a.* (anghydbarth) To disproportion.

Anghydbwys, *a.* (cydbwys) Unequal in weight.

Anghydeidradwy, *a.* (cydeidyr) Incommensurable.

Anghydeidrawl, *a.* (cydeidyr) Incommensurate.

Anghydvod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvod) Disagreement; debate; strife.

Anghydvod, *a.* (cydvod) Contentious; froward.

Mor huyfgr gwyr yn gorvod, ar bawb
O'r bobloz anghydvod

How ready in throwing the dart is the hero, vanquishing every one of the contentious people.

Ll. P. Moç, i R. Gryg.

Anghydvodawl, *a.* (anghydvod) Incongruous; contentious.

Anghydvodedig, *a.* (anghydvod) Having disagreed.

Anghydvodoldeb, *s. m.* (anghydvodawl) Contentiousness.

Anghydvyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvod) Variance; division.

Anghydvyzus, *a.* (cydvod) Disagreeing.

Anghydvyzurwy, *s. m.* (anghydvyzus) Contentiousness.

Anghydfurviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfurv) Nonconformity.

Anghydfurviaw, *v. a.* (cydfurv) To nonconform.

Anghydfurviawl, *a.* (cydfurv) Nonconforming.

Anghydfurviedig, *a.* (cydfurv) Seceding.

Anghydfurviwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghydfurvwyr (cydfurv—gwr) Nonconformist.

Anghydgwr, *a.* (cydgwr) Inunanimous.

Anghydgwr, *s. m.* (anghydgwr) Want of unity.

Anghydgwr, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydgwr) Discordance; discord. *a.* discordant.

Anghydgwrzadwy, *a.* (anghydgwrz) That cannot be brought to unison.

Anghydgwrzawl, *a.* (anghydgwrz) Inconsonant.

Anghydlais, *a.* (cydlais) Inconsonant.

Anghydeifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlais) Inconsonance.

Anghydeifiaw, *v. a.* (cydlais) To disagree in sound.

Anghydluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydluniad) Discontinuity.

Anghydluniawl, *a.* (cydluniawl) Incoherent.

Anghydnabod, *a.* (cydnabod) Without acquaintance.

Anghydnabyzawl, *a.* (cydnabod) Not acquainted with; unrecognizing.

Anghydnabyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnabod) Want of acquaintance.

A N G

Anghydnabyzus, *a.* (cydnabod) Unacquainted; unknown to.

Anghydnaws, *a.* (cydnaws) Unsocial; inhuman.

Anghydozev, *a.* (cydozev) Intolerant.

Anghydozevez, *s. m.* (anghydozev) Intolerance.

Anghydozevgar, *a.* (anghydozev) Intolerative.

Anghydozevgarwç, *s. m.* (anghydozevgar) Want of toleration.

Anghydawl, *a.* (cyd) Incontiguous.

Anghydran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydran) Disproportion.

Anghydranawl, *a.* (anghydran) Disproportionable.

Anghydranedig, *a.* (anghydran) Disproportioned.

Anghydranu, *v. a.* (anghydran) To disproportion.

Anghydsav, *a.* (cydsav) Not standing together.

Anghydsavez, *s. m.* (anghydsav) Disagreement.

Anghydfail, *a.* (cydfail) Incompatible.

Anghydfailiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghydfail) Incompatibility.

Anghydfain, *a.* (cydfain) Dissonant; discordant.

Anghydfainiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghydfain) Discordancy.

Anghydfainiaw, *v. a.* (anghydfain) To render, or become discordant.

Anghydfainiawl, *a.* (anghydfain) Dissonant.

Anghydfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfyniad) Incompliance; incongruity.

Anghydfyniaw, *v. a.* (cydfyniaw) To clash, or become at variance.

Anghydfyniawl, *a.* (cydfyniawl) Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

Anghydfyniedig, *a.* (cydfyniedig) Disagreeing.

Anghydfynioldeb, *s. m.* (anghydfyniawl) Inconsistency.

Anghydwafg, *a.* (cydwafg) Incompressible.

Anghydwafgadwy, *a.* (anghydwafg) Incompressible.

Anghydwez, *a.* (cydwez) Incondite.

Anghydwezawl, *a.* (anghydwez) Inconsistent; inconcurring.

Anghydweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghydwez) Inconsistency.

Anghydwezioldeb, *s. m.* (anghydwezawl) Incompatibility.

Anghydwezu, *v. a.* (anghydwez) To disagree.

Anghydwezus, *a.* (anghydwez) Incompatible.

Anghydwezufrwy, *s. m.* (anghydwezus) Inconsistency; incompatibility.

Anghydwyr, *a.* (cydwyr) Unconscionable.

Tri anghydwyr cyvraith y syz: un yw dwyn tervyn yn gwyl cyn ymodyn gwir; ail yw barnu ar draws angen; trydyz yw cymhell dyn ar ei awles.

The three unconscionables of law: one is the taking away the boundary entirely without examining the equity: the second is giving judgment contrary to necessity; the third is compelling a man to his own injury.

Welsh Laws.

Anghydwyr, *a.* (anghydwyr) Uncognizable; unconscionable.

Anghydymfurviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymfurv) Refusancy; nonconformity.

Anghydymfurviwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghydymfurvwyr (cydymfurv—gwr) A nonconformist.

Anghydymmaith, *s. m.—pl.* anghydymmeithion (cydymmaith) Adversary.

Minnau a ryzav anghydymmaith izo.

And I will be an adversary to him.

H. Car. Moç.

Anghyva, *a.* (cyva) Incomplete; imperfect.

Gwell cul cyva na byr anghyva.

Better is the narrow that is complete than the short that is incomplete.

Adage.

Anghyvazas, *a.* (cyvazas) Inconvenient; improper.

Anghyvazawl, *a.* (anghyvazas) Incongruous.

Anghyvazafiad,

A N G

Anghyvazafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvazas) A rendering inconsistent.

Anghyvazafwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvazas) Impropriety.

Anghyvazafu, *v. a.* (anghyvazas) To render inconvenient.

Anghyvazev, *a.* (cyvazev) Without confessing.

Anghyvazevawl, *a.* (anghyvazev) Unconfessed.

Anghyvazeviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvazev) Want of confession.

Anghyvael, *a.* (cyvael) Unsociable; unaffociating.

Anghyvaeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvaelwyr (anghyvael—gwr) A person not affociating.

Anghyvaeliwr anghyrdelid llan,
Dyçystuz bru. bro lid.

The *unsociable man* is the uncomeliness of the circle, the vexation of the womb, the wrath of the country. *Llevoed.*

Anghyvagaws, *a.* (cyvagaws) Incontiguous; distant; remote.

Anghyvagosfwrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvagaws) Incontiguity.

Anghyvaill, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyveillion (cyvaill) An unfriendly one. *a.* without a friend.

Anghyvammod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvammod) That is not a covenant. *a.* without a covenant.

Anghyvammedawl, *a.* (anghyvammod) Unconditional.

Anghyvamfer, *a.* (cyvamfer) Unoportune.

Anghyvamferawl, *a.* (anghyvamfer) Unseasonable.

Anghyvamferoldeb, *a.* (anghyvamferawl) Unseasonableness.

Anghyvamferu, *v. a.* (anghyvamfer) To render unseasonable.

Anghyvan, *a.* (cyvan) Not whole; incomplete.

Gwaywawr ufwev anghyvan,
Clezyval dywal diwan,
Mal gwr cadwai wyalvan.

With the spear *broken* to pieces, the sword not feebly fierce, like a hero he would keep the place of observation. *Aneurin.*

Anghyvander, *s. m.* (anghyvan) Discontinuity; incompleteness.

Anghyvanedig, *a.* (anghyvan) Uncompleted.

Anghyvanez, *s. m.* (anghyvan) Incompletion.

Anghyvanezawl, *a.* (anghyvanez) Uncompleted.

Anghyvannez, *a.* (cyvannez) Uninhabited; solitary; desolate.

Anghyvannezawl, *a.* (anghyvannez) Not to be inhabited; uninhabitable.

Anghyvannezdra, *s. m.* (anghyvannez) Desolation.

Anghyvannezedig, *a.* (anghyvannez) Uninhabitable; desolated.

Anghyvannezedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvannezedig) A rendering destitute of inhabitants; desolation.

Anghyvanneziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvannez) A rendering desolate; desolation.

Anghyvannezrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvannez) A desolate state.

Anghyvannezu, *v. a.* (anghyvannez) To desolate; to depopulate.

Anghyvannezwç *s. m.* (anghyvannez) The state of being uninhabited.

Anghyvanfawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvanfozion (cyvanfawz) Decomposite.

Anghyvanfozai, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvanfozeion (anghyvanfawz) A decomposer.

Anghyvanfawzawl, *a.* (anghyvanfawz) Decomposite.

Anghyvanfozedig, *a.* (anghyvanfawz) Uncompounded.

Anghyvanfozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvanfozedig) Decomposition.

Anghyvanfozi, *v. a.* (anghyvanfawz) To decompose.

A N G

Anghyvanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvanfawz) Decomposition.

Anghyvanfozrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvanfawz) A being uncompounded.

Anghyvanfozwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvanfozwyr (anghyvanfawz—gwr) A decomposer.

Anghyvar, *a.* (cyvar) Inopposite; not over against.

Anghyvarç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvarç) A not greeting; a not accounting for. In the laws, an act, when any thing is privately stolen, or surreptitiously obtained; any act done underhand to the prejudice of another: what one is not obliged to share with another: also a fine paid for ploughing land without the owner's consent. *a.* without welcome, or unsaluted.

Tri anghyvarç gwr; ei varç a'i arvan; ac à zêl izo o'i dir; ac à zêl yn wynebwarth i gan ei wraig am ei çowyll: ni zyly yntau ranu yr un o hyny â'i wraig.

The three things *unaccounted for* by a man; his horse, his arms; and what is produced to him from his land, and what comes as the shame of face with his wife for her coverture: and he is not obliged to divide either of those with his wife. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyvarçawl, *a.* (anghyvarç) Unwelcome.

Anghyvarçedig, *a.* (anghyvarç) Unwelcomed.

Anghyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvarç) An underhand act; extortion.

Anghyvarçrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvarç) Under-handedness.

Anghyvarçu, *v. a.* (anghyvarç) To commit an under-handed act; to embezzle; to swindle; to extort.

Anghyvarçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvarçwyr (anghyvarç—gwr) An embezzler.

Vo eirc i'r anghyvarçwr
Ovni'r varn gadarn val gwr.

He will cause the *extortioner*
To dread the mighty judgment like a man. *L. J. Cethi.*

Anghyvarçwyl, *a.* (cyvarçwyl) Improvident; carelefs.

Anghyvarçwyledig, *a.* (anghyvarçwyl) Become carelefs.

Anghyvarçwylez, *s. m.* (anghyvarçwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyvarçwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvarçwyl) A rendering improvident.

Anghyvarçwyliath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvarçwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyvarçwyliaw, *v.* (anghyvarçwyl) To become improvident.

Anghyvarçwyliawg, *a.* (anghyvarçwyl) That is improvident.

Anghyvarçwylus, *a.* (anghyvarçwyl) Not providing for; improvident.

Anghyvarçwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvarçwylwyr (anghyvarçwyl—gwr) An improvident person.

Anghyvarçwyliz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghyvarçwyl) A carelefs person.

Anghyvarçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghyvarç) An embezzler; a freebooter.

Anghyvardal, *a.* (cyvardal) Unequal; uneven.

Anghyvarev, *a.* (cyvarev) Without mystery.

Anghyvarvaeth, *a.* (cyvarvaeth) Unaccustomed.

Anghyvarpar, *a.* (cyvarpar) Unprepared.

Anghyvarfang, *a.* (cyvarfang) Without oppressing.

Anghyvarfangedig, *a.* (anghyvarfang) Unopposed.

Anghyvartal, *a.* (cyvartal) Unequal; anomal.

Anghyvartaladwy, *a.* (anghyvartal) Unproportionable.

Anghyvartaleb, *s. m.* (anghyvartal) Disproportion.

Anghyvartaledig, *a.* (anghyvartal) Disproportioned.

Anghyvartaledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvartaledig) Disproportionality.

Anghyvartalez,

A N G

Anghyvartalez, *s. m.* (anghyvartal) Disproportion; anomaly.
 Anghyvartaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvartal) Disproportion; a disproportioning.
 Anghyvartalrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyvartal) Inequality.
 Anghyvartalu, *v. a.* (anghyvartal) To render unproportionable.
 Anghyvartalwç, *s. m.* (anghyvartal) Disparity.
 Anghyvarwar, *a.* (cyvarwar) Dissonant.
 Anghyvarwas, *a.* (cyvarwas) Inefficient.
 Anghyvarwyz, *a.* (cyvarwyz) Unskilful; ignorant.
 Dall pob anghyvarwyz.
 Blind is every unskilful one. *Adage.*
 Anghyvarwyzadwy, *a.* (anghyvarwyz) That cannot be made skilful.
 Anghyvarwyzaw, *v. a.* (anghyvarwyz) To render unskilful.
 Anghyvarwyzawl, *a.* (anghyvarwyz) That is unskilful, or ignorant.
 Anghyvarwyzedig, *a.* (anghyvarwyz) Rendered unskilful.
 Anghyvarwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvarwyz) A being unskilful; a misconducting.
 Anghyvarwyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyvarwyzwyr* (anghyvarwyz—*gwr*) An ignorant man.
 Anghyvarwyzyd, *s. m.* (anghyvarwyz) Unskilfulness; ignorance.
 Anghyvarwyre, *a.* (cyvarwyre) Not ascending together.
 Anghyvarwys, *a.* (cyvarwys) Without a gift.
 Anghyvarwyfawg, *a.* (anghyvarwys) That is without a gift.
 Anghyvatted, *a.* (cyvatted) Without answer.
 Anghyvattedadwy, *a.* (anghyvatted) Unanswerable.
 Anghyvattedawl, *a.* (anghyvatted) Without answering.
 Anghyvattededig, *a.* (anghyvatted) Not answering; not corresponding.
 Anghyvattediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvatted) A being without answering.
 Anghyvattedolrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyvattedawl) Unanswerableness.
 Anghyvattedrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyvatted) Unanswerableness.
 Anghyvath, *a.* (cyvath) Dissimilar; different.
 Anghyvathiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvath) Dissimilitude; a rendering dissimilar.
 Anghyvathrac, *a.* (cyvathrac) Without affinity.
 Anghyvathracawl, *a.* (anghyvathrac) Not related to.
 Anghyvathrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyvath) Dissimilitude.
 Anghyvdyb, *a.* (cyvdyb) Not definable in idea.
 Anghyvdybus, *a.* (anghyvdyb) Paradoxical.
 Anghyvzull, *a.* (cyvzull) Unconformed.
 Anghyvzwyre, *a.* (cyvzwyre) Not rising with.
 Anghyvebyr, *a.* (cyvebyr) Not big with young.
 Anghyveiliorn, *a.* (cyveiliorn) Infallible; unerring.
 Anghyveiliornad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyveiliorn) Infallibleness.
 Anghyveiliornadwy, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) Unerrable.
 Anghyveiliornawg, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) That doth not wander, or go astray.
 Anghyveiliornedig, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) Unstraying.
 Anghyveiliorni, *v.* (anghyveiliorn) To keep from straying.
 Anghyveiliornus, *a.* (anghyveiliorn) Unfailing.
 Anghyveillgar, *a.* (cyveillgar) Unfriendly.
 Anghyveillgarwç, *s. m.* (anghyveillgar) Unfriendliness.
 Anghyveilliaiz, *a.* (cyvaill) Rather unfriendly.

A N G

Anghyveilliaw, *v.* (cyveilliaw) To become unfriendly.
 Anghyveilliawl, *a.* (cyvaill) Unfriendly.
 Anghyveilliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyveillwyr* (cyvaill—*gwr*) An unfriendly person.
 Pob dyn oer dydyn neud eizaw anghyveilliwr izaw.
 To every man is fated a cold habitation by Death, the unfriendly one. *D. Benfras.*
 Anghyveiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvar) Indirectness.
 Anghyveiriaw, *v. a.* (anghyvar) To go indirectly.
 Anghyveiriawl, *a.* (anghyvar) Indirect.
 Anghyveiriedig, *a.* (anghyvar) Undirected.
 Anghyveiriolrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyveiriawl) Indirectness.
 Anghyveiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyveirwyr* (anghyvar—*gwr*) One that fecedes, or goeth out of the way.
 Anghyvhyrzawl, *a.* (cyvhyrzawl) Unopposing.
 Anghyveisor, *a.* (cyveisor) Imcomparable.
 Anghyvenw, *a.* (cyvenw) Without a surname.
 Anghyverthi, *a.* (cyverthi) Destitute of beauty.
 Anghyviaith, *s. f.*—*pl. anghyvieithoz* (cyviaith) A strange tongue; barbarism.
 Anghyviaith yw dyn na wyper pa zywet; ac na wypo pa zyweter wrtho.
 A person of strange tongue is he who speaks what is not understood, and who knows not what is said to him. *Welsh Laws.*
 Anghyviaith, *a.* (cyviaith) Barbarous.
 Dolur yw gennyf. eb Selyv. arzerçawg weision ieuafnc bod gwlad ein hên dadau ni yn gyvarfangedig ygan anghyviaith genedyl.
 "It is painful to me," said Selyv, "noble young men, that the country of our ancestors should be under the dominion of a barbarous nation." *Gr. ab Arthur.*
 Anghyviawg, *a.* (cyviawg) Unprovoked.
 Cyrçu cyrç cyhoezawg anghyviawg drwy lid a bâr.
 To commit a public assault unprovoked, through hatred and wrath *Welsh Laws.*
 Anghyviawn, *a.* (cyviawn) Unrighteous; unjust.
 Anghyviawnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyviawn) Unrighteousness.
 Anghyviawnedig, *a.* (anghyviawn) Become unrighteous.
 Anghyviawnâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyviawn) A becoming unrighteous.
 Anghyviawnâawl, *a.* (anghyviawn) Unjustifying.
 Anghyviawnâu, *v. a.* (anghyviawn) To make unjust; to falsify.
 Anghyviawnâu y cloriânau trwy dwyll.
 To falsify the balances through deceit. *Amot.*
 Anghyviawnu, *v.* (anghyviawn) To become unjust.
 Anghyvieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyviaith) Mistranslation; a rendering barbarous.
 Anghyvieithu, *v. a.* (anghyviaith) To mistranslate; to barbarize.
 Anghyvieithus, *a.* (anghyviaith) Not of the me language; barbarian.
 Anghyvieiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyviau) Disjunction.
 Anghyvieuaw, *v. a.* (cyviau) To disjoin.
 Anghyvieuawl, *a.* (cyviau) Disjunctive.
 Anghyving, *a.* (cyving) Unconfined; not narrow.
 Anghyvlaz, *a.* (cyvlaz) Incoherent.
 Anghyvlaziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyvlaz) Discongruity.
 Anghyvlazrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyvlaz) Incongruity; incoherence.
 Anghyvlavan, *a.* (cyvlavan) Without violence.
 Bil Grufuz, taer rybyz tân,
 Tau anghyvlavan.
 The descendants of Grufuz, the violent foreboder of fire, thy death was without violence. *Lt. P. Mof, i Mad. ab Grufuz.*
 I Anghyvlavar,

A N G

Anghyvlavar, *a.* (cyvlavar) Inconsonant.
 Anghyvlaith, *a.* (cyvlaith) Without mutual slaughter.

Brain ongyr angerz anghyvlaith,
 Brain borthiad gweinivlad gwinvaith.

The privilege of the violent spears is to be without mutual slaughter, the feeder of the ravens is the circulator of the cheering wine.
Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.

Anghyvlawn, *a.* (cyvlawn) Incomplete; deficient.
 Anghyvlawnâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvlawn) Incompletion.

Anghyvlawnâawl, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletive.
 Anghyvlawnadwy, *a.* (anghyvlawn) That cannot be completed.

Anghyvlawnâu, *v. a.* (anghyvlawn) To render incomplete.

Anghyvlawnâus, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletive.

Anghyvlawnawl, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletive.

Anghyvlawnder, *s. m.* (anghyvlawn) Incompletion.

Anghyvlawnedig, *a.* (anghyvlawn) Uncompleted.

Anghyvre, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvre) Inconvenient place.

Moli haelder nav nid anghyvre.

To celebrate the generosity of the chief it is not an inconvenient place.
Ll. P. Mof, i R. ab C. ab O. Gwynes.

Anghyvreâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvre) Dislocation.

Anghyvreâd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvre) A misplacing.

Anghyvreâdwy, *a.* (anghyvre) That cannot be dislocated.

Anghyvreâu, *v. a.* (anghyvre) To make inconvenient; to put out of convenient place.

Anghyvreâawl, *a.* (anghyvre) Misplacing; dislocative.

Anghyvreâedig, *a.* (anghyvre) Put out of its place; dislocated.

Anghyvreâu, *v. a.* (anghyvre) To displace.

Anghyvreâus, *a.* (anghyvre) Inconvenient.

Anghyvreâfawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvreâfawdau) (anghyvreâus) Inconveniency.

Anghyvreâdra, *s. m.* (anghyvreâus) Inconveniency.

Anghyvreliw, *a.* (cyvreliw) Not of a colour.

Anghyvreliwaw, *v. a.* (anghyvreliw) To make of a different colour.

Anghyvrelo, *a.* (cyvrelo) Not with calf.

Anghyvrelog, *a.* (cyvrelog) Without wages.

Anghyvreliuz, *a.* (cyvreliuz) Without restraint.

Anghyvreliun, *a.* (cyvreliun) Unconform.

Anghyvreliuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvreliun) Disconformity.

Anghyvreliuniadwy, *a.* (anghyvreliun) Unconformable.

Anghyvreliuniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvreliuniaeth) Without provision.

Anghyvreliuniaw, *v. a.* (anghyvreliun) To disconform.

Anghyvreliuniawl, *a.* (anghyvreliun) Unconforming.

Anghyvreliuniedig, *a.* (anghyvreliun) Disconformed.

Anghyvreliwg, *a.* (cyvreliwg) Without splendour.

Anghyvreliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvreliwrau) (cyvreliwr) Unhappy condition; misery.

Anghyvreliwrw, *a.* (cyvreliwrw) Misery.

Anghyvreliwyz, *s. m.* (cyvreliwyz) Unprosperity.

Anghyvreliwyzaw, *v. a.* (anghyvreliwyz) To render unprosperous.

Anghyvreliwyn, *a.* (cyvreliwyn) Not brought forward.

Anghyvreliwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvreliwyth) Unequal pressure.

Y'nghyvragawd clod y clyw llawer
 Yn anghyvreliwyth gwyth gwaith Nanhyver.

In the mutual contention for fame many will hear in the unequal pressure of the conflict in the action of Nanhyver.
Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Anghyvrelyez, *s. m.* (cyvrelyez) Disagreeableness.

Anghyvrelym, *a.* (cyvrelym) Not quick.

Anghyvrelymder, *s. m.* (anghyvrelym) Slowness.

Anghyvrelymdra, *s. m.* (anghyvrelym) Slowness.

A N G

Anghyvlys, *a.* (cyvlys) Uncourtly; ill-mannered

Handoez ym o'm cerz, nid carz vegys.
 Nid dawn anghyvlawn, nac anghyvlys.

What my song procured me was not similar to the vagabond, it was not an incomplete gift, nor uncourtly. *Llyw. Varz.*

Anghyvlyfawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvlyfawdau) (anghyvlys) Uncourtlinefs.

Anghyvnerth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (cyvnerth) Impotence; infirmity; unsteadiness.

Ae dan gwynaw ei anghyvnerth, a'i anghenoctyd, yn y wez hōno, ev a zaeth hyd y'nghaer y zinas yzoez ei verç ynzi.

And with complaining of his infirmity and trouble in that manner, he arrived at the walls of the city in which his daughter was. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghyvnerthawl, *a.* (anghyvnerth) Incompetent; impotent.

Anghyvnerthedig, *a.* (anghyvnerth) Rendered impotent.

Anghyvnerthi, *s. m.* (anghyvnerth) Impotency.

Neum goreu angeu anghyvnerthi.

Shall I not be overcome with the death of weakness.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Anghyvnerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvnerth) A rendering incompetent.

Anghyvnerthwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvnerth) Inadequateness.

Anghyvnerthu, *v. a.* (anghyvnerth) To enfeeble.

Anghyvnerthwç, *s. m.* (anghyvnerth) An infirm state.

Anghyvnerthwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvnerthwyr) (anghyvnerth—gwr) An incompetent person.

Anghyvnewid, *a.* (cyvnewid) Without mutation.

Anghyvnewidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvnewid) Immutability.

Anghyvnewidiadwy, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutable; unalterable.

Anghyvnewidial, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutative.

Anghyvnewidiaw, *v. a.* (anghyvnewid) To render immutable.

Anghyvnewidiawl, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutable.

Anghyvnewidiedig, *a.* (anghyvnewid) Rendered incommutable.

Anghyvnewidioldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvnewidiawl) Incommutability.

Anghyvnewidiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvnewidwyr) (anghyvnewid—gwr) One not liable to mutation.

Anghyvnewidwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvnewid) Incommutableness.

Anghyvniwer, *a.* (cyvniwer) Without equality of number.

Anghyvniwerawg, *a.* (anghyvniwer) Of unequal number.

Anghyvniwerez, *s. m.* (anghyvniwer) Inequality of numbers.

Anghyvnod, *a.* (cyvnod) Out of the appointed time; without assignation.

Anghyvoçrawg, *a.* (anghyvoçyr) Unparalleled.

Anghyvoçrawl, *a.* (anghyvoçyr) Not parallel.

Anghyvoçredig, *a.* (anghyvoçyr) Tending to be unparallel.

Anghyvoçri, *v. a.* (anghyvoçyr) To render not parallel.

Anghyvoçriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvoçyr) A rendering sides of unequal distance.

Anghyvoçroldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvoçrawl) The state of being not parallel.

Anghyvoçyr, *a.* (cyvoçyr) Not parallel.

Anghyvod, *a.* (cyvod) Without rising.

Anghyvodadwy, *a.* (anghyvod) That cannot be raised.

Anghyvodawl, *a.* (anghyvod) Not rising.

Anghyvodedig, *a.* (anghyvod) Not tending to rise.

Anghyvodedyn,

A N G

Anghyvodedyn, *a.* (anghyvod) Difficult to be lifted up; immoveable. Da anghyvodedyn, immoveable goods.

Anghyvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvod) A being not raised.

Anghyvodlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvodlaeth) A being not unirythm.

Anghyvodli, *v. a.* (cyvodli) To make of unequal rhymes.

Anghyvodlig, *a.* (cyvodlig) Not unirythm.

Anghyvoed, *a.* (cyvoed) Of unequal ages.

Miloz anghyvoed,
Val yr oez erioed,
Pawb a gyrir yr oed,
I'r faith droedvez.

Thousands of unequal ages,
As it has ever been.

All will repair to the appointment,
In the lot of seven feet. D. Zu. Hirazug.

Anghyvoen, *a.* (cyvoen) Not big with lamb.

Anghyvoes, *a.* (cyvoes) Not contemporary.

Anghyvoesawl, *a.* (anghyvoes) Uncontemporary.

Anghyvoesi, *v. a.* (anghyvoes) To be not contemporary.

Anghyvoeth, *a.* (cyvoeth) Without wealth.

Gwnae o varw i vyw,
Ac anghyvoeth yw.

He would bring from death to life though destitute of wealth
is she. Ieuan Tew.

Anghyvoethawg, *a.* (anghyvoeth) Indigent.

Anghyvoethogi, *v. a.* (anghyvoethawg) To render indigent; to bereave of wealth.

Anghyvoethogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvoethawg) Bereavement of wealth.

Anghyvoethogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvoethawg) A being deprived of wealth; indigence.

Anghyvogwyz, *a.* (cyvogwyz) Without a bias.

Anghyvogwyzaw, *v. a.* (anghyvogwyz) To disincine, or take away a bias.

Anghyvogwyzawl, *a.* (anghyvogwyz) Unbiasing.

Anghyvogwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvogwyz) Disinclination.

Anghyvor, *a.* (cyvor) Without an overflow.

Anghyvorzwyn, *s. m.* (cyvorzwyn) Incomprehension.

Anghyvorawg, *a.* (anghyvor) Not overflowing.

Anghyvosodawl, *a.* (cyvosawd) Decomposite.

Anghyvosodedig, *a.* (cyvosawd) Uncomposed.

Anghyvosodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvosawd) Decomposition.

Anghyvraz, *a.* (cyvraz) Not of equal degree.

Anghyvrageawl, *a.* (cyvragawd) Without commixion.

Anghyvraid, *a.* (cyvraid) Incompetent; insufficient.

Anghyvraith, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvreithiau (cyvraith) What is contrary to law; the transgression of the law.

Dwyn peth iwrth anghyvraith i gyvraith.

To bring illegality cognizable to the law, or, to recover a thing stolen. Welsh Laws.

Cov maith anghyvraith aneu.

Awful is the thought of death's rapacity. Pr. Bycan.

Anghyvraith, *a.* (cyvraith) Lawless, or illegal.

Anghyvrn, *a.* (cyvrn) Without proportion.

Anghyvrnadwy, *a.* (anghyvrn) Unproportionable; incommunicable.

Anghyvrnawg, *a.* (anghyvrn) Not having a proportion.

Anghyvrnawl, *a.* (anghyvrn) Incommunicative.

Anghyvrnedig, *a.* (anghyvrn) Disproportioned; uncommunicated.

Anghyvrngar, *a.* (anghyvrn) Incommunicative.

Anghyvrngarwç, *s. m.* (anghyvrngar) Incommunicableness.

A N G

Anghyvraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvrn) Disproportion.

Anghyvrnogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvrnawg) A being without a share.

Anghyvrnogawl, *a.* (anghyvrnawg) Not sharing with; unparticipating.

Anghyvrnogrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvrnawg) Uncommunicativeness.

Anghyvrnoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvrnawl) Want of proportion.

Anghyvrnolrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvrnawl) Want of proportion.

Anghyvrnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyvrnwyr (anghyvrn—gwr) One that doth not share with another.

Anghyvrwd, *a.* (cyvrwd) Inconcurrent.

Anghyvrben, *a.* (cyvrben) Incomplete.

Anghyvrbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvrben) Incompletion.

Anghyvrddan, *s. m.* (cyvrddan) Disagreement.

Ystafell Cynzylan a'm erwân,
Pob awr, gwedi mawr anghyvrddan,
A welais ar dy bentan!

The hall of Cynzylan pierces me through every hour, after
the great disorder I have seen on thy hearth. Llywarc Hen.

Anghyvrddelaid, *a.* (cyvrddelaid) Not beautiful throughout.

Anghyvrddelid, *a.* (cyvrddelid) Unparagoned.

Oes ieuencid anghyvrddelid ei vaeth dybyz
Berw ymzivant baryawg o'r cant nis ryvelyz.

The eye of youth, uncomely will be his nursing, disappearing
like the bubble, hardly a bearded one in a hundred will be a
warrior. Taliesin.

Anghyvrddelidaw, *v. a.* (anghyvrddelid) To deprive of beauty.

Anghyvrdo, *s. m.* (cyvrdo) Incompleteness.

Anghyvrdo, *a.* (cyvrdo) Without perfection.

Anghyvrddwyth, *a.* (cyvrddwyth) Not elastic.

Anghyvrred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvrred) Inconcurrency.

Anghyvrredawl, *a.* (anghyvrred) Inconcurrent.

Anghyvrrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyvrred) A rendering inconvenient.

Anghyvreidiaw, *v. a.* (anghyvraid) To do away a necessity.

Anghyvreidiawl, *a.* (anghyvraid) Unnecessary.

Anghyvreidrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvraid) Unnecessariness.

Anghyvreithgar, *a.* (anghyvraith) Unlitigious.

Anghyvreithgarwç, *s. m.* (anghyvreithgar) Unlitigiousness.

Anghyvreithiawl, *a.* (anghyvraith) Illegal; unlawful.

Anghyvreithioldeb, *s. m.* (anghyvreithiawl) Illegality.

Anghyvreithlawn, *a.* (anghyvraith) Unlawful.

Anghyvreithlondeb, *s. m.* (anghyvreithlawn) Unlawfulness.

Anghyvreithloni, *v. a.* (anghyvreithlawn) To illegitimate; to make null, or of no effect.

O dervyz na allo gorefgyrwr anghyvreithloni y weithred, y
brawdwr a zyly varnu y tir i berçen y weithred.

If a possessor cannot annul the deed, the judge ought to adjudge
the land to the owner of the deed. Welsh Laws.

Anghyvreithlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyvreithlawn) Illegitimativeness.

Anghyvreithus, *a.* (anghyvraith) Unlegalized; unnaturalized.

Tri dyn a zyly davodiawg yn llys droddynt gan y brenin,
gwraig, ac alltud anghyvreithus, a çrug anianawl.

The three persons who are intitled to counsel in court to plead
for them, from the king; a woman, an unnaturalized stranger,
and the naturally hoarse. Welsh Laws.

Anghyvrrenciaw, *v. a.* (cyfrenc) To disarray, or break the ranks.

A N G

Anghyvres, *a.* (cyvres) Disorderly; discordant.

Arzwyreav hael o hwyl aces cyrz,
Nid carz-wawd anghyvres.

I will extol the generous one from the impulse of song, not a
vagabond unconnected praise. *Ll. P. Moç, i. R. ab Owain.*

Anghyvrestrawg, *a.* (anghyvestyr) Irregular.

Anghyvrestrawl, *a.* (anghyvestyr) In disorder.

Anghyvrestriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvestyr) A
disarraying.

Anghyvrestru, *v. a.* (anghyvestyr) To disarray.

Anghyvrestyr, *a.* (cyvestyr) Without regularity.

Anghyvgoll, (cyvgoll) Uncondemned.

Anghyvgolladwy, *a.* (anghyvgoll) Uncondemn-
able.

Anghyvgolledig, *a.* (anghyvgoll) Uncondemned.

Anghyvgolli, *v. a.* (anghyvgoll) To keep from
condemnation.

Anghyvriawg, *a.* (cyvri) Without mutual privilege.

Anghyvriw, *a.* (cyvriw) Without number.

Anghyvriwadwy, *a.* (anghyvriw) Incomputable.

Anghyvriwawl, *a.* (anghyvriw) Of no account; not
esteemed.

Anghyvriwedig, *a.* (anghyvriw) Rendered of no ac-
count.

Anghyvriwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvriw) A being
unnumbered.

Anghyvriwus, *a.* (anghyvriw) Unnumbered.

Anghyvriw, *a.* (cyvriw) Without mystery.

Anghyvriwac, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvriw) Unmyf-
teriousness; publicity.

Anghyvriwacawl, *a.* (anghyvriwac) Unmysterious.

Anghyvriwacu, *v. a.* (anghyvriwac) To divulge a
secret.

Anghyvriw, *a.* (cyvriw) Without pretence.

Anghyvriwawl, *a.* (anghyvriw) Unpretended.

Anghyvrodez, *a.* (anghyvrawd) Without contexture.

Anghyvrodezawl, *a.* (anghyvrodez) Untwisted to-
gether.

Anghyvrodeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvrodez) A
being untwisted together.

Anghyvrodezig, *a.* (anghyvrodez) Untwisted.

Anghyvrodezu, *v. a.* (anghyvrodez) To untwine.

Anghyvroz, *a.* (cyvroz) Without contribution.

Anghyvrozawl, *a.* (anghyvroz) Uncontributive.

Anghyvrvng, *a.* (cyvrvng) Without intervention;
immediate.

Anghyvrvng, *a.* (cyvrvng) Unexpeditious.

Anghyvrvngawl, *v. a.* (anghyvrvng) To render in-
expeditious.

Anghyvrvngawl, *a.* (anghyvrvng) Inexpeditious.

Anghyvrvngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvrvng) In-
direction.

Anghyvrvngiad, *s. m.* (anghyvrvng) Want of di-
rection.

Anghyvrvng, *a.* (cyvrvng) Uncunning.

Anghyvrvngdra, *s. m.* (anghyvrvng) Stupidity.

Anghyvrvng, *a.* (cyvrvng) Inequipollent.

Anghyvrvng, *a.* (anghyvrvng) That cannot in-
tervene.

Anghyvrvng, *a.* (anghyvrvng) Without inter-
vening.

Anghyvrvngawl, *a.* (anghyvrvng) Immediate; un-
intervening.

Anghyvrvngdawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvrvngdodau (an-
ghyvrvng) Unintervention.

Anghyvrvngedig, *a.* (anghyvrvng) Unintervening.

Anghyvrvngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvrvng) Un-
intervention.

Anghyvrvng, *v. a.* (anghyvrvng) To render im-
mediate.

A N G

Anghyvrvngwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvrvngwr (anghyv-
rvng—gwr) One that doth not intervene.

Anghyvrvngyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghyvrvng) One
that doth not intervene.

Anghyvrvngyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvrvng-
yz) The act of making immediate.

Anghyvrvse, *a.* (cyvrvse) Unexcessive.

Anghyvrvw, *a.* (cyvrvw) Uncongenial.

Anghyvun, *a.* (cyvun) Without union.

Anghyvunaw, *v. a.* (anghyvun) To disunite, or dis-
agree.

Anghyvunawl, *a.* (anghyvun) Disagreeing.

Anghyvundawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvundodau (anghyv-
un) Disagreement.

Anghyvundeb, *s. m.* (anghyvun) Difunity.

Anghyvunez, *s. m.* (anghyvun) Disunion.

Anghyvunhyd, *a.* (anghyvun—hyd) Of unequal
lengths.

Anghyvunwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvunwr (anghyvun—
gwr) One that disagrees.

Anghyvurz, *a.* (cyvurz) Unequal in rank; peerless.

Anghyvurw, *a.* (cyvurw) Unequal in height.

Anghyvwez, *a.* (cyvwez) Improper.

Anghyvwerth, *a.* (cyvwerth) Inequivalent.

Anghyvwerthez, *s. m.* (anghyvwerth) Inequivalence.

Anghyvwlc, *a.* (cyvwlc) Disunited; incoherent.

Anghyvwng, *a.* (cyvwng) Without narrowness;
immediate.

Anghyvwrz, *a.* (cyvwrz) Incontiguous.

Anghyvyllce, *s. m.* (anghyvwlce) Incoherency.

Anghyvymdreç, *a.* (cyvymdreç) Without contention.

Anghyvymliw, *a.* (cyvymliw) Without expostulation.

Anghyvymran, *a.* (cyvymran) Indispensive.

Anghyvymraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvymran)
Indispensibility.

Anghyvynadwy, *a.* (anghyvwng) Incompressible.

Anghyvynawl, *a.* (anghyvwng) That cannot be
straitened.

Anghyvynlder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvwng) Free-
dom from difficulty.

Anghyvyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvwng) A be-
ing unstraitened.

Anghyvyngu, *v. a.* (anghyvwng) To unstraiten; to
render easy.

Anghyvys, *a.* (cyvys) Incorrosive; unconsuming.

Anghyvysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvys) Incorro-
siveness.

Anghyvystlys, *a.* (cyvystlys) Without a collateral.

Anghyvystlysawl, *a.* (anghyvystlys) Uncollateral.

Anghyvystlysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyvystlys) A
being uncollateral.

Anghyvystyr, *a.* (cyvystyr) Disagreeing in meaning.

Anghyfeiyb, *a.* (cyfelyb) Dissimilar.

Anghyfeiybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfelyb) A ren-
dering dissimilar.

Anghyfeiybiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfelyb) Dissi-
militude.

Anghyfeiybiaethawl, *a.* (anghyfelyb) Incomparable.

Anghyfeiybrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyfelyb) Dissimilarity.

Anghyfred, *a.* (cyfred) Uncomprehended.

Anghyfred, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyfred) Incomprehension.

Niver 4 vuant yn anghyfred
Ufern, oer gwaredred.

A number were in the infinity of hell, a direful consignment.
Taliesin.

Anghyfredadwy, *a.* (anghyfred) Incomprehensible.

Anghyfredawl, *a.* (anghyfred) Incomprehensive.

Anghyfrededig, *a.* (anghyfred) Excluding.

Anghyfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfred) Incom-
prehension; exclusion.

Anghyfredin,

A N G

Anghyfredin, *a.* (anghyfred) Uncommon; unusual; partial; unjust.
Anghyfredinaw, *v. a.* (anghyfredin) To render uncommon, or partial.
Anghyfredinawl, *a.* (anghyfredin) Unfrequent.
Anghyfredinder, *s. m.* (anghyfredin) Uncommonness.
Anghyfredinez, *s. m.* (anghyfredin) Unfrequency.
Anghyfrediniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfredin) A rendering uncommon.
Anghyfredinoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfredinawl) Uncommonness.
Anghyfredinolrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyfredinawl) Uncommonness.
Anghyfredinrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyfredin) Unfrequency.
Anghyfraw, *a.* (cyfraw) Without motion; immovable. *Da anghyfraw*, immovable goods; fixtures.
Anghyfrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfraw) Want of motion.
Anghyfrôadwy, *a.* (anghyfraw) Immoveable.
Anghyfrôawl, *a.* (anghyfraw) Unmoving.
Anghyfrôedig, *a.* (anghyfraw) Rendering immovable.
Anghyfrôedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrôedig) Immobility.
Anghyhaual, *a.* (cyhaual) Dissimilar, or unlike.
Anghyhoez, *a.* (cyhoez) Not public.
Anghyhoezadwy, *a.* (anghyhoez) That cannot be published.
Anghyhoezawg, *a.* (anghyhoez) Not publishable.
Anghyhoezawl, *a.* (anghyhoez) Unpublished.
Anghyhoezedig, *a.* (anghyhoez) Rendering unpublic, or secret.
Anghyhoeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyhoez) The being unpublished.
Anghyhoezogrwyd, *s. m.* (anghyhoezawg) The state of being unpublished.
Anghyhoezoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyhoezawl) Unpublicity.
Anghyhoezus, *a.* (anghyhoez) Unpublic; private.
Anghyhuzadwy, *a.* (cyhuz) Unaccusable.
Anghyhuzawl, *a.* (cyhuz) Unaccused.
Anghyhuzedig, *a.* (cyhuz) Rendered unaccusable.
Anghyhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhuz) Freedom from accusation.
Anghyhyd, *a.* (cyhyd) Inequable.
Anghyhydez, *s. m.* (anghyhyd) Inequability.
Anghyhyrawg, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmuscular.
Anghyhyrawl, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmusculous.
Anghyhyrez, *s. m.* (cyhyr) Want of muscles.
Anghyl, *a.* (cyl) Without a cycle.
Anghylcaiz, *a.* (anghyl) Uncircular.
Anghylcawg, *a.* (anghyl) Having no circles; unhooped.
Anghylced, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyl) The want of rotundity.
Anghylcedig, *a.* (anghyl) Rendering uncircular.
Anghylcyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyl) What is not a cycle.
Anghylcynawl, *v.* (anghylcyn) Uncircumscribed; Unperiodical.
Anghylcynedig, *a.* (anghylcyn) Rendering unperiodical; or unrevolving.
Anghylcyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghylcyn) A being uncircular.
Anghylcynoldeb, *s. m.* (anghylcynawl) Lack of rotation.
Anghylcynu, *v. a.* (anghylcyn) To render uncircular.
Anghylus, *a.* (cylus) Irreprehensible.
Anghylusrwyd, *s. m.* (anghylus) Irreprehensibility.
Anghymaint, *a.* (cymaint) Not so large.

A N G

Anghymal, *a.* (cymal) Without a joint.
Anghymalawg, *a.* (anghymal) Having no joints; unjointed.
Anghymaledig, *a.* (anghymal) Having no joints.
Anghymalus, *a.* (anghymal) Not jointed; not well jointed.
Ystyr anghymalus ofodiad yr esgyrn.
Take notice of the badly jointed position of the bones
Gr. Wyn.
Anghymath, *a.* (cymath) Dissimilar.
Anghymdeithaiz, *a.* (cymdeithaiz) Unsocial.
Anghymdeithas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymdeithas) Unsocialness.
Anghymdeithafawl, *a.* (anghymdeithas) Unneighbourly.
Anghymdeithafgar, *a.* (anghymdeithas) Unsocial.
Anghymdeithgar, *a.* (cymdeithgar) Unsocial.
Anghymdeithgarwg, *s. m.* (anghymdeithgar) Unsocialness.
Anghymedrawl, *a.* (anghymedyr) Disorderly; immoderate.
Anghymeidrawl, *a.* (cymeidrawl) Unproportioned.
Anghymedrolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymedrawl) Intemperateness; inordinateness.
Anghymedroldeb, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Immoderation.
Anghymedrollder, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Inordinateness.
Anghymedrolez, *s. m.* (anghymedrawl) Disproportion.
Anghymedroli, *v.* (anghymedrawl) To become inordinate.
Anghymedroliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymedrawl) Unequalization.
Anghymedrolwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghymedrolwyr (anghymedrawl—gwr) A disorderly man.
Anghymedredig, *a.* (anghymedyr) Disproportioned.
Anghymedyr, *a.* (cymedyr) Without order.
Anghymeidrolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymeidrawl) A disproportioning.
Anghymeiniauw, *v. a.* (anghymaint) To make unequal.
Anghymeiniauwg, *a.* (anghymaint) Unequal in bulk.
Anghymeradwy, *a.* (cymer) Unacceptable.
Anghymeradwyaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymeradwy) Unacceptableness.
Anghymeradwyaw, *v. a.* (anghymeradwy) To render unacceptable.
Anghymeradwyawl, *a.* (anghymeradwy) That is unacceptable.
Anghymeradwywr, *s. m.—pl.* anghymeradwywyr (anghymeradwy—gwr) One that renders unacceptable.
Anghymerawl, *a.* (cymer) Unacceptable.
Anghymeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymer) Inacceptation.
Anghymeriadawl, *a.* (anghymeriad) Being unacceptable.
Anghymeriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymer) Unacceptableness.
Anghymes, *a.* (cymes) Without mediocrity; excessive.
Un yn Arvon yn arwar traçwres,
Ac arall mynawg yn mynwes—mawr-vor
Yn mawr-vâr anghymes.
One in Arvon, quenching the fire of ambition, and another, a mild chief, in the bottom of the main ocean in great trouble immense.
Ll. P. Moç, i H. M. ab Owain.
Anghymefawl, *a.* (anghymes) Inordinate.
Anghymefur, *a.* (cymefur) Without proportion.
Anghymefuradwy, *a.* (anghymefur) Incommensurable.
Anghymefuradwyaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymefuradwy) Incommensurability.
Anghymefuradwyaw,

A N G

Anghymesuradwyaw, *v. a.* (anghymesuradwy) To render incommensurable.
 Anghymesuradwyawl, *a.* (anghymesuradwy) That is incommensurable.
 Anghymesuraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymesur) Disproportion.
 Anghymesuraw, *v. a.* (anghymesur) To disproportionate.
 Anghymesurawl, *a.* (anghymesur) Incongruous.
 Anghymesuredig, *a.* (anghymesur) Rendered unproportionable.
 Anghymesuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymesur) A disproportioning.
 Anghymesurolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymesurawl) Incongruity.
 Anghymesuroldeb, *s. m.* (anghymesurawl) Incoherence.
 Anghymesurrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymesur) Unproportionableness.
 Anghymhar, *a.* (cymhar) Without a fellow; eccentric.
 Anghymharawl, *a.* (anghymhar) Incomparable.
 Anghymharedig, *a.* (anghymhar) Rendering uneven, or odd.
 Anghymhariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhar) A being without comparison.
 Anghymhariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhar) Want of comparison; disparity.
 Anghymharu, *v. a.* (anghymhar) To unpair.
 Anghymhell, *a.* (cymhell) Without compulsion.
 Anghymhellawl, *a.* (cymhell) Uncompulsive.
 Anghymhelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymhell) Incompulsion.
 Anghymhelri, *a.* (cymhelri) Without contention.
 Anghymhen, *a.* (cymhen) Not neat; inelegant.

Anghymhen pob fol.

Inelegant is every silly one.

Adage.

Anghymhendawd, *s. m.* (anghymhen) Inelegancy; indiscretion.

El gamwez, a'i anghymhendawd ei hun.

His own iniquity and indiscretion. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghymheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhen) A rendering inelegant.
 Anghymhenrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymhen) Inelegancy.
 Anghymhenus, *a.* (anghymhen) Inelegant.
 Anghymherthynas, *a.* (cymherthynas) Without mutual connection.
 Anghymhleth, *v.* (cymhleth) Uncomplicated.
 Anghymhlith, *a.* (cymhlith) Unintermixed.
 Anghymhlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhlith) A being unintermixed.
 Anghymhlyg, *a.* (cymhlyg) Uncomplicated.
 Anghymhlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhlyg) A being uncomplicated.
 Anghymhorth, *a.* (cymhorth) Without aid.
 Anghymhorthadwy, *a.* (anghymhorth) That cannot be contributed.
 Anghymhorthawl, *a.* (anghymhorth) Uncontributory.
 Anghymhorthedig, *a.* (anghymhorth) Rendering unsustainable.
 Anghymhorthi, *v. a.* (anghymhorth) To deprive of succour.
 Anghymhorthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhorth) A being without contribution.
 Anghymhorthus, *a.* (anghymhorth) Uncontributory.
 Anghymhwyll, *a.* (cymhwyll) Without rationality.
 Anghymhwyllaw, *v. a.* (anghymhwyll) To render irrational.
 Anghymhwyllawg, *a.* (anghymhwyll) Irrational.
 Anghymhwylledig, *a.* (anghymhwyll) Rendering irrational.

A N G

Anghymhwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhwyll) Want of ratiocination.
 Anghymhwylliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhwyll) Irrationality.
 Anghymhwyllus, *a.* (anghymhwyll) Irrational.
 Anghymhwys, *a.* (cymhwys) Unqualified; improper.
 Anghymhwysaw, *v. a.* (anghymhwys) To disqualify; to render improper.
 Anghymhwysder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhwys) Unfitness; impropriety.
 Anghymhwysedig, *a.* (anghymhwys) Rendered unfit. Disqualification; disaccommodation.
 Anghymhwysfaw, *s. m.* (anghymhwys) Impropriety.
 Anghymhwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhwys)
 Anghymig, *a.* (cymig) Unmalicious.
 Anghymmud, *a.* (cymmud) Without conflict.
 Anghymmud, *a.* (cymmud) Without agreement.
 Anghymmudadwy, *a.* (anghymmud) Implacable.
 Anghymmudawl, *a.* (anghymmud) Disagreeing; unaccommodating.
 Anghymmudedig, *a.* (anghymmud) Unaccommodating.
 Anghymmudi, *v. a.* (anghymmud) To cause a disagreement.
 Anghymmudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmud) A disagreeing.
 Anghymmudlawn, *a.* (anghymmud) Irrascible.
 Anghymmudlondeb, *s. m.* (anghymmudlawn) Irreconciliation; implacableness.
 Anghymmudlonez, *s. m.* (anghymmudlawn) Irrascibility.
 Anghymmudlonrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymmudlawn) Implacableness.
 Anghymmudlonwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmudlonwr) (anghymmudlawn—gwr) An implacable person.
 Anghymmudoldeb, *s. m.* (anghymmudawl) Unamicableness.
 Anghymmudolrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymmudawl) Implacableness.
 Anghymmmon, *a.* (cymmmon) Unstable, or infirm.
 Anghymmonez, *s. m.* (anghymmmon) A being not of equal foundation; instability.
 Anghymmmoni, *v. a.* (anghymmmon) To render unpermanent.
 Anghymmmoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmmon) A rendering unstable.
 Anghymmraint, *a.* (cymmraint) Not having equal privilege.
 Anghymmreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmraint) A rendering unprivileged, or of unequal privilege.
 Anghymmreinniaw, *v. a.* (anghymmraint) To deprive of privilege.
 Anghymmreinniawl, *a.* (anghymmraint) Not of an equal privilege.
 Anghymmri, *a.* (cymmri) Not of equal esteem, or honour.
 Anghymmriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmri) A rendering of less esteem.
 Anghymmriaw, *v. a.* (anghymmri) To render of less esteem.
 Anghymmriawl, *a.* (anghymmri) Of less esteem.
 Anghymmrodez, *s. m.* (cymmrodez) Irreconciliation.
 Anghymmrodezawl, *a.* (anghymmrodez) Irreconcilable.
 Anghymmrodezedig, *a.* (anghymmrodez) Rendering irreconcilable.
 Anghymmrodeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmrodez) A being without reconciliation.
 Anghymmwynas, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmwynas) Unkindness.

Anghymmwynasawl,

A N G

Anghymmwynafawl, *a.* (anghymmwynas) Disobliging; unaccommodating.
 Anghymmwynafgar, *a.* (anghymmwynas) Unobliging.
 Anghymmwynafgarwç, *s. m.* (anghymmwynafgar) Lack of mutual obligation.
 Anghymmydawg, *a.* (cymmydawg) Without a neighbour.
 Anghymmydogaiz, *a.* (anghymmydawg) Unneighbourly.
 Anghymmydogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmydawg) A being without a neighbourhood.
 Anghymmydogawl, *a.* (anghymmydawg) Unneighbourly.
 Anghymmyn, *a.* (cymmyn) Intestate.
 Anghymmynawl, *a.* (anghymmyn) Intestate.
 Anghymmynedig, *a.* (anghymmyn) Rendered intestate.
 Anghymmyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmyn) A being intestate.
 Anghymmÿraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmÿraeth) A being without esteem, or repute.
 Anghymmyrez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmÿrez) Unacceptableness.
 Anghymmyrezawl, *a.* (anghymmyrez) Undignified.
 Anghymmyreziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmyrez) Inestimation.
 Anghymmyrezus, *a.* (anghymmyrez) Unassuming; undignified.
 Anghymmyrezusfrwyz, *s. m.* (anghymmyrezus) Inestimation.
 Anghymmysg, *a.* (cymmysg) Unmixed; unmingled.
 Anghymmysgadwy, *a.* (anghymmysg) Uncommixturable.
 Anghymmysgawl, *a.* (anghymmysg) Unmingled.
 Anghymmysgedig, *a.* (anghymmysg) Rendering unmixed; uncommixed.
 Anghymmysggez, *s. m.* (anghymmysg) A being unmixed.
 Anghymmysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghymmysg) A being unmixed.
 Anghymwl, *a.* (cymwl) Cloudless; unclouded.
 Anghymylawg, *a.* (anghymwl) Unclouded.
 Anghyndyn, *a.* (cyndyn) Inobstinate.
 Anghyndyniawg, *a.* (anghyndyn) Inobstinate.
 Anghyndyniawl, *a.* (anghyndyn) Not stubborn.
 Anghyndynrwyz, *s. m.* (anghyndyn) Inobstinateness.
 Anghynzryç, *a.* (cynzryç) Without an object, or example.
 Anghynzryçawl, *a.* (anghynzryç) Unrepresented; not present.
 Anghynzryçedig, *a.* (anghynzryç) Without an object.
 Anghynzryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynzryç) A being without representation.
 Anghynzryçoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynzryçawl) A being unrepresented.
 Anghynzrygawl, *a.* (cynzrwg) Inoffensive.
 Anghynzrygez, *s. m.* (cynzrwg) Inoffensiveness; harmlessness.
 Anghynzyl, *a.* (cynzyl) Unpersuasive.
 Anghynzylez, *s. m.* (anghynzyl) A being without persuasion.
 Anghynvigen, *a.* (cynvigen) Without envy.
 Anghynvigenawl, *a.* (anghynvigen) Unenvied.
 Anghynvigenus, *a.* (anghynvigen) Unenvious.
 Anghynenid, *a.* (cynenid) Ungeneal.
 Anghynhebyg, *a.* (cynhebyg) Dissimilar.
 Anghynhebyggaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynhebyg) Dissimilitude.
 Anghynhebygawl, *a.* (anghynhebyg) Dissimilar.

A N G

Anghynhes, *a.* (cynhes) Not warm; uncomfortable; unpleasing.
 Anghynhes pob oer.
 Every cold is uncomfortable. *Adage.*
 Anghynhefawl, *a.* (anghynhes) Uncheering.
 Anghynhefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynhes) A rendering uncheerful.
 Anghynhefrwyz, *s. m.* (anghynhes) Uncheerfulness.
 Anghynhesu, *v. a.* (anghynhes) To render cold; to make uncheerful.
 Anghynhwrw, *a.* (cynhwrw) Without tumult.
 Anghynhyrvawl, *a.* (anghynhwrw) Undisturbing.
 Anghynhyrvedig, *v.* (anghynhwrw) Undisturbing.
 Anghynhyrviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynhwrw) A being undisturbed.
 Anghynhyrvoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynhyrvawl) Immobility.
 Anghynnar, *a.* (cynnar) Not early; unforward.
 Anghynnarez, *s. m.* (anghynnar) Unforwardness.
 Anghynnarwç, *s. m.* (anghynnar) Unforwardness.
 Anghynnezvadwy, *a.* (anghynnezyv) Unqualifiable.
 Anghynnezvawl, *a.* (anghynnezyv) Rendered unqualified.
 Anghynnezviad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (anghynnezyv) Disqualification.
 Anghynnezyv, *a.* (cynnezyv) Without quality.
 Anghynnevawd, *s. f.—pl.* anghynnevodau (cynnevawd) Uncustomariness.
 Anghynnevodedig, *a.* (anghynnevawd) Rendered uncustomary.
 Anghynnevodig, *a.* (anghynnevawd) Uncustomary; obsolete.
 Anghynnevin, *a.* (cynnevin) Unusual; uncommon.
 Anghynnevinaw, *v. a.* (anghynnevin) To disuse.
 Anghynnevinawl, *a.* (anghynnevin) Unaccustomed.
 Anghynnevindra, *s. m.* (anghynnevin) A being unused to.
 Anghynnevinedig, *a.* (anghynnevin) Rendered unusual.
 Anghynneviniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnevin) A rendering unusual.
 Anghynnen, *a.* (cynnen) Without strife.
 Anghynnenawl, *a.* (anghynnen) Uncontending.
 Anghynneniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnen) A rendering uncontentious.
 Anghynnenllyd, *a.* (anghynnen) Uncontentious.
 Anghynnenwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghynnenwyr (anghynnen—gwr) An uncontentious man.
 Anghynniv, *a.* (cynniv) Without trouble.
 Anghynniver, *a.* (cynniver) Without equality of number.
 Anghynniverawg, *a.* (anghynniver) Of unequal number.
 Anghynniverawl, *a.* (anghynniver) Of unequal number.
 Anghynniverwç, *s. m.* (anghynniver) Disparity of numbers.
 Anghynnil, *a.* (cynnil) Unfrugal; inaccurate.
 Anghynnilaw, *v.* (anghynnil) To become unfrugal.
 Anghynnildeb, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality; wastefulness; inaccuracy.
 Anghynnilwç, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality.
 Anghynnired, *a.* (cynnired) Without resort.
 Anghynniwair, *a.* (cynniwair) Without hovering, or going about.
 Anghynniweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynniwair) A being without frequenting.
 Anghynniweiriaw, *v. a.* (anghynniwair) To unfrequent.
 Anghynniweiriawl, *a.* (anghynniwair) Unfrequentative.
 Anghynnorthwy,

A N G

- Anghynnor hwy, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Without assistance; unsupported.
 Anghynnorthwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnorthwy) Want of Assistance.
 Anghynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (anghynnorthwy) To render unassisting.
 Anghynnorthwyawl, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Unassisting.
 Anghynnorthwyedig, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Rendering without support.
 Anghynnryç, *a.* (cynnryç) Without presence.
 Anghynnryçawl, *a.* (anghynnryç) Not present; unrepresented.
 Anghynnryçedig, *a.* (anghynnryç) Unrepresenting.
 Anghynnryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnryç) Want of representation.
 Anghynnryçoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynnryçawl) A being unrepresented.
 Anghynnryçoli, *v. a.* (anghynnryçawl) To deprive of representation.
 Anghynnnull, *a.* (cynnull) Uncollective.

Arw anghynnnull anghymman dull anghyfogged,
 Tra ciwed vawr treiglysyd.

A weapon *uncollective* and unstationary, in a manner unavoidable, towards the mighty host it was turned. *Aneurin.*

- Anghynnulledig, *a.* (anghynnnull) Uncollective.
 Anghynnnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnnull) A being uncollected.
 Anghynnwynawl, *a.* (cynnwynawl) Uncharacteristic.
 Anghynnwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynnwys) Incontinence.
 Anghynnwys, *a.* (cynnwys) Incontinent; incompact.

Balç-gryg barabyl bolç-glez drud,
 Bâr dwys anghynnwys y'ngbad.

Dignified his hoarse voice, with a fierce notched sword spreading heavy wrath unrestrained in battle. *Fr. Bycan, i R. Gryg.*

- Anghynnwyfadwy, *a.* (anghynnwys) Incomprehensible; not to be contained; not to be harboured.
 Anghynnwyfaw, *v. a.* (anghynnwys) To render incontinent; to become incontinent.
 Anghynnwyfawl, *a.* (anghynnwys) Not containing; not harboured; incontinent.
 Anghynnwyfedig, *a.* (anghynnwys) Rendering incontinent.
 Anghynnwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnwys) Incontinency.
 Anghynnryç, *a.* (cynnryç) Without increase.
 Anghynnryçawl, *a.* (anghynnryç) Unproductive.
 Anghynnryçedig, *a.* (anghynnryç) Rendered unproductive.
 Anghynnryçoldeb, *s. m.* (anghynnryçawl) Unproductiveness.
 Anghynnryçgaeth, *a.* (cynnryçgaeth) Without portion, or endowment.
 Anghynnryçgaethawl, *a.* (anghynnryçgaeth) Unendowed.
 Anghynnryçgaethedig, *a.* (anghynnryçgaeth) Being without endowment.
 Anghynnryçgaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynnryçgaeth) A being unendowed.
 Anghyngel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyngel) A monster.
 Anghyngchain, *a.* (cyngchain) Without embellishment.

Llywelyn, terwyn torv anghyngchain,
 Biau'r gwyr a'u goreu bacau byçain.

The fierce *unseemly* host Llywelyn has the men that will vanquish them, with their small hooks. *Lt. P. Mof.*

- Anghyngchan, *a.* (cyngchan) Without consonance.
 Anghyngchanez, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghyngchan) Inconsonancy.

A N G

- Anghyngchanezawl, *a.* (anghyngchanez) Unharmonious.
 Anghyngchaneziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngchanez) A being without consonancy.
 Anghyngchaws, *a.* (cyngchaws) Without cause, or dispute.
 Anghyngchawfaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngchaws) A being without dispute.
 Anghyngchlo, *a.* (cyngchlo) Without conclusion.
 Y cyfeiniad anghyngchlo â vo yn colli, rhaid eu bwrw rhwng y rhag-zarn a'r ol-zarn.
 The *unconnected* consonants that lose their sound must be thrown in between the first and last pause. *Gr. Robert.*
 Anghyngchlôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngchlo) Inconclusiveness.
 Anghyngchlôawl, *a.* (anghyngchlo) Inconclusive.
 Anghyngchor, *a.* (cyngchor) Without counsel.
 Anghyngchorawl, *a.* (anghyngchor) Dehortatory.
 Anghyngchorvynnus, *a.* (anghyngchorvynt) Uncontentious.
 Anghyngchorvynt, *a.* (cyngchorvynt) Without contention.
 Anghyngchoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngchor) Dehortation.
 Anghyngchori, *v. a.* (anghyngchor) To dehort.
 Anghyngchorus, *a.* (anghyngchor) Inconsiderate.

A çerzed anghyngchorus vu hwn.

And this was an *inconsiderate* journey. *H. Geraint.*

- Anghyngchrair, *a.* (cyngchrair) Without conjunction; without oath, or covenant.
 Anghyngchreiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngchrair) A being without covenant.
 Anghynglyn, *a.* (cynglyn) Without conjunction.
 Anghynglyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghynglyn) Disjunction.
 Anghyngrezyv, *a.* (cyngrezyv) Without principle, or effect.
 Anghyngres, *a.* (cyngres) Not participating in, or not blended together.

Ambi barnodyz o anghyngres diau,
 Dyfogan fywedyzlon y'ngwlad y colledigion
 Dyfogan derwyzon tra mor, tra Brython.

May I be a judge, of days the *not sharing in*; of what the astrologers prognosticate in the region of the condemned ones, and what the Druids prognosticate from beyond the sea, from beyond the northern Britons. *Taliesin.*

- Anghyngwafg, *a.* (cyngwafg) Without compression.
 Anghyngwafgadwy, *a.* (anghyngwafg) Incompressible.
 Anghyngwafgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngwafg) Incompression.
 Anghyngwez, *a.* (cyngwez) Contradictious.
 Anghyngwezawl, *a.* (anghyngwez) Incongruous, contradictory.
 Anghyngwezedig, *a.* (anghyngwez) Rendered incongruous.
 Anghyngweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngwez) Disagreement; incongruity.
 Anghyngwezoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyngwezawl) Incongruity.
 Anghyngwezus, *a.* (anghyngwez) Incongruous.
 Anghyngyd, *a.* (cyngyd) Without delay.
 Anghyngydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyngyd) Indilativeness.
 Anghyngydiawl, *a.* (anghyngyd) Unprocrastinated.
 Anghyrbwyll, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Without a hint.
 Anghyrbwylledig, *a.* (anghyrbwyll) Unmentioned.
 Anghyrbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyrbwyll) A being without intimation.
 Anghyrç, *a.* (cyrc) Without approach.
 Anghyrçadwy, *a.* (anghyrç) Unapproachable.
 Anghyrçedig,

A N G

Anghyrchedig, *a.* (anghyrç) Unapproachable.

Anghyrçiawl, *a.* (anghyrç) Unrecurring.

Hir a thozald, e vyz ynzo bedwar braig anghyrçiawl, cyvodlig o zeg filled bob un.

The long confluency has in it four verses, *unrecurrent*, and unirhythm, of ten syllables each. *Gr. Robert*

Anghyrhaez, *a.* (cyrhaez) Out of reach.

Anghyrhaezadwy, *a.* (anghyrhaez) Unattainable.

Anghyrhaezawl, *a.* (anghyrhaez) Unattained.

Anghyrhaezedig, *a.* (anghyrhaez) Unattained.

Anghyrhaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyrhaez) Non-attainment.

Anghyrrith, *a.* (cyrith) Unsparing; not niggardly.

Anghyrrithrwy, *s. m.* (anghyrrith) Unsparingness.

Anghysain, *a.* (cysain) Dissonant.

Anghysbell, *a.* (cysbell) Not adjoining; remote; distant; out of the way.

Anghysdadladwy, *a.* (anghydadyl) Incomparable.

Anghysdadlawl, *a.* (anghydadyl) Uncompared.

Anghysdadledig, *a.* (anghydadyl) Unequalled.

Anghysdadlez, *s. m.* (anghydadyl) Disproportion.

Anghysdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghydadyl) A disproportioning.

Anghysdadlirwy, *s. m.* (anghydadyl) Disproportion.

Anghysdadliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cysdadyl) Want of comparison; inequality.

Anghysdadyl, *a.* (cysdadyl) Not equalto; not so good.

Anghysdal, *a.* (cysdal) Not so valuable; inferior in quality.

Anghysevin, *a.* (cysevin) Unprimitive.

Anghysevinawl, *a.* (anghysevin) Unprimary.

Anghysevinder, *s. m.* (anghysevin) Unprimeveality.

Anghyseiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfain) Dissonancy.

Anghyseiniaw, *v. a.* (anghyfain) To render dissonant.

Anghyseiniawl, *a.* (anghyfain) Unconsonant.

Anghysgawd, *a.* (cysgawd) Without a shelter; without shadow.

Anghysgodaiz, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltering.

Anghysgodawl, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltered; unshaded.

Anghysgodedig, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltered.

Anghysgodi, *v. a.* (anghysgawd) To unshelter.

Anghysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghysgawd) A being unsheltered.

Anghysgodig, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltering.

Anghysgog, *a.* (cy—ysgog) Motionless.

Anghysgogawl, *a.* (anghysgog) Immoveable.

Anghysgoged, *a.* (anghysgog) Not to be shaken, or moved.

Byzin anghysgoged yt vyz cād.

Immoveable legion, thou wilt have a battle. *Aneurin.*

Anghysgogedig, *a.* (anghysgog) Unmoveable.

Anghysgogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghysgog) Immobility.

Anghysni, *a.* (cysni) That is not drowsy; not sleepy.

Anghysellt, *a.* (cysellt) Inopportune.

Anghyson, *a.* (cyson) Discordant; inharmonious.

Anghysonawl, *a.* (anghyson) Dissonant.

Anghysondeb, *s. m.* (anghyson) Disagreement.

Anghysoni, *v. a.* (anghyson) To discord; to disagree.

Anghysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyson) A rendering dissonant.

Anghysoniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyson) Dissonancy.

Anghysteg, *a.* (cysteg) Unafflicted, or untroubled.

Anghystig, *a.* (cystig) Without cruelty.

Anghystlwn, *a.* (cystlwn) Without affinity or alliance.

Anghystlynaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyftlwn) A being without alliance.

A N G

Anghystlynawl, *a.* (anghyftlwn) Unallied.

Anghystlynez, *s. m.* (anghyftlwn) A being without affinity.

Anghystlynoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyftlwn) Want of alliance.

Anghystuz, *a.* (cystuz) Without grief, or trouble.

Anghystuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyftuz) A being untortured.

Anghystuziaw, *v.* (anghyftuz) To refrain from grief.

Anghystuziawl, *a.* (anghyftuz) Untormenting.

Anghystwy, *a.* (cystwy) Without chastisement.

Anghystwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyftwy) A being without chastisement.

Anghystwyawl, *a.* (anghyftwy) Unchastised.

Anghystwyedig, *a.* (anghyftwy) Unchastised.

Anghysur, *a.* (cysur) Discomfort; comfortless.

Anghysuradwy, *a.* (anghyfur) Inconsolable.

Anghysuraw, *v. a.* (anghyfur) To deprive of comfort.

Anghysurawl, *a.* (anghyfur) Disconsolate.

Anghysuredig, *a.* (anghyfur) Discomforted; disconsolate.

Anghysuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfur) A discomforting.

Anghysuroledeb, *s. m.* (anghyfurawl) Disconsolation.

Anghysurus, *a.* (anghyfur) Disconsolate.

Anghyswllt, *a.* (cyswllt) Without a junction.

Anghysylltadwy, *a.* (anghyfwllt) Not to be joined.

Anghysylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfwllt) Disjunction.

Anghysylltiaw, *v. a.* (anghyfwllt) To disjoin.

Anghysylltiawl, *a.* (anghyfwllt) Disjunctive.

Anghysylltiedig, *a.* (anghyfwllt) Disjoined.

Anghysylltu, *v. a.* (anghyfwllt) To disjoin.

Anghysylltwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghysylltwyr (anghyfwllt—gwr) A disjoiner, or one that divideth.

Anghyttal, *a.* (cyttal) Without contribution.

Anghyttalgar, *a.* (anghyttal) Incoherent.

Anghyttalgarwç, *s. m.* (anghyttalgar) Incompatibility; disproportionality.

Anghyttervyn, *a.* (cyttervyn) Without being adjoining.

Anghyttervynawl, *a.* (anghyttervyn) Incontiguous.

Anghyttton, *v.* (cyttton) Without concord.

Anghytttonawl, *a.* (anghyttton) Inharmonious.

Anghytttonez, *s. m.* (anghyttton) Inharmoniousness.

Anghytttoni, *v. a.* (anghyttton) To discord.

Anghytttras, *a.* (cytttras) Without consanguinity.

Anghytttrasawl, *a.* (anghytttras) Not having affinity.

Anghyttrev, *a.* (cyttrev) Without a neighbourhood.

Anghyttrevad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyttrev) Incivism.

Anghyttrevawg, *a.* (anghyttrev) Unneighbourly.

Anghyttrevedig, *a.* (anghyttrev) Undomiciliated.

Anghyttreviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyttrev) The act of undomiciliating.

Anghyttreviadu, *v. a.* (anghyttrev) To undomiciliate.

Anghytttrig, *a.* (cytttrig) Without a neighbour.

Anghytttrigiawl, *a.* (anghytttrig) Unneighbourly.

Anghytttrigiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghytttrigiannau (anghytttrig) Unneighbourliness.

Anghytttro, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyttro) Inconversion.

Anghytttuez, *a.* (cyttuez) Without convergency.

Anghytttuezawl, *a.* (anghytttuez) Unconvergent.

Anghytttueziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghytttuez) A rendering unconvergent.

Anghytttuezu, *v. a.* (anghytttuez) To unconverge.

Anghytttun, *a.* (cyttun) Disagreeing.

Anghytttunaw, *v. a.* (anghytttun) To disagree.

Anghytttunawl, *a.* (anghytttun) Disagreeing.

Anghytttundeb, *s. m.* (anghytttun) Disagreement.

K

Anghyttunedig,

A N G

Anghyttunedig, *a.* (anghyttun) Disagreeing.
 Anghyttunoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyttunawl) Disagreement.
 Anghyitty, *a.* (cytty) Not joined to another house.
 Anghyittyn, *a.* (cyttyn) Without concurrence.
 Anghyittynawl, *a.* (anghyttyn) Inconcurrent.
 Anghyittyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyttyn) Incon-
 currence.
 Anghyitynu, *v. a.* (anghyttyn) To disagree.
 Anghyittyun, *a.* (cyttyun) Without unity.
 Anghyittyunaw, *a. a.* (anghyittyun) To disunite.
 Anghyittyunawl, *a.* (anghytryun) Unanimous.
 Anghythrüz, *a.* (cythrüz) Without perturbation.
 Anghythrüzawl, *a.* (anghythrüz) Unperturbed.
 Anghythrüziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghythrüz) A
 being undisturbed.
 Anghythrüzus, *a.* (anghythrüz) Unperturbating.
 Anghywair, *a.* (cywair) Discordant; inaccurate.
 Anghywas, *a.* (cywas) That is not a friend.
 Dy arwau anghywas galon,
 Galovywz rwy dywnas.
 The weapons of death, unfriendly to the foe too well accu-
 tomed to be skilful in the war. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*
 Anghyweirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywair) Inaccuracy.
 Anghyweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywair) A ren-
 dering discordant.
 Anghyweiriaw, *v. a.* (anghywair) To render dis-
 cordant, or inaccurate.
 Anghyweiriawl, *a.* (anghywair) Discordant.
 Anghyweiriedig, *a.* (anghywair) Rendering dis-
 cordant.
 Anghyweithas, *a.* (cyweithas) Untoward.
 Y gweision byzwç zarostyngedig—nid yn unig i'r rhai da a
 gyweithas, eithyr i'r rhai anghyweithas hevyd.
 Servants be ye obedient—not only to the good and kind, but to
 the untoward likewise. *i Peter ii. xviii.*
 Anghyweithasawl, *a.* (anghyweithas) Unaccommo-
 dating.
 Anghyweithasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyweithas)
 Incivism.
 Anghyweithasrwywz, *s. m.* (anghyweithas) Incivility;
 inaccommodation.
 Anghyweithasu, *v. a.* (anghyweithas) To demean
 untowardly.
 Anghywerth, *a.* (cywerth) Without equivalence.
 Anghywerthawl, *a.* (anghywerth) Inequivalent.
 Anghywerthedig, *a.* (anghywerth) Unequivalent in
 value.
 Anghywerthez, *s. m.* (anghywerth) Inequivalence.
 Anghywerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywerth) A
 rendering unequivalent.
 Anghywerthyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghywerth)
 What is unequivalent.
 Anghywerthyzawl, *a.* (anghywerthyz) That doth
 not make an equivalent.
 Anghywerthyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywerthyz)
 Inestimation.
 Anghywilyz, *a.* (cywilyz) Shameless.
 Anghywilyzdra, *s. m.* (anghywilyz) Impudence.
 Anghywilyzgar, *a.* (anghywilyz) Undisgraceful.
 Anghywilyzgarwç, *s. m.* (anghywilyzgar) Undis-
 gracefulness.
 Anghywilyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywilyz) A
 rendering shameless.
 Anghywilyziaw, *v. a.* (anghywilyz) To render
 shameless.
 Anghywilyzus, *a.* (anghywilyz) Unshameful.
 Anghywilyzusrwywz, *s. m.* (anghywilyzus) Un-
 shamefulness.
 Anghywir, *a.* (cywir) Unjust; dishonest; faithless.
 Anghywiraw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To become unjust.
 Anghywirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywir) Dishonesty.

A N G

Anghywirez, *s. m.* (anghywir) Unjustness.
 Anghywiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywir) A ren-
 dering unjust.
 Anghywiriaw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To render unjust.
 Anghywiriawl, *a.* (anghywir) Tending to be unjust,
 or inequitable.
 Anghywlad, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cywlad) One not pre-
 sent in a country; an absentee.
 Ac eisoes cyd boed mâç eve, ni zylyir pallu tra bo dim o'r a
 dalo, nac a ziveicir y mâç o hono. Ac yna y gelwir ev yn zi-
 zym; ac y gelwir y mâç dros zizym, yn gywlad, ac yn an-
 ghywlad.
 And at the same time that he is a surety, there ought to be no
 failure whilst he is worth any thing, nor is the surety to be
 cleared therefrom. Then he is called utterly deprived; and the
 surety for nothing is called a citizen and no citizen.
Welsh Laws.
 Anghywlad, *a.* (cywlad) Not compatriot, not pre-
 sent in a country; uncivitate.
 Anghywladawl, *a.* (anghywlad) Expatriate.
 Anghywladedig, *a.* (anghywlad) Expatriated.
 Anghywleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghywiad) An
 expatriot.
 Anghywraint, *a.* (cywraint) Unskilful; inaccurate.
 Llygad cywraint yn mhen anghywraint.
 A skilful eye in the head of the unskilful. *Adage.*
 Anghywreindeb, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Inaccuracy.
 Anghywreiniawl, *a.* (anghywraint) Unskilled.
 Anghywreirwywz, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Unskilful-
 ness.
 Anghywrys, *a.* (cywrys) Uncontentious.
 Anghywrysez, *s. m.* (anghywrys) Uncontentious-
 ness.
 Anglawz, *s. m.—pl.* angloziau (llawz) A cemetery.
 Yn llwrw llwyth elvyrz dovyz a'n dyd
 Yn llawr llwedd cawz anglawz anghlyd.
 Down under the load of earth the renovator will place us: in
 the ground where all the sons of the grave shall meet, the chill
 roomy cemetery. *Ll. P. Moç.*
 Anglaz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ang—llaz) A burial.
 Anglas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ang—llas) A sword.
 Angnawd, *a.* (gnawd) Unusual; unaccustomed.
 Angorwlad, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (gorwlad) A central, or
 inland country.
 Rheged difrydiad,
 Clod ior angorwlad.
 The defence of Rheged, is the praise of the chief of the inland
 country. *Taliesin. i Urien.*
 Angraz, *a.* (graz) Ungraduate; without a degree.
 Angrazawl, *a.* (angraz) Ungraduated.
 Angraid, *a.* (graid) Without heat; unscorched.
 Angraiſt, *s. f.—pl.* angreiftiau (graiſt) Correction;
 reproof; example.
 Gan ved iai angraiſt y Ninivaid pegadurus, a Rahab y buttain,
 a Davyz odinebus, ni allav anobeithiaw.
 Since we have the example of the sinful people of Nineveh,
 and Rahab the harlot, and David the adulterer, I cannot despair.
Ll. G. Hergeſt.
 Angrawn, *a.* (grawn) Without grain.
 Angrezawl, *a.* (angrezyw) Unqualified; ungifted.
 Angrezvedig, *a.* (angrezyv) Disqualified.
 Angrezviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angrezyv) Disqualifi-
 cation.
 Angrezvu, *v. a.* (angrezyv) To divest of nature, or
 quality.
 Angrezyv, *a.* (grezyv) Without principle, or quality.
 Angreidiawl, *a.* (angraid) Unscorching.
 Angryd, *a.* (gryd) With trembling.
 Angrydiawl, *a.* (angryd) Trembling, or shivering.
 Angrym, *a.* (grym) With vigour; with strength.
 Angrymus, *a.* (angrym) Very vigorous.
 Angrymufder, *s. m.* (angrym) Vigorousness.
 Angwar, *a.* (gwar) Very tame; docile.
 Angwardeb, *s. m.* (angwar) Gentleness; docility.
 Angwarez,

A N H

Angwarez, *s. m.* (angwar) Gentleness, tameness.

Angwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Disgraceful; reproachful.

Nag esgar yn annhrwydyl â mi,
O angwarth i'r gynadyl

Do not separate uncheerfully from me, *reproachful* to the meeting.

Angwarthez, *s. m.* (angwarth) Shamefulness.

Angwarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angwarth) A rendering shameful.

Angwarthus, *a.* (angwarth) Disgraceful.

Angwres, *a.* (gwres) Full of heat; inflamed.

Cygleu don drom dra thywawd,
Am vez Dyfgyrnin Dyfgyvezawd;
Ages trwm angwres pecawd.

Hear the fullen wave beyond the strand,
Round Dyfgyrnin's grave the son of Dyfgyvezod;
Heavy the burning impulse rais'd by sin. *Taliesin.*

Angwyth, *a.* (gwyth) Endowed with wrath.

Anhâd, *a.* (hâd) Peevish; fretful; disagreeable.

Bryntaŷ anhataŷ no neb,
Byr einioes bo i'r wyneb!

More disagreeable, more peevish than any one is he, short life to his old phiz. *H. Cae Llwyd, i'r Ab.*

Anhad, *a.* (had) Seedless; unfruitful; sterile.

Anhadlaiz, *a.* (anhadyl) Uncorrupted.

Anhadlez, *s. m.* (anhadyl) Incorruption.

Anhadlyd, *a.* (anhadyl) Uncorrupt.

Anhadyl, *a.* (hadyl) Uncorrupt.

Anhazev, *a.* (hazev) Homeless; without a dwelling.

Anhaez, *a.* (haez) Without merit.

Anhaezadwy, *a.* (anhaez) Unmeriting.

Anhaezawl, *a.* (anhaez) Undeserving; unmerited.

Anhaezedig, *a.* (anhaez) Undeserved.

Anhaezedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhaezedig) Undeservedness.

Anhaezedigawl, *a.* (anhaezedig) Unmeriting.

Anhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhaez) Demerit.

Anhaeziannawl, *a.* (anhaeziant) Undeserving.

Anhaeziannoldeb, *s. m.* (anhaeziannawl) Undeservedness.

Anhaeziannus, *a.* (anhaeziant) Undeserving.

Anhaeziannurwyz, *s. m.* (anhaeziannus) Undeservingness.

Anhaeziant, *s. m.—pl. anhaeziannau* (anhaez) Demerit.

Anhaezoldeb, *s. m.* (anhaezawl) Undeservedness.

Anhaezolrwyz, *s. m.* (anhaezawl) Undeservedness.

Anhaezu, *v.* (anhaez) To become unmeriting.

Anhael, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (hael) An illiberal one; a niggard.

Ni zêl oedran i anhael,
Nid ŷa yn hên on'd un hael.

May old age not come to the *ungenerous one*, none arrive to old age but the liberal. *L. G. Cothi.*

Anhael, *a.* (hael) Illiberal, or ungenerous; mean.

Anhael pob cybyz.

Illiberal is every miser.

Adage.

Y vynwes â vo anhael

A vwrw rhoi'n val ar hael.

The bosom that is *illiberal*, contrives to throw a blame on the generous. *T. Aled.*

Anhaelder, *s. m.* (anhael) Illiberality; meanness.

Anhaelez, *s. m.* (anhael) Illiberality.

Anhaelionaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhael) Ungenerosity.

Anhaelionez, *s. m.* (anhael) Ungenerosity.

Anhaelioni, *s. m.* (anhael) Illiberality.

Anhaelionus, *a.* (anhael) Ungenerous.

Anhaelus, *a.* (anhael) Of an illiberal disposition.

Anhaelusrwyz, *s. m.* (anhaelus) Illiberality.

Anhaer, *a.* (haer) Without assertion, or dispute.

Anhaerawl, *a.* (anhaer) Unasserted.

Anhaeredig, *a.* (anhaer) Rendering indisputable.

Anhaerez, *s. m.* (anhaer) Inassertion.

A N H

Anhaeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhaer) A being without asseveration.

Anhaerllug, *a.* (haerllug) Unfroward.

Anhaerllugrwyz, *s. m.* (anhaerllug) Unfrowardness.

Anhaeru, *v. a.* (anhaer) To desist from asserting.

Anhavawg, *a.* (havawg) Without haste.

Anhavlug, *a.* (havlug) Not plenteous.

Anhagar, *a.* (hagar) Undeformed; not ugly.

Anhagrâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhagar) A rendering undeformed.

Anhagraiz, *a.* (anhagar) That is not ill-favoured.

Anhagrâu, *v. a.* (anhagar) To do away ugliness.

Anhagreb, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (hagreb) Words that do away ugliness; blandishment. The trope called *Charientism*, whereby offensive expressions are mitigated with jests, or pleasant words.

Anhagrez, *s. m.* (anhagar) Undeformity; fightliness.

Anhagrwg, *s. m.* (anhagar) Undeformity.

Anhail, *a.* (hail) Without service; unattended.

Anhaint, *a.* (haint) Without disease.

Anhalar, *a.* (halar) Without incitement to mirth.

Deigyr anhalar, pensive tears.

Anhalawg, *a.* (halawg) Without defilement.

Anhalogadwy, *a.* (anhalawg) Undefileable.

Anhalogaiz, *a.* (anhalawg) Undefiling.

Anhalogawl, *a.* (anhalawg) Inviolable.

Anhalogedig, *a.* (anhalawg) Undefiled.

Anhalogedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhalogedig) Inviolableness.

Anhalogi, *v. a.* (anhalawg) To desist from violating.

Anhalogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhalawg) A desisting from violating.

Anhalogrwyz, *s. m.* (anhalawg) Undefiledness.

Anhalogwr, *s. m.—pl. anhalogwyr* (anhalawg—gwr) One that doth not violate.

Anhalt, *a.* (halt) Unsalted; unsaline.

Anhaltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhalt) A being unsalted.

Anhambwyll, *a.* (hambwyll) Without premeditation.

Anhambwyllawg, *a.* (anhambwyll) Unpremeditated.

Anhamzen, *a.* (hamzen) Without leisure.

Anhamzenawl, *a.* (anhamzen) Not at ease, or leisure.

Anhanedig, *a.* (han) Rendering lifeless.

Anhanes, *a.* (hanes) Without account, or history.

Anhanesawl, *a.* (anhanes) Unhistorical.

Anhanesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhanes) A being without history.

Anhanvod, *a.* (hanvod) Without existence; non-existent.

Anhanvodadwy, *a.* (anhanvod) That cannot exist.

Anhanvodawl, *a.* (anhanvod) Unexisting.

Anhanvodedig, *a.* (anhanvod) Not having existed.

Anhanvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhanvod) A rendering void of existence.

Anhanvodoldeb, *s. m.* (anhanvodawl) Nonexistence.

Anhanvodrwyz, *s. m.* (anhanvod) Nonexistence.

Anhanvodwr, *s. m.—pl. anhanvodwr* (anhanvod—gwr) A nonexistent being.

Anhap, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (hap) Misfortune; misfortune; unhappiness. Anhap ei vam, a bastard. Hence Myrzin Emrys is called Anhap y Lleian, the misfortune of the nun.

Tad y mab ni adnabu
(Anhap ei vam) neb pwy vu.

The father of the child (the misfortune of his mother) n body knew who he was. *L. G. Cothi.*

Hawz i wan gafael anhap,
A hir yw draws un hap.

It is easy for the weak to meet with misfortune, and he may long wait for one good luck. *T. Pryi.*

A N H

Anhapiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhap) A rendering unfortunate.

Anhapiedig, *a.* (anhap) Rendering unfortunate.

Anhapus, *a.* (anhap) Unhappy; unfortunate.

Anhapus pob trwg.

Unfortunate is every heedless person.

Adage.

Anhapufaw, *v. a.* (anhapus) To render unfortunate; to make unhappy.

Anhapufrwyz, *s. m.* (anhapus) Misfortune; unhappiness.

Anharz, *a.* (harz) Unhandsome; unseemly; indecent.

Anharzedig, *a.* (anharz) Not made handsome.

Anharziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anharz) A rendering unhandsome.

Anharzu, *v. a.* (anharz) To disfigure; to make ugly.

Anharzwg, *s. m.* (anharz) Unhandsomeness; unseemliness.

Anhatriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hatriad) A being uncovered.

Anhatru, *v. a.* (hatru) To uncover; to disarray.

Anhaw, *a.* (haw) Immature; unripe.

Anhawz, *a.* (hawz) Uneasy; difficult.

Gormoz efrowythder fyz anhawz ei drin.

To much indulgence is difficult to be managed.

Adage.

Anhawzammawr, *s. m.* (hawzammawr) Unwelcomeness.

Anhawzammori, *v. a.* (anhawzammawr) To render unwelcome.

Anhawzvyd, *s. m.* (hawzvyd) Unhappiness.

Dizan i'm ei driglan draw,
Deuzeg anhawzvyd izaw!

It is pleasing to me his abiding there,
May he experience a dozen of troubles. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhawzvydig, *a.* (anhawzvyd) Unhappy.

Anhawzgar, *a.* (hawzgar) Unamiable; untoward.

Anhawzgarwg, *s. m.* (anhawzgar) Unloveliness.

Anhawzgoll, *a.* (hawzgoll) Not easily lost.

Dyçwynant anant anhawzgoll teyrn,
Teyrnveirz Cymru oll,
Can eu hoed hud ynt arvoll,
Cant calon yn dôn, yn doll.

The muses will complain the prince not easily lost, of all the courtly bards of Wales: by reason of ensnaring longing that visits them there are a hundred hearts broken and grieved. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Anhawez, *s. m.* (anhaw) Unripeness; immaturity.

Anhawl, *s. f.*—*pl. anholion* (hawl) Nonfuit.

Anhawnt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hawnt) Dyscracy; indisposition; listlessness.

Anhawntiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawnt) A becoming indisposed.

Anhawntus, *a.* (anhawnt) Indisposed, or unwell.

Anhawr, *a.* (hawr) Unindulgent; not lazy.

Teulu Madawg mad anhawr.

The family of Madog the good and active.

Cynzelw.

Anhaws (*sup. of anhawz*) More hard, or difficult.

Anhawfder, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.

Anhawsez, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.

Anhebgor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hebgor) Indispensable; necessary. Tri anhebgor brenin, the three indispensables of a king.

Anhebgorawl, *a.* (anhebgor) Indispensable.

Anhebgoredig, *a.* (anhebgor) Undispensed.

Anhebgorez, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Exigence; necessariness.

Anhebgoroldeb, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness.

Anhebgorolrwyz, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness.

Anhebgorwg, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Exigency.

Anhez, *a.* (hez) Without peace.

Anhezawg, *a.* (anhez) Unpacific; unpeaceful.

Anhezwg, *s. m.* (anhez) Want of peace.

Anhezwg, *s. m.* (hezwg) Want of peace.

A N H

Anhezyçawl, *a.* (anhezwg) Unpacificatory.

Anhezyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhezwg) A rendering unpacific.

Anhezyçlaw, *a.* (anhezwg) Unpeaceful.

Anhezyçlondeb, *s. m.* (anhezyçlaw) Unpeacefulness.

Anhezyçu, *v. a.* (anhezwg) To render unpacific.

Anhezygedig, *a.* (anhezwg) Rendering unappeased.

Anhezygedigawl, *a.* (anhezygedig) Unpacificatory.

Anhevelig, *a.* (hevelig) Unimitative.

Anhevelwg, *s. m.* (hevelwg) Inimitableness.

Anhevelygadwy, *a.* (anhevelwg) Inimitable.

Anhevelygawl, *a.* (anhevelwg) Unimitative.

Anhevelygedig, *a.* (anhevelwg) Rendered inimitable.

Anhevelygedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhevelygedig) Inimitableness.

Anhevelygedigawl, *a.* (anhevelygedig) Unimitative.

Anhevelygidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhevelwg) Inimitation.

Anheiniv, *a.* (heiniv) Not nimble; sluggish; slow.

Hên hyd vez, hynod wyv vi,
Hênaiw wyv, ac anheiniv.

Old to the grave, notably I go,
I am aged and heavy.

T. Pryi.

Anheiniawg, *a.* (anhaint) Undisordered.

Anheintus, *a.* (anhaint) Undiseased.

Anhelaeth, *a.* (helaeth) Unspacious; inextensive.

Anhelaethder, *s. m.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.

Anhelaethedig, *a.* (anhelaeth) Not made spacious.

Anhelaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhelaeth) A rendering unspacious; inextension.

Anhelaethrwyz, *s. m.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.

Anhelbyl, *a.* (helbyl) Without trouble.

Anhelbylus, *a.* (anhelbyl) Without trouble.

Anhelynt, *a.* (helynt) Without bustle, or business.

Anhelyntiawg, *a.* (anhelynt) Unbustling.

Anhepwez, *a.* (hepwez) Unnecessary. Gwal anhepwez, unnecessary care.

Anheulawg, *a.* (heulawg) Not funny.

Anhewyd, *a.* (hewyd) Insincere; not in earnest.

Anhewyz, *a.* (hewyz) Unripeness.

Anhidlaid, *a.* (anhidyl) Unstrained; undistilled.

Anhidyl, *a.* (hidyl) Without being strained.

Anhil, *a.* (hil) Without progeny, or offspring.

Anhiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhil) A being without procreating.

Anhiliaw, *v. a.* (anhil) To desist from procreation.

Anhiliawg, *a.* (anhil) Destitute of progeny; unprolific.

Anhiliogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhiliawg) A being without progeny.

Anhiriant, *a.* (hiriant) Without delay; undilatory.

Anhoced, *a.* (hoced) Without deceit.

Anhocedjaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoced) Undeceptfulness.

Anhocedus, *a.* (anhoced) Undeceptful.

Anhoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoziad) Indefeasibility.

Anhoziaw, *v. a.* (hoziaw) To render unfeasible.

Anhoez, *a.* (hoez) Unpublic; unobscure.

Anhoeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoez) A rendering unpublic.

Anhoeziaw, *v. a.* (anhoez) To render unpublic.

Anhoen, *a.* (hoen) Without briskness.

Anhoenus, *a.* (anhoen) Unlively; heavy; sluggish.

Anhof, *a.* (hof) Unamiable; undesirable.

Anhofaiz, *a.* (anhof) Unlovely; unseemly.

Anhofder, *s. m.* (anhof) Indifference; unamiableness.

Anhofez, *s. m.* (anhof) A being void of love; indifference.

Anhofi, *v.* (anhof) To become indifferent.

Anhofiant, *s. m.* (anhof) Indifference; unloveliness.

Anholadwy,

A N H

Anholadwy, *a.* (anhawl) Unquestionable.
 Anholedig, *a.* (anhawl) Unquestioned.
 Anholedigawl, *a.* (anholedig) Uninterrogative.
 Anholi, *v.* (anhawl) To desist from questioning.
 Anholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawl) Lack of interrogation.
 Anholiadawl, *a.* (anholiad) Uninterrogatory.
 Anholt, *a.* (holt) Without a cleft.
 Anholtawg, *a.* (anholt) Uncleft; without splits.
 Anholtedig, *a.* (anholt) Not rifted, or split.
 Anholtiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anholt) A being without rifts.
 Anhônaid, *a.* (hônaid) Without being manifest.
 Anhônawl, *a.* (hônawl) Not alledging.
 Anhônedig, *a.* (honedig) Unasserted; undisputed.
 Anhonian, *s. m.* (hôniant) A being unmanifested.
 Anhorawl, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulgent.
 Anhoredig, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulged.
 Anhoriant, *s. m.* (anhawr) Want of indulgence.
 Anhoritor, *ger.* (anhawr) Disindulging.
 Anhort, *a.* (hort) Without chiding; reproachless.
 Anhortiawl, *a.* (anhort) Unchiding; undetractive.
 Anhortiedig, *a.* (anhort) Unreproached.
 Anhortiedigawl, *a.* (unhortiedig) Undefamatory.
 Anhortioldeb, *s. m.* (anhortiawl) Reproachlessness.
 Anhoyw, *a.* (hoyw) Without briskness.
 Anhoywaiz, *a.* (anhoyw) Unsprightly.
 Anhoywder, *s. m.* (anhoyw) Unsprightliness; inelegancy.
 Anhoywez, *s. m.* (anhoyw) Unsprightliness.
 Anhoywi, *v. a.* (anhoyw) To become unsprightly.
 Anhual, *a.* (hual) Without a fetter.
 Anhualawg, *a.* (anhual) Unfettered.
 Anhualedig, *a.* (anhual) Unfettered.
 Anhualu, *v. a.* (anhual) To unfetter; to liberate.
 Anhualus, *a.* (anhual) Unfettering.
 Anhud, *a.* (hud) Without allurements.
 Anhudadwy, *a.* (anhud) Unenticeable.
 Anhudawl, *a.* (anhud) Unalluring; unfacinating.
 Anhudolaiz, *a.* (anhudawl) Unfascinating.
 Anhudoldeb, *s. m.* (anhudawl) Unallurement.
 Anhudoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhudawl) Unallurement; a being without enticement.
 Anhuz, *a.* (huz) Without obscurity, or shade.
 Anhuzadwy, *a.* (anhuz) That cannot be obscured.
 Anhuzaw, *v. a.* (anhuz) To bring out of obscurity.
 Anhuzawg, *a.* (anhuz) Unobscured, or unshaded.
 Anhuzawl, *a.* (anhuz) Unobscured.
 Anhuzed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuz) A being without covering.
 Anhuzedig, *a.* (anhuz) Uncovered; unobscured.
 Anhuzedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuzedig) A being without covering.
 Anhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuz) A being uncovered.
 Anhuziant, *s. m.* (anhuz) Want of covering.
 Anhuenig, *a.* (huenig) Not sunny; gloomy.
 Anhuenyz, *a.* (huenyz) Not splendid; lowring.

*Draig anhuenyz herwyz haereu,
 Hirvod heb gymmod yn ei gamwez.*

A lowring dragon in the controversy, being long without reconciliation when in fault. *Gr. ab Gwrgeneu.*

Anhul, *a.* (hul) Without a covering, or case.
 Anhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhul) A want of covering.
 Anhuliaw, *v. a.* (anhul) To uncover.
 Anhun, *s. m.* (hun) Wakefulness.

*Mynais ym dâl am anhun
 Gael bod yn gywely bun!*

I got amends for my watching, by being the fair one's bed-fellow. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhun, *a.* (hun) Sleepless; wakeful; watching.

A N H

Anhunawwl, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.
 Anhunanez, *s. m.* (hunan) Unselfishness; disinterestedness.
 Anhunangar, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.
 Anhunangarwg, *s. m.* (anhunangar) Unselfishness.
 Anhunanoldeb, *s. m.* (anhunanawl) Disinterestedness.
 Anhunanolrwyd, *s. m.* (anhunanawl) Disinterestedness.
 Anhunanrwyd, *s. m.* (hunan) Unselfishness.
 Anhunawg, *a.* (hun) Without sleeping; wakeful.
 Anhunez, *s. m.* (anhun) Sleeplessness; watchfulness; trouble.

*Anhunawg wyv, clwyv yw'r clo,
 Anhunez â wn heno!*

*I am wakeful, pain is the occasion,
 I experience trouble this night.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhwrz, *a.* (hwrz) That hath no projecting force.
 Anhawl, *s. m.* (hwyl) Disorder; indisposition; sickness.
 Anhwyliadwy, *a.* (anhawl) That cannot be ordered, or disposed.
 Anhwyliaw, *v.* (anhawl) To become disordered, or distracted; to lose the senses.
 Anhwyliawg, *a.* (anhawl) Disordered; distracted.
 Anhwyliedig, *a.* (anhawl) Disordered.
 Anhwylyd, *a.* (anhawl) Out of order; unprosperous; indisposed.
 Anhwylydawl, *v. a.* (anhwylyd) To render unprosperous; to obstruct.
 Anhwylydawl, *s. m.* (anhwylyd) Obstruction.
 Anhwylyfder, *s. m.* (anhwylyd) Hinderance.
 Anhwylyfder, *s. m.* (anhwylyd) Obstructiveness.
 Anhy, *a.* (hy) Not bold; timid; bashful.
 Anhyall, *a.* (hyall) Impossible; infeasible.

*Pe bawn, myn y fab anwyll!
 Yn y llwyp, anhyall hwyl!*

By the dear Pope! if I was in the grove—Impossible is the thing. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anhyallez, *s. m.* (anhyall) Impossibility.
 Anhyanaw, *a.* (hyanaw) Not abounding with harmony.
 Anhyar, *a.* (hyar) Not easily ploughed; unarable.
 Anhyarwar, *a.* (hyarwar) Unquenchable.
 Anhyarwas, *a.* (hyarwas) Unserviceable.
 Anhyawlder, *s. m.* (anhyawdyl) Want of eloquence.
 Anhyawdleu, *s. m.* (anhyawdyl) Ineloquency.
 Anhyawdyl, *a.* (hyawdyl) Ineloquent. Ymadrawz anhyawdyl, an ineloquent discourse.
 Anhyball, *a.* (hyball) Indefectible; indefective.
 Anhyballez, *s. m.* (anhyball) Infalibility.
 Anhybarç, *a.* (hybarç) Unworthy of respect.
 Anhybarçez, *s. m.* (anhybarç) Want of respectability.
 Anhybarth, *a.* (hybarth) Indistinct; confused.
 Anhybarthaiz, *a.* (anhybarth) Indivisible.
 Anhybarthawl, *a.* (anhybarth) Undistinguishable.
 Anhybarthez, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.
 Anhybarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhybarth) A being difficult to separate.
 Anhybarthrwyd, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.
 Anhybec, *a.* (hybec) Impeccable.
 Anhybecz, *s. m.* (anhybec) Impeccability.
 Anhyblyg, *a.* (hyblyg) Inflexible; rigid.
 Anhyblygawl, *a.* (anhyblyg) Inflexible.
 Anhyblygez, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibility.
 Anhyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyblyg) A bending with difficulty.
 Anhyblygrwyd, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibleness.
 Anhyboen, *a.* (hyboen) Impassible.
 Anhyboenez, *s. m.* (anhyboen) Impassibility.
 Anhyborth,

A N H

Anhyborth, *s. m.* (hyborth) Obstruction.

Tri anhyborth ferawg; nos vër wlawiawg, dor wiciedig, a gwraig anhunawg ymgeingar.

The three obstructions of a lover; a short rainy night, a screaming door, and a wakeful peevish old woman. *Trioz.*

Anhyborth, *a.* (hyborth) Aiding with difficulty; unassisting; obstructing.

Anhyborthawl, *a.* (anhyborth) Unsupported.

Anghyborthez, *s. m.* (anhyborth) Inaptness to aid, or succour.

Anhybrawv, *a.* (hybrawv) Undemonstrable.

Anhybrovez, *s. m.* (anhybrawv) Improbability.

Anhybryn, *a.* (hybryn) Not easy to be bought.

Anhybwdwr, *a.* (hybwdwr) Imputrable.

Anhybwyll, *a.* (hybwyll) Unapt to be discreet; imprudent.

Anhybwylllez, *s. m.* (anhybwyll) Imprudence.

Anhyçvryd, *a.* (hyçvryd) Without a brisk mind; unpleasant.

Nid eſgar anghenawg ag anhyçvryd.

The necessitous will not be separated from a sluggish disposition. *Adage.*

Anhyçvrydez, *s. m.* (anhyçvryd) The want of mental impulse; unpleasantness.

Anhyçwal, *a.* (hyçwal) Indissipatable; indisperfible.

Anhyçwant, *a.* (hyçwant) Uncoveting.

Anhyçwantaç, *s. m.* (anhyçwant) Uncovetousness.

Anhyçwarz, *a.* (hyçwarz) Not provoking laughter.

Anhyçwarzez, *s. m.* (anhyçwarz) The being void of risibility.

Anhydaen, *a.* (hydaen) Inexpansible.

Anhydaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hydaen) Inexpansion.

Anhydavyl, *a.* (hydavyl) Unpropellent.

Anhydaith, *a.* (hydaith) Untraversable.

Anhydal, *a.* (hydal) Unapt to pay; not paying.

Anhydalm, *a.* (hydalm) Unimpressible.

Anhydarv, *a.* (hydarv) Not easily scared, or frightened.

Anhydawz, *a.* (hydawz) Undissolvable.

Anhydeimlez, *s. m.* (anhydeimyl) Impalpability; insensibility.

Anhydeimyl, *a.* (hydeimyl) Impalpable.

Anhyder, *s. m.* (hyder) Want of boldness; distrust.

Anhyderu, *v.* (anhyder) To mistrust; to despair.

Anhyderus, *a.* (anhyder) Distrustful; despairing; diffident.

Anhyderus pob onawg.

Every timid one is distrustful.

Adage.

Anhyderusrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyderus) Distrustfulness.

Anhydor, *a.* (hydor) Not easily broken; irrefragable.

Anhydoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhydor) Unfrangibility.

Anhydraeth, *a.* (hydraeth) Unutterable; ineffable.

Anhydraiz, *a.* (hydraiz) Impenetrable.

Anhydraigyl, *a.* (hydraigyl) Undeclinable.

Anhydrais, *a.* (hydrais) That cannot be oppressed.

Anhydraul, *a.* (hydraul) Not easily consumed; indigestible.

Anhydrevnez, *s. m.* (anhydrevyn) Difficulty of arrangement.

Anhydrevyn, *a.* (hydrevyn) Difficult to arrange.

Anhydreiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhydraiz) Want of penetrating.

Anhydreizrwyz, *s. m.* (anhydraiz) Impenetrability.

Anhydreizwç, *s. m.* (anhydraiz) Impenetrableness.

Anhydreiglez, *s. m.* (anhydraigyl) Involubility.

Anhydreulez, *s. m.* (anhydraul) Indigestion.

Anhydrig, *a.* (hydrig) Uninhabitable.

Anhydrin, *a.* (hydrin) Unmanageable; untractable.

Anhydrinez, *s. m.* (anhydrin) Untractability.

A N H

Anhydro, *a.* (hydro) Inflexible; unconvertible.

Anhydröez, *s. m.* (anhydro) Inflexibility; the want of a converging power.

Anhydruth, *a.* (hydruth) Not easily flattered.

Anhydrwç, *a.* (hydrwç) Irrefragable.

Anhydwyll, *a.* (hydwyll) Undeceiving; infallible.

Anhydwylllez, *s. m.* (anhydwyll) Infallibility.

Anhydwyth, *a.* (hydwyth) Inelastic; sluggish; cumbersome.

Anhydwythder, *s. m.* (anhydwyth) Inelasticity.

Anhydyb, *a.* (hydyb) Inconceivable; paradoxical.

Anhydybez, *s. m.* (anhydyb) Inconceivableness.

Anhydyn, *a.* (hydyn) Untractable; obstinate; disobedient.

Anhydyn pob avrywiawg.

Every rigid one is untractable.

Adage.

Anhydynder, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Untractableness; disobedience.

Digovaint Duw i zaw ar blant anhydynder.

The wrath of God will come on the sons of disobedience.

Colos. iii. vi.

Anhydynrwyz, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Obstinateness; forwardness.

Anhyzadlez, *s. m.* (anhyzadyl) Indisputability.

Anhyzadyl, *a.* (hyzadyl) Incontrovertible; indisputable.

Anhyzaigyr, *a.* (hyzaigyr) Illachrymable.

Anhyzal, *a.* (hyzal) No easily held.

Anhyzawn, *a.* (hyzawn) Not to be gifted, or endowed.

Anhyzeall, *a.* (hyzeall) Not easily understood; imperceptible.

Anhyzeallrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyzeall) Imperceptibility.

Anhyzring, *a.* (hyzring) Difficult to climb.

Anhyzwyn, *a.* (hyzwyn) Difficult to bear; unbearable.

Anhyzyn, *a.* (hyzyn) Unfrequented by man.

Anhyzyſg, *a.* (hyzyſg) Indocible; unacquainted with.

Anhyzyſgez, *s. m.* (anhyzyg) Want of learning.

Anhyzyſgrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyzyſg) Indocibleness.

Anhyez, *s. m.* (hyez) Uncourageousness.

Nid eſgar diriaid ag anhyez.

The mischievous one will not separate from cowardice. *Adage.*

Anhyvad, *a.* (hyvad) Not easily bettered.

Anhyvaeth, *a.* (hyvaeth) Not easily nourished; savage.

*Ni dozynt tros vor etwaeth,
Pobyl anhyvaeth Nanhyver,
Gwyſyl dieſyl duon,
Yſgogion dynion lledfer.*

They will not come over the sea again, the savage people of Nanhyver; the Gwyſelians, black devils; nor the Scotch, a people half strong. *Meilir.*

Anhyvagyl, *a.* (hyvagyl) Not easily entangled.

Anhyvai, *a.* (hyvai) Irreprehensible.

Anhyvaiz, *a.* (hyvaiz) Unadventurous.

Anhyval, *a.* (hyval) Not pulverable; not to be ground.

Anhyvarn, *a.* (hyvarn) Injudicable.

Anhyvawz, *a.* (hyvawz) Difficult to drown.

Anhyvawl, *a.* (hyvawl) Dispraisable; illaudable.

Anhyvedrez, *s. m.* (anhyvedyr) Infeasibility.

Anhyvedrrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyvedyr) Unskillfulness.

Anhyvedyr yw vy nhavawd.

Inexperienced is my tongue.

D. ab Edmunt.

Anhyvedyr, *a.* (hyvedyr) Inexperienced.

Anhyveidrawl, *a.* (anhyveidyr) Unmeasurable.

Anhyveidrez, *s. m.* (anhyveidyr) Unmeasurableness.

Anhyveidyr, *a.* (hyveidyr) Unmeasurable.

Anhyveiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhyvaiz) Unadventurousness.

Anhyveiziawl, *a.* (anhyvaiz) Unadventurous.

Anhyveizrwyz,

A N H

Anhyveizrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyvaiz) The want of intrepidity; cowardliness.
 Anhyvel, *a.* (hyvel) Not in such wise; unseemable.
 Anhyveledig, *a.* (anhyvel) Rendered dissimilar.
 Anhyveledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anhyveledig) Dissimilarity.
 Anhyvelu, *v. a.* (anhyvel) To render dissimilar.
 Anhyverw, *a.* (hyverw) Undecorated.
 Anhyveth, *a.* (hyveth) Infallible; unperishable.
 Anhyvethiant, *s. m.* (anhyveth) Infallibility.
 Anhyvethrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyveth) Indefectibleness.
 Anhyvlin, *a.* (hyvlin) Indefatigable.
 Anhyvlinder, *s. m.* (anhyvlin) Indefatigableness.
 Anhyvoz, *a.* (hyvoz) Implacable.
 Anhyvoziant, *s. m.* (anhyvoz) Implacability.
 Anhyvoes, *a.* (hyvoes) Unmannerly; unpolite.
 Anhyvoesez, *s. m.* (anhyvoes) Unmannerliness.
 Anhyvraw, *a.* (hyvraw) Not easily affrighted.
 Anhyvreg, *a.* (hyvreg) Unfrangible.
 Anhyvregoz, *s. m.* (anhyvreg) Unfrangibility.
 Anhyvriw, *a.* (hyvriw) Invulnerable; unfrangible.
 Anhyvrwyf, *a.* (hyvrwyf) Not easily inebriated.
 Anhyvryd, *a.* (hyvryd) Unpleasant; unhappy.

Nid eifar anghenawg ag anhyvryd.

The necessitous will not separate from the unhappy. *Adage.*

Anhyvrydez, *s. m.* (anhyvryd) Unpleasantness.
 Anhyvrydu, *v. a.* (anhyvryd) To render unpleasant.
 Anhyvrydwg, *s. m.* (anhyvryd) Disagreeableness.
 Anhyvrys, *a.* (hyvrys) Not easily hurried.
 Anhyvud, *a.* (hyvud) Immoveable.
 Anhyvryn, *a.* (hyvryn) Not to be enjoyed.
 Anhyfawd, *a.* (hyfawd) Unfortunate.
 Anhyfer, *a.* (hyfer) Incongealable.
 Anhyforz, *a.* (hyforz) Impassable; unacquainted with a road; uninformed.
 Anhyforzi, *v. a.* (anhyforz) To render impassable.
 Anhyforziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anhyforz) A rendering impassable; a want of direction.
 Anhyforziant, *s. m.* (anhyforz) Want of information.
 Anhyfrwd, *a.* (hyfrwd) That doth not flow freely.
 Anhyfrwyn, *a.* (hyfrwyn) Unmanageable with the reins; hard-mouthed.
 Anhyfrydez, *s. m.* (anhyfrwd) Want of fluidity.
 Anhyfrydiad, *s. m.* (anhyfrwd) A rendering void of fluidity.
 Anhygad, *a.* (hygad) Not anxious for battle.
 Anhygadw, *a.* (hygadw) Not easily kept.
 Anhygadyr, *a.* (hygadyr) Not easily strengthened.
 Anhygael, *a.* (hygael) Unattainable.
 Anhygaelez, *s. m.* (anhygael) Inattainableness.
 Anhygall, *a.* (hygall) Not apt to be cunning.
 Anhygar, *a.* (hygar) Not easily liked; inamiable.
 Anhygarad, *a.* (anhygar) Unbeloved.
 Anhygarez, *s. m.* (anhygar) Unamiableness.
 Anhygas, *a.* (hygas) Inexorable; inobnoxious.
 Anhygasgyl, *a.* (hygasgyl) Uncollective.
 Anhygasrwyz, *s. m.* (anhygas) Inobnoxiousness.
 Anhygaul, *a.* (hygaul) Not apt to congeal.
 Anhygawz, *a.* (hygawz) Not easily offended.
 Anhyged, *a.* (hyged) Not apt to give; illiberal.
 Anhygedrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyged) Illiberality.
 Anhyglaz, *a.* (hyglaz) Not easily buried.
 Anhyglair, *a.* (hyglair) Not apt to brighten.
 Anhyglau, *a.* (hyglau) Not apt to be steadfast, or sincere.
 Anhyglod, *a.* (hyglod) Disreputable; illaudable.
 Anhyglodez, *s. m.* (anhyglod) Disrespectability.
 Anhyglud, *a.* (hyglud) Not easily carried; unportable.
 Anhygludez, *s. m.* (anhyglud) Unportableness.

A N H

Anhyglust, *a.* (hyglust) Not having a quick ear.
 Anhyglwyv, *a.* (hyglwyv) Invulnerable.
 Anhyglyd, *a.* (hyglyd) Not apt to be warm, or cheering.
 Anhyglyw, *a.* (hyglyw) Inaudible; not easily heard.
 Anhygozed, *a.* (anhygawz) Unaptness to offend.
 Anhygoziant, *s. m.* (anhygawz) Inoffensiveness.
 Anhygoel, *a.* (hygoel) Incredible; improbable.
 Anhygoelez, *s. m.* (anhygoel) Incredibleness; incredulity.
 Anhygov, *a.* (hygov) Immemorable.
 Anhygoll, *a.* (hygoll) Inamissible; not easily lost.
 Anhygoſp, *a.* (hygoſp) Incorrigible.
 Anhygoſpez, *s. m.* (anhygoſp) Incorrigibleness.
 Anhygred, *a.* (hygred) Incredible, inconceivable.
 Anhygredez, *s. m.* (anhygred) Incredibleness.
 Anhygrwydyr, *a.* (hygrwydyr) Inerrable.
 Anhygryn, *a.* (hygryn) Not tremulous.
 Anhyguz, *a.* (hyguz) Not easily secreted, or hidden.
 Anhygw, *a.* (hygw) Irreprehensible.
 Anhygwmp, *a.* (hygwmp) Unapt to fall.
 Anhygwyn, *a.* (hygwyn) Not apt to complain.
 Anhygyd, *a.* (hygyd) Not apt to unite.
 Anhygyr, *a.* (hygyr) Unfrequented; inaccessible.

Y llwybrau a acth yn anhygyr.

The paths are become unfrequented.

Judg. v. vi.

Nid oes iſo ynall dim mewn forz anhygyr, neu trwy vozion hagon.

He is not to gain any thing in an indirect way, or through unhandſome means. *Jer. Owain.*

Anhygyrce, *s. m.* (anhygyr) Inaccessibleness.
 Anhyhud, *a.* (hyhud) Not easily deceived.
 Anhyhudrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyhud) Undeceiveableness.
 Anhylaz, *a.* (hylaz) Not easily slain.
 Anhylanw, *a.* (hylanw) Insatiable.
 Anhyliar, *a.* (hyliar) Not apt to be tired, or fatiated.

Gwenyſz na vyz anhyliar,
 Neu roed y llwyth ar zacar,
 Dioryd o bawb a gar.

Gwenyſz, be not fatigued, has not the burthen been laid on the earth!—every one that loves gives a vow. *Myrddin.*

Anhyllaw, *a.* (hyllaw) Unhandy; inexpert.
 Anhyled, *a.* (hyled) Not apt to widen; inexpandible.
 Anhyles, *a.* (hyles) Not easily benefited; Unbeneficial.
 Anhyllith, *a.* (hyllith) Untractable; undocile.
 Anhyllithyr, *a.* (hyllithyr) Unapt to slip.
 Anhyllon, *a.* (hyllon) Uncheerful; comfortless.
 Anhyllonrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyllon) Uncheerfulness.
 Anhyloſg, *a.* (hyloſg) Incombustible.
 Anhyllud, *a.* (hyllud) Unglutinous.
 Anhylluz, *a.* (hylluz) Unopposable.
 Anhyllun, *a.* (hyllun) Not easily formed.
 Anhyllwgyr, *a.* (hyllwgyr) Not easily corrupted; impeccable.
 Anhyllwrw, *a.* (hyllwrw) Disinclined.
 Anhyllwybraw, *v. a.* (anhyllwybyr) To render intricate.
 Anhyllwybrez, *s. m.* (anhyllwybyr) Intricacy.
 Anhyllwybyr, *a.* (hyllwybyr) Untraced.
 Anhyllwyz, *a.* (hyllwyz) Unprosperous.
 Anhyllwyzaw, *v.* (anhyllwyz) To become Unprosperous.
 Anhyllwyziant, *s. m.* (anhyllwyz) Unprosperousness.
 Anhyllwyz, *s. m.* (anhyllwyz) Incorruptibility; inviolableness.
 Anhyllyn, *a.* (hyllyn) Unadhering; not apt to stick to.
 Anhyllys, *a.* (hyllys) Unrejectable.
 Anhyllawz, *a.* (hyllawz) Unprotecting.
 Anhyllaws, *a.* (hyllaws) Disobliging; inaffable; untoward; unkind.

Anhyllawfez,

A N H

Anhynawfesz, *s. m.* (anhynaws) Incivility; inaffability.
 Anhynod, *a.* (hynod) Unnotable; not remarkable.
 Anhynodrwyz, *s. m.* (anhynod) Unnotableness.
 Anhynozed, *a.* (anhynawz) Not apt to yield protection.
 Anhynwyv, *a.* (hynwyv) Not apt to be lively, or vigorous.
 Anhynwyvdra, *s. m.* (anhynwyv) Unliveliness.
 Anhyodlez, *s. m.* (anhyawdyl) Want of eloquence.
 Anhyran, *a.* (hyran) Not easily parted; indivisible.
 Anhyranecz, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibleness.
 Anhyranrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibility.
 Anhyrzawl, *a.* (anhwrz) Unpropellant.
 Anhyrzedig, *a.* (anhwrz) Unpropellant.
 Anhyrziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhwrz) A being unpropelled.
 Anhyrew, *a.* (hyrew) Incongealable; not to be frozen.
 Anhyriv, *a.* (hyriv) Uncountable; not easily counted.
 Anhyrivez, *s. m.* (anhyriv) Innumerableness.
 Anhyroz, *a.* (hyroz) Unbountiful; not apt to give.
 Anhyroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyroz) Unbountifulness.
 Anhyrus, *a.* (hyrus) Unapt to start.
 Anhyrusez, *s. m.* (anhyrus) Unaptness to start, or to give the onset.
 Anhyrwyz, *a.* (hyrwyz) Unfeasible.
 Anhyrwyzaw, *v. a.* (anhyrwyz) To render unfeasible, or difficult.
 Anhyrwyzez, *s. m.* (anhyrwyz) Unfeasibility.
 Anhyrwyg, *a.* (hyrwyg) Illacerable.
 Anhyrwym, *a.* (hyrwym) Not easily bound.
 Anhyrwymez, *s. m.* (anhyrwym) Difficulty of binding.
 Anhyrym, *a.* (hyrym) Ineffective; not to be strengthened.
 Anhyrymez, *s. m.* (anhyrym) Uneffectiveness.
 Anhyfar, *a.* (hyfar) Unprovocative.
 Anhyfarz, *a.* (hyfarz) Not easily ruffled.
 Anhyfawz, *a.* (hyfawz) Unimmerfible.
 Anhyfbys, *a.* (hyfbys) Unmanifest; indistinct; uncertain.
 Anhyfbysadwy, *a.* (anhyfbys) Undistinguishable.
 Anhyfbysawl, *a.* (anhyfbys) Unmanifested; undistinguishing.
 Anhyfbysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyfbys) A rendering unmanifest, or uncertain.
 Anhyfbysrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyfbys) Uncertainty.
 Anhyfbysu, *v. a.* (anhyfbys) To render uncertain.
 Anhyferç, *a.* (hyferç) Unamiable.
 Anhyfiglez, *s. m.* (anhyfigyl) Immoveableness.
 Anhyfigyl, *a.* (hyfigyl) Not easily shaken.
 Anhyfiom, *a.* (hyfiom) Undeceiveable.
 Anhyfiomez, *s. m.* (anhyfiom) Difficulty to deceive.
 Anhyfozrwyz, *s. m.* (anhyfawz) Difficulty to immerse.
 Anhyfon, *a.* (hyfon) Not easily uttered; ineffable.
 Anhyfpyz, *a.* (hyfpyz) Exhaustless.
 Anhyfpyzadwy, *a.* (anhyfpyz) Inexhaustible.
 Anhyfpyzedig, *a.* (anhyfpyz) Inexhaustible.
 Anhyfyn, *a.* (hyfyn) Imperceptible.
 Anhyfynez, *s. m.* (anhyfyn) Imperceptibility.
 Anhywaith, *a.* (hywaith) Untractable; refractory; untoward.
 Anhywân, *a.* (hywan) Invulnerable; impenetrable.
 Anhywâr, *a.* (hywâr) Not easily tamed; untractable.
 Anhywez, *a.* (hywez) Untoward; refractory.
 Anhyweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhywez) Refractoriness.

A N H

Anhywezu, *v.* (anhywez) To become refractory.
 Anhywezus, *a.* (anhywez) Refractory; untoward.
 Anhyweithder, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractability.
 Anhyweithiaw, *a.* (anhywaith) To become untractable.
 Mal anner anhywaith yr anhyweithioez Israel.
 Like an untractable heifer Israel has become untractable.
Hosea, iv. xvi.
 Anhyweithrwyz, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractableness.
 Anhywel, *a.* (hywel) Inconspicuous.
 Anhyweled, *v. a.* (anhywel) To see indistinctly.
 Anhywell, *a.* (hywell) Irremediable.
 Anhywelliant, *s. m.* (anhywell) Inconvalescence.
 Anhywên, *a.* (hywên) Not laughable.
 Anhywerth, *v.* (hywerth) Inestimable.
 Anhywerthez, *s. m.* (anhywerth) Inestimableness.
 Anhywêst, *a.* (hywêst) Inhospitable.
 Anhywlŷz, *a.* (hywlŷz) Not apt to be mild; irascible.
 Anhywnel, *a.* (hywnel) Infeasible; impracticable.
 Anhywyl, *a.* (hywyl) Unwatchful.
 Anhywyw, *a.* (hywyw) Immarcessible; no liable to fade.
 Anhŷys, *a.* (hŷys) Not easily eaten; unedible.
 Llwdwn anhŷys, a beast not fit to be eaten.
 Anhŷysgain, *a.* (hŷysgain) Not easily scattered; undispicable.
 Anhŷysgwn, *a.* (hŷysgwn) Not easily elevated.
 Anhŷysgwr, *a.* (hŷysgwr) Unapt to ramify.
 Aniaç, *a.* (iaç) Unwell; indisposed.
 Aniaçawl, *a.* (aniaç) Indisposed; unsalutary.
 Fynnon vawr fyniant,
 A cwynal zrwg çwant,
 Çwyn aniaçawl.
 A fountain of great prosperity,
 That would clear away evil desires,
 Unsalutary weeds. *Li. G. Colbl.*
 Aniaçedig, *a.* (aniaç) Rendering indisposed.
 Aniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (an) Nature; disposition; temperament.
 Anial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (ial) A desert. *a.* Not fair; uncleared; uncultivated; wild; solitary.
 Bei celyd ryw hyd a hwn,
 Gyvrinaç â gyvranwn,
 Erod i down, aur dy dâl,
 I friz zeu-naint, fyrz anial.
 If thou wouldst conceal as long as this
 The secret I would impart,
 For thy sake I would come, thou with the golden front,
 To the upland cliffs' solitary paths. *D. Li. ab Gruffydd.*
 Anialawg, *a.* (anial) Not beautiful; desert; wild.
 Anialvan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anial—man) A desert place.
 Anialu, *v. a.* (anial) To desolate; to lay waste.
 Udweç çwi longau Tarsish, gan zarvod ei hanialu gan y teulu.
 Howl, ye ships of Tarsish, since it is desolated by the tribe.
Isaiab, xxiii. i.
 Anialus, *s. m.* (anial) Desolating; rendering a desert.
 Anialwç, *s. m.* (anial) A desert, or wilderness.
 Anian, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (an) Nature; germ. Natural instinct. Anian morvarç. Spermaceti.
 Bid anian dedwyz.
 Let nature be happy. *Adage.*
 Treç anian nag azyfç.
 Nature is superior to learning. *Adage.*
 Anian yw i bawb caeth ceisiaw rhyzld.
 It is the nature of every one confined to seek for liberty.
Gr. ab Aribur.
 Anianawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anianodau* (anian) Disposition.
 Çweirys gwawd o anianawd,
 Praise laughed from disposition. *Adage.*
 Anianawg, *a.* (anian) Endowed with nature.
 Anianawl,

A N L

Anianawl, *a.* (anian) Natural; very; amazing.

A thebyg o hyn allan
Y byz anhawz cael arian,
A'r aur yn zrud anianawl.

And it is probable that from henceforth
It will be difficult to get silver,
And the gold amazingly dear. *Dr. I. Pywel, Progn.*

Aniander, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anian) Naturalness.

Aniandraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (anian—traw) Physiology.

Anianzuwiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anian—duw) Physico-theology.

Anianzyfsg, *s. m.* (anian—dysg) Physiology.

Anianolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianawl) Natural property, right, or condition.

Anianolder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianawl) Natural right; or as it is also called in the Welsh Laws, Dylyed anianawl.

Aniant, *s. pl. aggr.* (ân) Vocal harmonies; poets.

Mawr ei wyr, ei aniant, a'i eilon,
Mawr zyval iâl am ei alon.

Great are his men, his poets, and his musicians, very fierce is
Iâl against his foes. *Cynzelto.*

Anianu, *v. a.* (anian) To render natural.

Anianyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anian) Naturalist.

Anianyzawl, *a.* (anianyz) Relating to natural philosophy; physical.

Anianyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianyz) Natural philosophy; physics.

Aniawn, *a.* (iawn) Not right; improper; unjust.

Aniawnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aniawn) Unrighteousness; impropriety.

Aniefin, *a.* (iefin) Not beautiful.

Aniveilâu, *v. a.* (anivel) To make brutal.

Aniveileizdra, *s. m.* (aniveiliaiz) Brutality.

Aniveileiziaw, *v. a.* (aniveiliaiz) To imbrute; to brutalize.

Aniveileizrwyz, *s. m.* (aniveiliaiz) Brutishness; beastliness.

Aniveiliaiz, *a.* (anivel) Brutish; like an animal.

Aniveilig, *a.* (anivel) Beastial; brutal.

Aniveiligrwyz, *s. m.* (aniveilig) Beastiality.

Anivel, *s. m.*—*pl. aniveiliaid* (an—bel) Animal.

Anlan, *a.* (glan) Not clean; impure.

Anlanwaith, *a.* (anlan—gwaith) Uncleanly.

Anlanweithdra, *s. m.* (anlanwaith) Uncleanliness.

Anlew, *a.* (glew) Not brave, or courageous.

Gwnaeth Goronw, gwr anlew,
Gvllavan annheleidiw,
Adlazz Ririd rwyv anaw,
A byth nis beiziai bai byw.

Goronw, a man not brave, has committed an ungracious deed,
in killing over again Ririd, the prince of harmony, and he would
have never dared it if alive. *Cynzelto, m. R. Flaiz.*

Anlewder, *s. m.* (anlew) Uncourageousness.

Anlewdid, *s. m.* (anlew) A want of gallantry.

Anloyw, *a.* (gloyw) Not bright; not lucid.

Anllad, *a.* (llad) Wanton; lascivious; lusty; lewd.

Ni bu—
Na meibion gweinion gwanaç yn eu cred,
Na merçed ar lled yn anlladaç.

There never were—nor feeble men weaker in their faith, nor
women exposing themselves more wantonly. *Ll. G. Cothi.*

Ev yn wyl, yn olud roziad,
Ev yn daer yn aer; yn anllad.

He was modest, the giver of wealth,
He was ardent in the conflict, he was wanton. *Ll. P. Moc.*

Anlladaiz, *a.* (anllad) Inclined to be wanton.

Anlladez, *s. m.* (anllad) Wantonness.

Anlladvab, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladveibion* (anllad—mab)
A lecherous person.

Anlladverç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ed* (anllad—merç) A wanton woman.

A N L

Anlladoer, *a.* (anllad—oer) Libidinous, or lewd.

Os priodid llw'r ôd loer,
Ag un llidiawg anlladoer,
A gaet vyth—ond dy guraw?

If thou wert married, who art as bright as the snowy moon,
with the one that is coldly-wanton, wouldst thou ever get any
thing, save thy beating? *Ieuan Tew.*

Anlladrwyz, *s. m.* (anllad) Wantonness.

Anlladu, *v.* (anllad) To become wanton.

Anlladwas, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladweision* (anllad—gwas)
A lecher.

Anlladwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladwyr* (anllad—gwr) A
lecherous person.

Anllai, *adv.* (llai) Nevertheless; however; at least.

Anllariaiz, *a.* (llariaiz) Ungentle; not mild; cruel.

Tra blwng yw anian y blaiz,
A llew orig anllariaiz.

Very ferocious is the nature of the wolf,
And the lion fickle, and ungentle. *Iolo Gof.*

Anllathraiz, *a.* (anllathyr) Unresplendent.

Anllathrawg, *a.* (anllathyr) Unpolished.

Anllathredig, *a.* (anllathyr) Destitute of polish.

Anllathrez, *s. m.* (anllathyr) Want of polish; want
of glittering.

Anllathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathyr) A being
without polish.

Anllathruz, *a.* (llathruz) Without fornication.

Anllathruzaw, *v. a.* (anllathruz) To desist from
fornication.

Anllathruzawl, *a.* (anllathruz) Undebauching.

Anllathruzedig, *a.* (anllathruz) Rendering free from
debauchery; undebauched.

Anllathruziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathruz) A be-
ing free from fornication.

Anllathyr, *a.* (llathyr) Without polish, or glitter.

Anllawç, *a.* (llawç) Destitute of protection.

Anllawd, *a.* (llawd) Not wanting, or craving.

Anllawdineb, *s. m.* (anllawd) Un cravingness.

Anllawz, *a.* (ân—llawz) Not requiring; rich.

Myned â orug y mab ar orwyz penlluglwyd, a çyrrwy euc-
anllawz ydano.

The youth went on a steed with a head of dapple grey, and
a saddle enriched with gold under him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Anlledaç, *a.* (lledaç) Not of mean descent.

Anlledvegin, *a.* (lledvegin) Undomestic.

Anlledveginaw, *v. a.* (anlledvegin) To undomes-
ticate.

Anlledveginawl, *a.* (anlledvegin) Undomesticated.

Anlledveginawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anlledveginodau* (an-
lledvegin) Undomestication.

Anlledvegyn, *a.* (lledvegyn) That is not reared
domestically.

Anlledvegynawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anlledvegynodau* (an-
lledvegyn) A rearing up undomestically.

Anlledvryd, *a.* (lledvryd) Without dotage.

Anlledvrydez, *s. m.* (anlledvryd) A being void of
dotage; sanity.

Anlledpai, *a.* (lledpai) Not askance; not leaning.

Anlledpeiez, *s. m.* (anlledpai) A being without ob-
liquity.

Anlledw, *a.* (lledw) Unplenteous; unabounding.

Anllezvad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllezyv) A rendering
untender.

Anllezvu, *v. a.* (anllezyv) To render untender.

Anllezyv, *a.* (llezyv) Not soft, or tender; un placid.

Anlleenawg, *a.* (lleen) Illiterate.

Anlleenogrwyz, *s. m.* (anlleenawg) Illiterateness.

Anllerw, *a.* (llerw) Not neat, or delicate.

Anllerwder, *s. m.* (anllerw) Indelicacy.

Anlles, *a.* (lles) Without benefit; destitute.

Anllesâad, *s. m.* (anlles) Disadvantage.

Anllesâawl, *a.* (anlles) Unbenefiting.

A N L

Anllesau, *v. a.* (anlles) To render unbeneficial.
 Anllesawl, *a.* (anlles) Unbeneficial; disadvantageous.
 Anllesg, *a.* (llesg) Unfeeble; vigorous.
 Anllesgaiz, *a.* (anllesg) Not apt to be feeble.
 Anllesgedig, *a.* (anllesg) Not enfeebled; unenfeebled.
 Anllesgez, *s. m.* (anllesg) Unfeebleness.
 Anllettyawg, *a.* (lletty) Inhospitable.
 Anllettyugar, *a.* (lletty) Inhospitable.
 Anllettyugarwç, *s. m.* (anllettyugar) Inhospitableness.
 Anllethrawl, *a.* (anllethyr) Not penile; not steep.
 Anllethyr, *a.* (llethyr) Without a steep.
 Anllewyç, *a.* (llewyç) Without light; colourless.
 Anllewyçadwy, *a.* (anllewyç) That cannot shine, or illumine.
 Anllewyçawl, *a.* (anllewyç) Unillumined; not shining.
 Anllewyçedig, *a.* (anllewyç) Void of light; discoloured.
 Anllewyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anllewyç) A discolouring.
 Anllidiawg, *a.* (llid) Not wrathful; not fretful.
 Anllidiogrwyz, *s. m.* (anllidiawg) A being without wrath.
 Anlliofawg, *a.* (lliaws) Not abounding; unfrequent.
 Anlliofogrwyz, *s. m.* (anlliofawg) Infrequency.
 Anlliw, *a.* (lliw) Without colour; a stain.
 Anlliwgar, *a.* (anlliw) Having no colour; ill-looking.
 Anlloez, *s. pl. aggr.* (lloez) Riches, or means; estate.

*Ar wehelyth byth brys wy anlloez.
 Braifg anlloez beirz borthloez berthyn.*

*A family is ever eager for riches, ample are the riches of the
 bards towards their support.* *Cynzeiw.*

Anlloezawg, *a.* (anlloez) Wealthy; affluent; rich.
 Anlloezi, *v. a.* (anlloez) To spend, or waste riotously.
 Anllovi, *v. a.* (llawv) To reach with the hand.

*A'r drydeu allawr a anllowed o nev,
 Gwyn ei vyd ei threv gan ei thrwyzed.*

*And the third altar was given by a band from heaven, happy
 the town that has it with its privilege* *Llywelyn I'ar.*

Anlloviad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llawv) A reaching with the hand.
 Anllosgadwy, *a.* (llosg) Incombustible.
 Anllosgedig, *a.* (llosg) Unignited; unconsumed.
 Anlloftawg, *a.* (llft) Without a tail.
 Anlluzedig, *a.* (lluz) Free from fatigue; refreshed.
 Anlluzedu, *v. a.* (lluzed) To render free from fatigue; to refresh.
 Anllwgwr, *a.* (llwgwr) Without corruption.
 Anllwrw, *a.* (llwrw) Without means, or support.
 Anllwybraiz, *a.* (llwybyr) Not a beaten path; intricate.
 Anllwybreiziaw, *v. a.* (anllwybraiz) To render intricate.
 Anllwyziannawl, *a.* (anllwyziant) Unprosperous.
 Anllwyziant, *s. m.—pl.* anllwyziannau (llwyziant) Unprosperousness; misfortune.
 Anllwythaw, *v. a.* (llwyth) To unburden.
 Anllwythawg, *a.* (llwyth) Unburdensome; not belonging to a tribe.

*Odervyz i zyn wneuthur cam y' nghwmawd ni hanfo o hono,
 ac yntau yn anllwythawg yn y cwmawd hwnw, o delir yno,
 bid y zirwy i raglaw y cwmawd hwnw.*

*If a man commits a crime in a comot of which he is not a native,
 and being at the same time without connection in that comot, if he is caught there, let the fine be paid to the deputy of that comot.* *Welsh Laws.*

Anllwythedig, *a.* (llwyth) Unburdened.
 Anllyvnedig, *a.* (anllyvyn) Without being smooth.
 Anllyvyn, *a.* (llyvyn) Not smooth; unpolished.
 Anllygradwy, *a.* (anllwgwr) Incorruptible.
 Anllygrawl, *a.* (anllwgwr) Uncorruptive.
 Anllygredig, *a.* (anllwgwr) Uncorrupted.

A N M

Anllygredigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anllygredig) Incorruption.
 Anllygrez, *s. m.* (anllwgwr) Incorruption.
 Anllythyrawg, *a.* (llythyr) Illiterate.
 Anllythyredig, *a.* (llythyr) Unlettered.
 Anllythyreg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llythyr) False grammar, or bad construction, as to letters.
 Anllythyregawl, *a.* (anllythyreg) Ungrammatical.
 Anllythyrenawg, *a.* (llythyren) Illiterate.
 Anllythyrenawl, *a.* (llythyren) Illiterate.
 Anllywodraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywodraeth) Anarchy.
 Anllywodraethu, *v. a.* (anllywodraeth) To misgovern.
 Anllywodraethus, *a.* (anllywodraeth) Anarchical.
 Anllywodraethwr, *s. m.—pl.* anllywodraethwyr (anllywodraeth—gwr) One that misgoverns.
 Anmalçineb, *s. m.* (baç) A being free from pride.
 Anmhaeth, *a.* (paeth) Unconnected.
 Anmhaid, *a.* (pai) Undoubted; without hesitation.
 Anmhaith, *a.* (paith) Not open, or in full view.
 Anmhall, *a.* (pall) Unfailing; without fail.
 Anmhalladwy, *a.* (anmhall) Indefectible.
 Anmhalledig, *a.* (anmhall) Not having failed.
 Anmhalliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhall) Indefection.
 Anmhalliant, *s. m.* (anmhall) Indefectiveness.
 Anmhallu, *v. a.* (anmhall) To desist from failing.
 Anmhar, *a.* (pâr) Out of repair; decaying.
 Anmhara, *a.* (para) Not lasting, or enduring.
 Anmharâd, *s. m.* (anmhara) A cessation; discontinuity.
 Anmharâawl, *a.* (anmhara) Not continuing.
 Anmharadwy, *a.* (anmhar) Ineffectible.
 Anmharadwyawl, *a.* (anmharadwy) Inefficient.
 Anmharâu, *v. a.* (anmhara) To discontinue.
 Anmharâus, *a.* (anmhara) Not lasting; fleeting.
 Anmharâusder, *s. m.* (anmharâus) Discontinuation.
 Anmharawd, *a.* (parawd) Unprepared.
 Anmharawl, *a.* (anmhar) Ineffective.
 Anmharç, *s. m.* (parç) Disrespect; disgrace; reproach.
 Anmharçadwy, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectable.
 Anmharçawl, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectful.
 Anmharçedig, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectful; dishonoured. *Yr anmharçedicav o'r dynion, the most disrespected of men.*
 Anmharçez, *s. m.* (anmharç) Disparagement; discredit.
 Anmharçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmharç) A disparaging.
 Anmharçlawn, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespectful.
 Anmharçlonez, *s. m.* (anmharçlawn) Disrespectfulness.
 Anmharçu, *v. a.* (anmharç) To treat with disrespect.
 Anmharçus, *a.* (anmharç) Disrespected.
 Anmharçusfrwyz, *s. m.* (anmharçus) Disgracefulness.
 Anmharçwr, *s. m.—pl.* anmharçwyr (anmharç—gwr) A disparager.
 Anmharedig, *a.* (anmhar) Unlasting; not continued.
 Anmharedigawl, *a.* (anmharedig) Not continual.
 Anmhariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhar) Inefficiency.
 Anmharodawl, *a.* (anmharawd) Unprepared.
 Anmharodez, *s. m.* (anmharawd) Unpreparedness.
 Anmharodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmharawd) A rendering unprepared.
 Anmharodrwyz, *s. m.* (anmharawd) Unreadiness.
 Anmharotaw, *v.* (anmharawd) To be unprepared.
 Anmharotôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmharotaw) Unpreparation.
 Anmharotôawl, *a.* (anmharotaw) Unpreparatory.
 Anmharotôedig, *a.* (anmharotaw) Unprepared.
 Anmharotoi, *v. a.* (anmharotaw) To render unprepared.
 Anmharotôus, *a.* (anmharotaw) Unpreparatory.

Anmharotôwr,

A N M

Anmharotöwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **anmharotöwyr** (**anmharotaw—gwr**) One that is unprepared.
Anmharth, *a.* (**parth**) Without a division, or parting.
Anmharthadwy, *a.* (**anmharth**) Indivisible.
Anmharthawl, *a.* (**anmharth**) Undivided.
Anmharthedig, *a.* (**anmharth**) Unseparated.
Anmharthez, *s. m.* (**anmharth**) Indivisibility.
Anmharthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**anmharth**) A being undivided.
Anmharthred, *a.* (**anmharth**) Without distinction, or system.
Anmharthredawl, *a.* (**anmharthred**) Unsystematical.
Anmharthrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**anmharthred**) Unsystematicness.
Anmharhredu, *v. a.* (**anmharth**) To render unsystematical.
Anmharthu, *v. a.* (**anmharth**) To cease from dividing.
Anmharthus, *a.* (**anmharth**) Individual; not dividing.
Anmharu, *v.* (**anmhar**) To become disordered; to decay. **Anmharu'r tân**, to stir the fire.
Anmharus, *a.* (**anmhar**) Disordered; unpaired.
Anmharusez, *s. m.* (**anmharus**) Disparity.
Anmharwar, *a.* (**parwar**) Unsilent.
Anmharyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (**anmhar**) One that makes a disparity.
Anmharyzawl, *a.* (**anmharyz**) Improcuratorial.
Anmheç, *a.* (**pêç**) Sinless; without inordinate desires.
Anmheçadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (**anmheç**) One free from sin.
Anmheçadurus, *a.* (**anmheçadur**) Unsinful.
Anmheçadwy, *a.* (**anmheç**) Impeccable.
Anmheçawd, *a.* (**anmheç**) Sinless; without lust.
Anmheçedig, *a.* (**anmheç**) Not having sinned.
Anmheçodawg, *a.* (**anmheçawd**) Unsinful.
Anmheçodawl, *a.* (**anmheçawd**) Impeccable.
Anmheçrwyz, *s. m.* (**anmheç**) Unsinfulness.
Anmheçu, *v.* (**anmheç**) To become sinless.
Anmheçus, *a.* (**anmheç**) Unsinful; not lusting.
Anmheçusrwyz, *s. m.* (**anmheçus**) Unsinfulness.
Anmhedrogladwy, *a.* (**anmhedrogyl**) Unquadrable.
Anmhedrogledig, *a.* (**anmhedrogyl**) Unquadrated.
Anmhedrogyl, *a.* (**pedrogyl**) Not quadrating.
Anmhedror, *a.* (**pedror**) Not having four sides; unquadratic.
Anmhedrorez, *s. m.* (**anmhedror**) The being not quadrate.
Anmhedrori, *v. a.* (**anmhedror**) To render unquadrated.
Anmhedryael, *a.* (**pedryael**) Not quadrilateral.
Anmhedryawl, *a.* (**pedryawl**) Not quadruple.
Anmhedryvan, *a.* (**pedryvan**) Not having four places, or quarters.
Anmhedryvanawg, *a.* (**anmhedryvan**) Not quadrating; not having four sides.
Anmhedrylaw, *a.* (**pedrylaw**) Not thoroughly dexterous.
Anmhedrylev, *a.* (**pedrylev**) Not perfect in sound, or voice.
Anmhedryliw, *a.* (**pedryliw**) Imperfect of colour.
Anmhedryoled, *s. m.* (**pedryoled**) Imperfection of parts.
Anmhedryran, *a.* (**pedryran**) Not quadripartite.
Anmhedwaroçrez, *s. m.* (**anmhedwaroçyr**) The being not quadrilateral.
Anmhedwaroçyr, *a.* (**pedwaroçyr**) Not quadrilateral.
Anmhevraiz, *a.* (**anmhevyr**) Rather unhandsome.
Anmhevrez, *s. m.* (**anmhevyr**) Unhandsomeness.
Anmhevyr, *a.* (**pevyr**) Unhandsome; uncomely.
Anmheiriannawl, *a.* (**anmheiriant**) Inorganical.

A N M

Anmheiriannedig, *a.* (**anmheiriant**) Unorganized.
Anmheiriannez, *s. m.* (**anmheiriant**) Inorganization.
Anmheirianniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**anmheiriant**) A rendering inorganical.
Anmheiriannolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**anmheiriannawl**) Disorganization.
Anmheiriannu, *v. a.* (**anmheiriant**) To render inorganical; to disorganize.
Anmheiriant, *s. m.* (**peiriant**) A being inorganical.
Anmheithiawg, *a.* (**anmhaith**) Unprospective; not convenient to look after, or hunt; not desert.
Anmheithawl, *a.* (**anmhaith**) Unprospective; not open, or fit for hunting.
Anmheithig, *a.* (**anmhaith**) That yields nothing visible, or substantial.
Anmheithin, *a.* (**peithin**) Not desert, or exposed.
Anmheithiolez, *s. m.* (**anmheithiawl**) Unprospectiveness.
Anmhelre, *a.* (**pelre**) Without conflict, or strife.
Anmhelydraiz, *a.* (**pelydyr**) Unradiated.
Anmhelydrawg, *a.* (**pelydyr**) That doth not radiate.
Anmhelydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**pelydyr**) A being without radiating.
Anmhell, *a.* (**pell**) Not far; unremote; contiguous.
Anmhellder, *s. m.* (**anmhell**) Unremoteness.
Anmhellenig, *a.* (**anmhell**) Not foreign, or remote.
Anmhellus, *a.* (**pellus**) Incompact.
Anmhênawd, *a.* (**pen**) Without a head, or a close.
Anmhendawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* **anmhendodau** (**pendawd**) Indecision.
Anmhendervynawl, *a.* (**pendervyn**) Indecisive; inconclusive.
Anmhendervyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**pendervyn**) Inconclusiveness.
Anmhendodawl, *a.* (**anmhendawd**) Inconclusive.
Anmhendodez, *s. m.* (**anmhendawd**) Indecision.
Anmhennod, *a.* (**pennod**) Without a close.
Anmhennodawl, *a.* (**anmhennod**) Indefinitive.
Anmhennodedig, *a.* (**anmhennod**) Indefinitive.
Anmhennodawl, *a.* (**anmhênawd**) Indefinite.
Anmhennodedig, *a.* (**anmhênawd**) Rendering indefinite.
Anmhennodolez, *s. m.* (**anmhênodawl**) Indefinition.
Anmhennodrwyz, *s. m.* (**anmhênawd**) Indefinitiveness.
Anmhêr, *a.* (**pêr**) Not sweet; not luscious.
Anmhëraiz, *a.* (**anmhêr**) Not sweet, or delicious.
Anmherçen, *a.* (**perçen**) Without owner.
Anmherçenadwy, *a.* (**anmherçen**) That cannot be owned.
Anmherçenawg, *a.* (**anmherçen**) Not an owner; unowned.
Anmherçenogawl, *a.* (**anmherçenawg**) Unappropriated.
Anmherçenogi, *v. a.* (**anmherçenawg**) To unappropriate.
Anmherçenogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**anmherçenawg**) Inappropriation.
Anmherçi, *v. a.* (**anmharç**) To disparage.
Anmhëreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**anmhëraiz**) A rendering undelicious.
Anmhëreiziaw, *v. a.* (**anmhëraiz**) To render destitute of sweetness.
Anmhëreiziawl, *a.* (**anmhëraiz**) Undelicious.
Anmhëreizrwyz, *s. m.* (**anmhëraiz**) Undeliciousness.
Anmherfaeth, *a.* (**perfaeth**) Imperfect.
Anmherfeithdawd, *s. m.* (**anmherfaeth**) Imperfection.
Anmherfeithder, *s. m.* (**anmherfaeth**) Imperfection.
Anmherfeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (**anmherfaeth**) A rendering imperfect.
Anmherfeithiaw, *v. a.* (**anmherfaeth**) To render imperfect.

A N M

Anmherfeithawl, *a.* (anmherfaeth) Tending to be imperfect.

Anmherfeithiedig, *a.* (anmherfaeth) Not perfected.

Anmherfeithioldeb, *s. m.* (anmherfeithawl) Imperfectibility.

Anmherfeithrwy, *s. m.* (anmherfaeth) Imperfection.

Anmheroriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (peroriaeth) Inharmoniousness.

Anmherthyn, *a.* (perthyn) Without relation.

Anmherthynas, *a.* (anmherthyn) Without affinity.

Anmherthynafawl, *a.* (anmherthynas) Unappertaining; impertinent.

Anmherthynafedig, *a.* (anmherthynas) Not made to appertain.

Anmherthynafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmherthynas) A rendering irrelevant.

Anmherthynafoldeb, *s. m.* (anmherthynafawl) A being irrelevant.

Anmherthynafrwy, *s. m.* (anmherthynas) Irrelevancy.

Anmherthynafu, *v. a.* (anmherthynas) To render irrelevant.

Anmherthynawl, *a.* (anmherthyn) Irrelevant.

Anmherthynedig, *a.* (anmherthyn) Rendered irrelevant.

Anmherthyniad, *s. m.—pl. s. au* (anmherthyn) Irrelevance.

Anmherthynoldeb, *s. m.* (anmherthynawl) Want of affinity.

Anmherthynolrwy, *s. m.* (anmherthynawl) Want of affinity.

Anmherthynu, *v. a.* (anmherthyn) To render irrelevant.

Anmherthynus, *a.* (anmherthyn) Impertinent.

Anmherwyl, *a.* (perwyl) Without occasion.

Anmhetrus, *a.* (petrus) Doubtless; indubious.

Anmhetrufawl, *a.* (anmhetrus) Undoubting; unhesitating.

Anmhetrufder, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitability.

Anmhetrufez, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitableness.

Anmhetrufgar, *a.* (anmhetrus) Unhesitating.

Anmhetrufgarwç, *s. m.* (anmhetrufgar) A being free from hesitation.

Anmhetrufrwy, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitableness.

Anmheuthin, *a.* (peuthin) Without substance; immaterial.

Anmhlaid, *a.* (plaid) Without party.

Anmhlant, *a.* (plant) Without children; childless.

Anmhlantadwy, *a.* (anmhlant) That cannot bear children; barren.

Anmhleidgar, *a.* (anmhlaid) Impartial.

Anmhleidgarwç, *s. m.* (anmhleidgar) Impartiality.

Anmhleidiawg, *a.* (anmhlaid) Unfactious.

Anmhleidiawl, *a.* (anmhlaid) Impartial.

Anmhleidiedig, *a.* (anmhlaid) Rendering impartial.

Anmhleidioldeb, *s. m.* (anmhleidiawl) Impartiality.

Anmhleidiolrwy, *s. m.* (anmhleidiawl) Impartialness.

Anmhleidiwr, *s. m.—pl. anmhleidwyr* (anmhlaid—*gwr*) One that is not a partizan.

Anmhleidwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhleidiwr) The conduct of one not a partizan.

Anmhleth, *a.* (pleth) Not interwoven; not complex.

Anmhlethadwy, *a.* (anmhleth) That cannot be complicated.

Anmhlethawl, *a.* (anmhleth) Uncomplicated.

Anmhlethedig, *a.* (anmhleth) Uncomplicated.

Anmhlethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhleth) A being uncomplicated.

Anmhlethu, *v. a.* (anmhleth) To render uncomplicated.

A N M

Anmhlith, *a.* (plith) Not mixed; unmixed.

Anmhlithadwy, *a.* (anmhlith) Decomposable.

Anmhlithaw, *v. a.* (anmhlith) To decompose.

Anmhlithedig, *a.* (anmhlith) Decomposed.

Anmhlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhlith) A decomposing.

Anmhlüad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (plu) Deplumation.

Anmhlüawg, *a.* (plu) Unplumed, or unfledged.

Anmhlüedig, *a.* (plu) Deplumed.

Anmhluz, *a.* (pluz) Not tender; rigid, or harsh.

Anmhluzez, *s. m.* (anmhluz) Want of softness; rigidity.

Anmhlwyv, *a.* (plwyv) Without a parish.

Anmhlwyvawl, *a.* (anmhlwyv) Extra-parochial.

Anmhlyz, *a.* (plyz) Not tender; indelicate.

Anmhlyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhlyz) A rendering rigid, harsh, or untender.

Anmhlyzu, *v. a.* (anmhlyz) To render harsh, or rigid.

Anmhlyg, *a.* (plyg) Not double; single.

Anmhlygadwy, *a.* (anmhlyg) That cannot be doubled.

Anmhlygawl, *a.* (anmhlyg) Not doubled.

Anmhlygedig, *a.* (anmhlyg) Uncomplicated.

Anmhlygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhlyg) A being un-complicate.

Anmhlygu, *v. a.* (anmhlyg) To undouble.

Anmhodyr, *a.* (podyr) Unpulverised.

Anmhoen, *a.* (poen) Without pain; unafflicted.

Anmhoenadwy, *a.* (anmhoen) Impassible.

Anmhoenedig, *a.* (anmhoen) Unpunished.

Anmhoeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhoen) Impassibility.

Anmhoenydiawl, *a.* (anmhoen) Not having done penance; impenitent.

Anmhol, *a.* (pöl) Not dull. *Cwyn anmhol.*

Anmhorth, *a.* (porth) Not supporting; not auxiliary.

Gadaw y maes a orug y Rhueinwyr, a degeu fo, can ni wyzant pwy a vei porth, pwy a vei anmhorth.

The Romans were obliged to leave the field, and begin to fly; for they knew not who were their support, or who not their support.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Anmhorthadwy, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsustainable.

Anmhorthawl, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsupporting.

Anmhorthedig, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsupported.

Anmhorthez, *s. m.* (anmhorth) A want of support.

Anmhorthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhorth) A being unsupported.

Anmhorthiannawl, *a.* (anmhorthiant) Not yielding support.

Anmhorthiannus, *a.* (anmhorthiant) Not yielding support; inalimental.

Anmhorthiant, *s. m.—pl. anmhorthiannau* (anmhorth) What is not a support.

Anmhorthorzwyl, *a.* (porthorzwyl) Not accessory to violence.

Anmhorthwy, *a.* (anmhorth) Without succour.

Anmhraiz, *a.* (praiz) Without a flock, or herd; without spoil.

Anmhrair, *a.* (prair) Without sustenance, or food.

Anmhraith, *a.* (praith) Without practice.

Anmhrawv, *a.* (prawv) Without proof.

Anmhreiziawg, *a.* (anmhraiz) Undepredatory.

Anmhreiniawg, *a.* (anmhrair) Not having sustenance.

Anmhreithig, *a.* (anmhraith) Impractical.

Anmhres, *a.* (pres) Not fleet; not hasty.

Anmhresawl, *a.* (anmhres) Not hastening.

Anmhreswyl, *a.* (preswyl) Without habitation.

Anmhreswyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhreswyl) A not inhabiting.

Anmhreswyliaeth,

A N M

Anmhrefwyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrefswyl) Want of inhabiting.
Anmhrefwyliaw, *v. a.* (anmhrefswyl) To desist from inhabiting.
Anmhrefwyliawg, *a.* (anmhrefswyl) Uninhabited.
Anmhrefwylledig, *a.* (anmhrefswyl) Uninhabited.
Anmhriawd, *a.* (priawd) Unmarried; feme-sole.
Anmhrîd, *a.* (prîd) Not dear; without pledge.
Anmhrîdadwy, *a.* (anmhrîd) Inexpiable.
Anmhrîdawg, *a.* (anmhrîd) Unpledged.
Anmhrîdiant, *s. m.*—*pl. anmhrîdiannau* (anmhrîd) Inexpiation.
Anmhrîdwerth, *a.* (prîdwerth) Without a ransom.
Anmhrîv, *a.* (prîv) Without growth.
Anmhrîviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrîv) A being without growth.
Anmhrîviant, *s. m.* (anmhrîv) Want of growth.
Anmhrîn, *a.* (prîn) Not scanty.
Anmhrîniâd, *s. m.* (anmhrîn) A keeping from growing scanty.
Anmhrîniâu, *v. a.* (anmhrîn) To render unscarce.
Anmhrînder, *s. m.* (anmhrîn) A being without want, or scarcity; plenty.
Anmhrîodadwy, *a.* (anmhrîawd) Unmarriageable.
Anmhrîodawl, *a.* (anmhrîawd) Unappropriated.
Anmhrîodawr, *s. m.*—*pl. anmhrîodorion* (anmhrîawd) One that is not a proprietor.

Braint oed y brawd hynav â wna y brodyr ieuav yn anmhrîd-orion ac ai gwna yntau yn un priodawr ar zadannuz o gwbyl.

The privilege of age of the elder brother renders the younger brothers nonproprietors, and renders him a proprietor of all the personal effects. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmhrîodedig, *a.* (anmhrîawd) Unappropriated.
Anmhrîodez, *s. m.* (anmhrîawd) Inappropriation.
Anmhrîodoldeb, *s. m.* (anmhrîodawl) Impropropriety.
Anmhrîodolder, *s. m.* (anmhrîodawl) Impropropriety.
Anmhrîodolez, *s. m.* (anmhrîodawl) Inappropriation.
Anmhrîodoli, *v. a.* (anmhrîodawl) To unappropriate.
Anmhrîodoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrîodawl) Inappropriation.
Anmhrîodolrwyf, *s. m.* (anmhrîodawl) Inappropriation.
Anmhrîodoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrîodawr) Want of property.
Anmhrîodrwyf, *s. m.* (anmhrîawd) Want of being appropriated.
Anmhrîodadwy, *a.* (anmhrîawv) Not to be tasted.
Anmhrîodadwyath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrîodadwy) Improbability.
Anmhrîovedig, *a.* (anmhrîawv) Unassayed.
Anmhrîovi, *v.* (anmhrîawv) To refrain from tasting.
Anmhrîoviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrîawv) A being untasted; a being unassayed.
Anmhrîoviadawl, *a.* (anmhrîoviad) Unprobationary.
Anmhrîuz, *a.* (prîuz) Imprudent; infedate.
Anmhrîuzez, *s. m.* (anmhrîuz) Imprudence.
Anmhrîwy, *a.* (prîwy) Without supply.
Anmhrîwyadwy, *a.* (anmhrîwy) That cannot be supplied.
Anmhrîwyaw, *v. a.* (anmhrîwy) To desist from supplying.
Anmhrîwyawl, *a.* (anmhrîwy) Unsupplied.
Anmhrîwyfti, *s. m.* (prîwyfti) A being without care; in anxiety.
Anmhrîwyftleaz, *s. m.* (anmhrîwyftyl) Inconvulsiveness.
Anmhrîwyftyl, *a.* (prîwyftyl) Without tumult, or convulsion.
Anmhryd, *a.* (pryd) Unseasonable; untimely.
Anmhryder, *a.* (pryder) Without anxiety; unso-

A N M

Anmhryderus, *a.* (anmhryder) Unanxious.
Anmhrydverth, *a.* (prydverth) Inelegant; indecent.
Anmhrydverthez, *s. m.* (anmhrydverth) Inelegancy.
Anmhrydverthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrydverth) A rendering inelegant.
Anmhrydverthrwyf, *s. m.* (anmhrydverth) Uncomeliness; ungracefulness.
Anmhrydverthu, *v. a.* (anmhrydverth) To render inelegant.
Anmhrydverthus, *a.* (anmhrydverth) Unbecoming.
Anmhrydverthwç, *s. m.* (anmhrydverth) Indecency; deformity.
Anmhrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhryd) A rendering out of time.
Anmhrydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anmhrydwyr* (anmhryd—gwr) One that does not keep time.
Anmhrydlawn, *a.* (anmhryd) Unseasonable.
Anmhrydl nez, *v. a.* (anmhrydlawn) To render out of season.
Anmhrydlonez, *s. m.* (anmhrydlawn) Unseasonableness.
Anmhrydus, *a.* (prydus) Uncomely; unseemly.
Anmhrydufrwyf, *s. m.* (anmhrydus) Uncomeliness.
Anmhrydwezawl, *a.* (prydwez) Ill-featured.
Anmhrydwezoldeb, *s. m.* (anmhrydwezawl) Unhandsomeness.
Anmhrydwezus, *a.* (prydwez) Unbecoming.
Anmhryz, *a.* (pryz) Not rich, or luxuriant.
Anmhryfleu, *a.* (pryfleu) Unweildy; vast; huge.
Anmhryfur, *a.* (pryfur) Undiligent.
Anmhryfurdeb, *s. m.* (anmhryfur) Inexpedition.
Anmhryfuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhryfur) A being inexpedient.
Anmhryfurwç, *s. m.* (anmhryfur) Inexpeditionsness.
Anmhur, *a.* (pur) Impure, or full of dregs; dirty.
Anmhuraiz, *a.* (anmhur) Impure; drossy.
Anmhurdeb, *s. m.* (anmhur) Impurity; drossiness.
Anmhuredig, *a.* (anmhur) Unpurified.
Anmhurez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhur) Impurity.
Anmhureiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhuraiz) A rendering impure.
Anmhureiziaw, *v. a.* (anmhuraiz) To render impure.
Anmhwddwr, *a.* (pwwdwr) Incorrupt; unfragile.
Anmhwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pwyll) Indiscretion. *a.* Without discretion.

A glyweiffi â gânt Anarawd.

Milwr doniawg didlawd.

Rhaid wrth anmhwyl pwyll parawd.

Didst thou hear what was sung by Anarawd, a warrior virtuous and powerful: with indiscretion it is necessary to have ready wit. *Engl. y Glywaid.*

Anmhwyladwy, *a.* (anmhwyl) That cannot be made discreet; unreasonable.
Anmhwylaw, *v.* (anmhwyl) To become irrational.
Anmhwylawg, *a.* (anmhwyl) Irrational.
Anmhwylawl, *a.* (anmhwyl) Tending to irrationality.
Anmhwylledig, *a.* (anmhwyl) Deprived of reason; not endued with reason.
Anmhwyllez, *s. m.* (anmhwyl) Irrationality; temerity.
Anmhwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhwyl) Irrationality.
Anmhwylilig, *a.* (anmhwyl) Inconsiderate.

Mi â barav ywç wynnydu gan genedyl nad yw genedyl i mi, a gan genedyl anmhwylilig i'ç digiav.

I will cause you to be provoked to rage by a nation, that is not a nation of mine, and by a nation that is inconsiderate will I offend you. *W. Salisbury—Rom. x. xix.*

Anmhwylledeb, *s. m.* (anmhwyl) Inconsideration.
Anmhwyllogrwyf,

A N N

Anmhwylllogrwyz, *s. m.* (anmhwyllawg) Inconsiderateness.
 Anmhwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pwynt) Inconvalescence; indisposition; ill habit of body.
 Anmhwyntiaw, *v.* (anmhwynt) To become indisposed.
 Anmhwyntiedig, *a.* (anmhwynt) Indisposed.
 Anmhybyr, *a.* (pybyr) Impotent, or infirm.
 Anmhybyrawl, *a.* (anmhybyr) Rendering impotent.
 Anmhybyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhybyr) A rendering impotent.
 Anmhybyru, *v. a.* (anmhybyr) To enfeeble; to become impotent.
 Anmhybyrwy, *s. m.* (anmhybyr) Impotency.
 Anmhyç, *a.* (pyç) Without inordinate lust; finless.
 Anmhydraiz, *a.* (anmhwddwr) Incorruptive.
 Anmhydradwy, *a.* (anmhwddwr) Imputrile.
 Anmhydreiz, *s. m.* (anmhwddwr) Incorruptness.
 Anmlas, *a.* (blas) Insipid; tasteless.
 Anmlasu, *v. a.* (anmlas) To disrelish; to grow insipid.
 Anmlasus, *a.* (anmlas) Insipid, or tasteless.
 Anmlodwy, *a.* (blodwy) Unripe; not mealy.
 Anmrant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmrantiau) Dishonour. *a.* Without right, or immunity.

Anmrant pob tor devawd.

Every violation of custom is a breach of privilege. *Adage.*

Anmrantiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmrant) A depriving of immunity.

Anmrantiaw, *v. a.* (anmrant) To violate privilege; to dishonour.

Y nawz a ammrantiaws eue, ni zyly o hono un nawz.

The protection that one violates its privilege, he deserves from it no protection. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmrantiawl, *a.* (anmrant) Unprivileged.

Ni zylyir yntau dalu tir anmrantiawl yn lle tir a braint o hono.

It is not right therefore to give unprivileged land for land that has privilege. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmrantiedig, *a.* (anmrant) Unprivileged.

Anmri, *a.* (bri) Without honour; without privilege.

Anmriw, *a.* (briw) Without a cut, wound, or break.

Anmriwadwy, *a.* (anmriw) Invulnerable.

Anmrwd, *a.* (brwd) Unheated; unboiled; crude.

Gwell ganzynt breswyliaw yn y difaith, ac ymborth, val anveiliaid, ar gig anmrwd, a llyfau, gyda rhyddid, noc ymborth yn y cyvannzedig yn cael gwlezu dan gaethiwed.

They prefer dwelling in the wilderness, and feed like animals on raw meat and herbs, with liberty, rather than live in the inhabited country enjoying feasts in slavery. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anmrwyf, *a.* (brwyf) Not inebriated.

Anmrwyfgeiz, *s. m.* (anmrwyf) Sobriety.

Anmrydaiz, *a.* (anmrwd) Unfervid.

Anmrydez, *s. m.* (anmrwd) Want of being heated; crudity; rawness.

Anmwlç, *a.* (bwlç) Having no breach, or notch.

Annadganawl, *a.* (dadgan) Unrecited; undeclared.

Annadganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadgan) A being unrecited.

Annadglymadwy, *a.* (dadglwm) Indissoluble.

Annadglymawl, *a.* (dadglwm) Not to be untied.

Annadguz, *a.* (dadguz) Without revealing.

Annadguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadguz) A being unrevealed.

Annadguziawl, *a.* (annadguz) Unrevealed.

Annadguziedig, *a.* (annadguz) Unrevealed.

Annadlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadyl) Indisputation.

Annadlaethawl, *a.* (annadlaeth) Indisputatory.

Annadlawl, *a.* (annadyl) Illogical; indisputative.

Annadlenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadyl) Indisputation.

Annadlenadwy, *a.* (annadyl) Incontestable; irrefragable.

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Annadleuawl, *a.* (annadyl) Undisputative.

Annadleuedig, *a.* (annadyl) Undisputed.

Annadlyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (annadyl) One that doth not dispute.

Annadlyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadlyz) Indisputation.

Annadyl, *a.* (dadyl) Without dispute, or argument.

Annail, *a.* (dail) Without leaves.

Annair, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anneiriau) Reproach.

Rhag drwg ni ziwg annair;
 Llawer mawrair a vethla.

Against evil reproach will not avail,
 Many one of renown will be ensnared.

Llevoed.

Annaliad, *a.* (dal) Without a hold, or support.

Annaliadwy, *a.* (annaliad) Untenable.

Annaliedig, *a.* (dal) Not holden; not caught.

Annaliediggaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annaliedig) A being untenable.

Annamdwn, *a.* (damdwn) Without appraisement.

Annamgylçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damgylç) A being unfurrounded.

Annamgylçynawg, *a.* (damgylçyn) Uncircumscribed.

Annamgylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damgylçyn) Uncircumscription.

Annamlewycawl, *a.* (damlewyc) Unilluminating.

Annamlewyciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damlewyc) A being unfurrounded with light, or unrevealed.

Annamlewycu, *v. a.* (damlewyc) To cease from illuminating.

Annammegawl, *a.* (dammeg) Unparabodical.

Annamredawl, *a.* (damred) Inconcurrent.

Annamrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damred) A not concurring; inconcurrence.

Annamunaw, *v. a.* (damunaw) To cease from wishing.

Annamunawl, *a.* (damunawl) Undesireable.

Annamuned, *a.* (damuned) Without a wish, or desire.

Annamuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damuniad) Undesireableness.

Annamwain, *a.* (damwain) Without chance, or fortune.

Annamweiniawl, *a.* (annamwain) Not happening.

Annamweiniedig, *a.* (annamwain) Not having happened.

Annamwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damwyn) Misfortune.

Annangaws, *a.* (dangaws) Without shew.

Annangofawl, *a.* (annangaws) Unexposing.

Annangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annangaws) A being unexposed.

Annarbod, *a.* (darbod) Without preparation.

Annarbodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarbod) Improvidence.

Annarbodawl, *a.* (annarbod) Improvident.

Annarbodedig, *a.* (annarbod) Unprovided.

Annarbodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarbod) Incircumspection.

Annarbodus, *a.* (annarbod) Improvident.

Annarbwyll, *a.* (darbwyll) Without persuasion.

Annarbwyllaw, *v. a.* (annarbwyll) To desist from persuading.

Annarbwyllawg, *a.* (annarbwyll) Unpersuasive.

Annarbwyllledig, *a.* (annarbwyll) Unpersuaded; unconvinced, not having reasoned.

Annarbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarbwyll) Impersuasion.

Annarvod, *a.* (darvod) Without ending; infinite.

Annarvodadwy, *a.* (annarvod) Inexhaustible.

Annarvodedig, *a.* (annarvod) Unconcluded; unfinished; unexhausted.

Annarvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarvod) A being without conclusion; endlessness.

Annarlladwy,

A N N

Annarllëadwy, *a.* (darllëad) Illegible; not to be read.
 Annarllëawl, *a.* (darllëawl) Not to be read.
 Annarllenadwy, *a.* (darllen) Illegible.
 Annarllenawl, *a.* (darllen) Not reading; unlegible.
 Annarllenedig, *a.* (darllen) That is not read; rendered illegible.
 Annarmerth, *a.* (darmerth) Unprepared.
 Annarmerthez, *s. m.* (annermerth) Unpreparedness.
 Annarostyngawl, *a.* (darostwng) Not to be subjected.
 Annarostyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darostwng) Infusion; a being unsubjected.
 Annarpar, *a.* (darpar) Without preparation.
 Annarparadwy, *a.* (annarpar) That cannot be prepared.
 Annarparaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarpar) Unpreparation.
 Annarparawl, *a.* (annarpar) Unpreparatory.
 Annarparedig, *a.* (annarpar) Unprepared.
 Annarpariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarpar) A being unprepared.
 Annarymred, *a.* (darymred) Without discursion.
 Annarymredawl, *a.* (annarymred) Undiscursive.
 Annarymrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annarymred) Indiscursion.
 Annattawd, *a.* (dattawz) Inexplicable; not loosened.
 Annattawz, *a.* (dattawz) Indissoluble.
 Annattodadwy, *a.* (annattawz) Indissoluble; inexplicable.
 Annattodawl, *a.* (annatawz) Unexplicated.
 Annattodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annattawd) Inexplication.
 Annattodolrwyd, *s. m.* (annattodawl) Indissolubleness.
 Annattodrwyd, *s. m.* (annattawd) Indissolubility.
 Annattozadwy, *a.* (annattawz) Indissoluble.
 Annattozawl, *a.* (annattawz) Indissolvent.
 Annattozedig, *a.* (annattawz) Indissolved.
 Annattoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annatawz) Indissolvability.
 Annattro, *a.* (dattro) Without recurring.
 Annattröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annattro) Inaptness to turn back, or recur.
 Annattröawl, *a.* (annattro) Unrecurrent.
 Annattröedig, *a.* (annattro) Not having turned back.
 Annaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (daw) Defence, or screen.
 Annawd, *v. a.* (nawd) To reproach.

Nid anheirz i veirz vyrzoz wallaw,
 Nid annawd tavawd diwyd izaw.

Not unbecoming to the bards the crowded tables, the tongue that is free from guile will not reproach him. *Llygad Gwr.*

Annawz, *a.* (nawz) Without refuge; unprotected.
 Annawn, *s. m.—pl. annoniau* (dawn) Unluckiness; misfortune.

Aeth i weiniad vyth annawn,
 A tholiad wyv, a thlawd iawn.

Misfortune is ever the lot of the weak,
 And I am despoiled, and very poor. *D ab Gwilym.*

Annawnus, *a.* (annawn) Unqualified, ungifted, or unendowed.

Annëall, *s. m.* (dëall) Ignorance; lack of knowledge.

Mae'r zofbarth hon yn cyttunaw—a'r peth syz ar gov a çadw o walth yr hën a çyfevin veirz cyn amfer yr annysg a'r annëall, a'r anystyriaeth a zygywoez ar y Cymry.

This theory doth agree with what is preserved of the works of the old and primitive bards, before the time of the want of learning, and want of knowledge, and supineness that has befallen the Welsh. *Barzai.*

Annëalladwy, *a.* (annëall) Incomprehensible.
 Annëallawl, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent.
 Annëalledig, *a.* (annëall) Unapprehended.
 Annëallgar, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent; ignorant.
 Annëallgarwç, *s. m.* (annëallgar) Unintelligence.

A N N

Annëallus, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent; ignorant.
 Annëbre, *a.* (debre) Without return; unrecurrent.

Heb verç Cynvelyn gelyn gne unbyn,
 Cyd boed unbënes ys annëbre.

Without the maid Cynvelyn was the enemy of princes, and without return, though she was a princess. *Li. P. Moç.*

Annebryd, *a.* (debryd) Irreparable. Brad annëbryd, an irreparable mischief.

Anneçreu, *a.* (deçreu) Without commencement.

Anneçreuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anneçreu) A being without beginning.

Anneçreuawl, *a.* (anneçreu) Uncommencing.

Anneçreuedig, *a.* (anneçreu) Uncommenced.

Annedwyz, *a.* (dedwyz) Indiscreet; graceless; unhappy; unblest.

Tri feth a gaif dyn annedwyz: tylodi, ac awlyziant, a foeni

Three things will come to the lot of the imprudent man: poverty, misfortune, and pain. *Trioz Moç.*

Annedwyzawl, *a.* (annedwyz) Tending to be unhappy.

Annedwyzedig, *a.* (annedwyz) Not made happy; rendered unhappy.

Annedwyzus, *a.* (annedwyz) That is unhappy.

Annedwyzwç, *s. m.* (annedwyz) Unhappiness.

Annedwyzyd, *s. m.* (annedwyz) Unhappiness.

Annez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dez) A dwelling. Ty annez, a dwelling house.

Annezawl, *a.* (annez) Dwelling; dwelt at.

Annezva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (annez—ma) A dwelling place.

Annezvawl, *a.* (annezyv) Illegal; immoral.

Annezvolder, *s. m.* (annezvawl) Immorality.

Annezvoli, *v. a.* (annezvawl) To render immoral; to illegitimate.

Anneziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annez) A dwelling, or abiding.

A'th iawn azyg gwna'th anneziad
 Yn vy mynwe—

With thy true knowledge make thy dwelling in my bosom. *Sam. Jones.*

Annezle, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (annez—lle) A dwelling place; abode.

Annezu, *v. a.* (annez) To dwell; to inhabit.

Annezyv, *s. f.—pl. annetzvau* (dezyv) Disusage; disorder. *a.* Lawless.

Buant cyd y'ngryd y'ngrezyv cyvarvod,
 Cyvarvigion dilezyv,
 I wrthawd annawd, ac annezyv,
 O greulan, o greulawn gynnezyv.

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, fierce ones armed together, to oppose reproach, and breach of privilege in the place of blood, through cruel principle. *Cynzelw—Breinniau Powys.*

Annevawd, *s. m.—pl. annevodau* (devawd) Want of rule, order, or custom; disusage.

Annevig, *a.* (devig) Inexpect; unhandy; awkward.

Câd ar llaw annev g.

A battle with a hand inept *Taliesin.*

Annevnyz, *a.* (devnyz) Without materials.

Annevnyziawl, *a.* (annevnyz) Immaterial.

Annevnyziedig, *a.* (annevnyz) Not made material, or substantial.

Annevnyzioldeb, *s. m.* (annevnyziawl) Immateriality.

Annevnyziolrwyd, *s. m.* (annevnyziawl) Immaterialness.

Annevodawl, *a.* (annevawd) Unceremonial; not accustomed.

Annevodedig, *a.* (annevawd) Not being accustomed.

Annevodi, *v. a.* (annevawd) To render out of use.

Annefraw, *a.* (defraw) Unawake; not stirring.
 Annefrowl,

A N N

Annefröawl, *a.* (annefraw) Not to be awaken.
Annegyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (nag) One that doth not deny.
Annegyzawl, *a.* (annegyz) Unnegative.
Annegyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annegyz) What is without a negative.
Anneheu, *a.* (deheu) Left-handed; undexterous.
Anneheuder, *s. m.* (anneheu) Indexterity.
Anneheuez, *s. m.* (anneheu) Indexterousness.
Anneheug, *a.* (anneheu) Indexterous; sinister.
Anneheurwyz, *s. m.* (anneheu) Indexterousness.
Anneivniawg, *a.* (deivniawg) Unaccomplished, or not trained up.
Anneiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annail) The falling of the leaves.
Anneiliaw, *v. a.* (annail) To drop the leaves.
Anneiliawg, *a.* (annail) Not having leaves.
Anneilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deilliad) A being undervived.
Anneilliawg, *a.* (deilliawg) Underivative.
Anneilliedig, *a.* (deilliedig) Underived.
Anneilltuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (neilltu) A being unseparated.
Anneilltuadwy, *a.* (neilltu) Inseparable.
Anneilltuaw, *v.* (neilltu) To desist from division, or party.
Anneilltuawg, *a.* (neilltu) Unseceding; unseparating.
Anneilltuawl, *a.* (neilltu) Unseceded; indistinct.
Anneilltuedig, *a.* (neilltu) Unseparated.
Anneilltuoldeb, *s. m.* (anneilltuawl) Inseparability.
Anneilltuwr, *s. m.—pl. t. anneilltuwyr* (neilltu—gwr) One that doth not secede.
Anneirvuwç, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (anner—buwç) A young cow.
Anneiryd, *a.* (deiryd) Not pertaining to, irrelevant, impertinent.
Anneisyvadwy, *a.* (deisyv) That cannot be intreated.
Anneisyvawl, *a.* (deisyv) Unrequested.
Anneisyvedig, *a.* (deisyv) Unrequested.
Anneisyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deisyv) A being unrequested.
Anneisyvu, *v.* (deisyv) To desist from intreaty.
Annel, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (del) A stretching, tension; a stay or prop; a gin or springe. Bwa ar annel, a bent bow; rhoi gwayw ar annel, to couch a spear.

O dervyz i anivel dyn arall vuned i mewn annel, neu i mewn bradbwll, y dyn a'i gwnaeth a zyly zicciwaw y dyn o'r clwyf a gyvran a'i anivel.
 If the beast of another man should fall into the snare, or into a pit, the man who made it ought to indemnify the other of the hurt that shall happen to the beast. *Welsh Laws.*

Annelawg, *a.* (annel) Regular; on the stretch; bent; aiming.

Megis o annelawg vwa'r cymylau.
 As from the bent bow of the clouds. *Ecclef. xxi.*

Anneledig, *a.* (annel) Stretched, or on the stretch.
Anneliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annel) Regulation; stretching.
Annelu, *v. a.* (annel) To stretch out; to aim; to level.

Syr Hywel a annelai
 Y bwa dyf.—
 Sir Hywel would stretch the bow of learning. *Ll. G. Goch.*

Annelwr *s. m.—pl. t. annelwyr* (annel—gwr) One that bends a bow, or takes aim.
Anneol, *a.* (deol) Without separation; unparted.
Anneoladwy, *a.* (anneol) Not exterminable.
Anneoledig, *a.* (anneol) Unseparated.
Anneongladwy, *a.* (deongyl) Inexplicable.

A N N

Anneongledig, *a.* (deongyl) Unexplicated.
Anneongliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anneongyl) Inexplication; a being unexplained.
Anner, *s. f.—pl. annair* (an—dër) A heifer.

I minnau i mae annair
 Ynmlaen gwaen, amyl iawn eugwair.
 And to me there are heifers in the extremity of the dale, very plenteous is their hay. *Bedo Pb. Baf.*

Annerbyn, *a.* (derbyn) Without acceptation.
Annerbynadwy, *a.* (annerbyn) Unacceptable, or not to be received.
Annerbynedig, *a.* (annerbyn) Unaccepted.
Annerbyniawl, *a.* (annerbyn) Unacceptable.
Annerbynioldeb *s. m.* (annerbyniawl) Unacceptableness.
Annerdri, *a.* (derdri) Without forwardness.
Annerth, *s. m.* (nerth) Impotence; infirmity.

Rho yn rhag pob rhyw annerth,
 Yr Jezu o nêv, ras a nerth.
 Give against every kind of weakness, thou Christ of heaven, thy grace and strength. *D. ab Rhys.*

Annerthawl, *a.* (annerth) Impuissant; impotent.
Annerthez *s. m.* (annerth) Impuissance.
Annerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annerth) A rendering impotent.
Annerthu, *v. a.* (annerth) To render impotent.
Annefdlez, *s. m.* (annefdyl) Indelicacy; slovenliness.
Annefdlu, *v.* (annefdyl) To become indelicate.
Annefdlus, *a.* (annefdyl) Indelicate.
Annefdlusrwyz, *s. m.* (annefdlus) Incompactness of the mind; indelateness.
Annefdyl, *a.* (desdyl) Without compactness of thought; without delicacy.
Annethawl, *a.* (dethawl) Without choice.
Annetholedig, *a.* (annethawl) Unelected.
Anneud, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (neuad) Freedom from weariness; tranquillity.

Gwyr gorffaw Gwriav gwrz y'nghaled,
 Ys deupo eu henaid wy wedi trined,
 Cynnwys y'ngwlad nêv azev anneud.
 The men of the station of Gwriav, dexterous in difficulties, if their souls should be released after the conflict, may they be received in the kingdom of heaven, the abode of tranquillity. *Aneurin.*

Annewis, *a.* (dewis) Without choice, or election.
Annewisadwy, (annewis) That cannot be chosen; ineligible.
Annewisawl, *a.* (annewis) Not elective, ineligible.
Annewisedig, *a.* (annewis) Unchosen; rejected.
Annewisfoldeb, *s. m.* (annewisawl) Ineligibility.
Annewisfolrwyz, *s. m.* (annewisawl) Ineligibleness.
Annewr, *a.* (dewr) Not valiant; irresolute.
Annewrder, *s. m.* (annewr) Irresolution.
Annewrez, *s. m.* (annewr) Irresoluteness; effeminacy.
Annewryn, *s. m. dim.* (annewr) An irresolute person.
Annhadawl, *a.* (tad) Unpaternal.
Annhadoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annhadawl) Want of paternity.
Annhaecawg, *a.* (taecawg) Not clownish, or boorish.
Annhaenawl, *a.* (taen) Inexpansible.
Annhaenedig, *a.* (taen) Unexpanded.
Annhaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taen) Inexpansion.
Annhaeogrwyz, *s. m.* (annhaecawg) Unchurlishness.
Annhaer, *a.* (taer) Unimportant.
Annhaerder, *s. m.* (annhaer) Unimportantness.
Annhaerni, *s. m.* (annhaer) Unimportunity.
Annhavledig, *a.* (tavyl) Unprojected; not thrown.
Annhavliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tavyl) A being unprojected.
Annhagedig, *a.* (tâg) Unobstructed; unchoaked.
 Annhagiad,

A N N

Annagiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tâl) A being unobstructed.
 Annhal, *a.* (tâl) Without payment; unrewarded.
 Annhaladwy, *a.* (annhal) Unpayable; insolvable.
 Annhaledig, *a.* (annhal) Unremunerated.
 Annhalvyr, *a.* (talvyr) Without contraction.
 Annhalvyrez, *s. m.* (annhalvyr) Diffusedness.
 Annhalvyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhalvyr) Uncontractedness.
 Annhalgrwn, *a.* (talgrwn) Incompact; diffuse.
 Annhalgrynez, *s. m.* (annhalgrwn) Uncontractedness.
 Annhalgryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhalgrwn) A being uncontracted.
 Annhalgrynrywyz, *s. m.* (annhalgrwn) Uncontractedness.
 Annhalm, *a.* (talm) Without impression.
 Annhalmez, *s. m.* (annhalm) Unimpression.
 Annhanadwy, *a.* (tân) Unignitable.
 Annhanawl, *a.* (tân) Unignified; incombustible.
 Annhanc, *a.* (tanc) Without stillness.
 Annhaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tân) A being unignified.
 Annhangnev, *a.* (annhanc) Without peace.
 Annhangnevez, *s. m.* (annhangnev) Want of peace; discord.

Gwedi colli Cwstynyn evelly, tyvu â orug annhangnevez y rhwng gwyrdia y cyvoeth am wneuthur brenin.

After losing Constantine in that manner, a disagreement arose between the principal people of the realm about setting up a king.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Annhangnevezawl, *a.* (annhangnevez) Unpeaceable; untranquil.
 Annhangnevezus, *a.* (annhangnevez) Tending to be unpeaceable.
 Annharvawl, *a.* (annharyv) Unscattered; undispersed.
 Annharvedig, *a.* (annharyv) Undispersed.
 Annharyv, *a.* (taryv) Without dispersion.
 Annhaw, *a.* (taw) Without silence; untacit.
 Annhawedawg, *a.* (annhaw) Unsilent; unreserved in conversation.
 Annhawedig, *a.* (annhaw) Unsilenced.
 Annhawel, *a.* (annhaw) Unsilent; untacit; noisy.

Annhawel Hywel hawl gyvrwys,
 Annhywallt ei lys o liaws cirçiaid,
 Pan arçant emys.

Unsilent is Hywel the sagacious, his court is not to be cleared from the numerous petitioners when they ask for steeds.
Cynzelto, i H. ab Owain.

Annhawelawg, *a.* (annhawel) Tending to be unsilent.
 Annhawelu, *v.* (annhawel) To become unsilent.
 Annhawelwç, *s. m.* (annhawel) Want of silence.
 Annhawl, *a.* (tawl) Without diminishing.
 Annhebyg, *a.* (tebyg) Dissimilar; unlike.

Annhebyg biau fyniaw.

'Tis the most unlikely that prospers.

Adage.

Annhebygadwy, *a.* (annhebyg) Unsemlable.
 Annhebygawl, *a.* (annhebyg) Rendered unlike; not made simi ar.
 Annhebygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhebyg) Dissimilitude.
 Annhebygolez, *s. m.* (annhebygawl) Improbability.
 Annhebygolrwyz, *s. m.* (annhebygawl) Unlikeliness.
 Annhebygrwyz, *s. m.* (annhebyg) Unlikeliness.
 Annhebygu, *v.* (annhebyg) To become unlike.
 Annheç, *a.* (teç) Without skulking.
 Annheçawl, *a.* (annheç) Not skulking, or hiding.
 Annheçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annheç) A being without hiding.
 Annheçu, *v. a.* (annheç) To unsecrete.
 Annhez, *a.* (tez) Without pre-eminence.

A N N

Annhezawl, *a.* (annhez) Not pre-eminent.
 Annheziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhez) Want of pre-eminence.
 Annheg, *a.* (teg) Unfair; inelegant; disingenuous.
 Annhegwç, *s. m.* (annheg) Unfairness.
 Annhegyçu, *v. a.* (annhegwç) To render unfair.
 Annheilwng, *a.* (teilwng) Unworthy.

Yr hwn fyz yn bwyta, ac yn yved yn annheilwng, fyz yn bwyta, ac yn yved barnedigaeth izo ei hun.

He that eateth, and drinketh unworthily, eateth, and drinketh condemnation to himself.
1 Cor. ii. xxix.

Annheilyngdawd, *s. m.* (annheilwng) Unworthiness.
 Annheilyngrwyz, *s. m.* (annheilwng) Unworthiness.
 Annheilyngu, *v. a.* (annheilwng) To render unworthy.

Annheimlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (teimlad) Apathy.
 Annheimladawl, *a.* (annheimlad) Unfeeling.
 Annheimladedig, *a.* (annheimlad) Not having felt; rendered unfeeling.
 Annheimladiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annheimlad) A rendering void of feeling.
 Annheimladrwyz, *s. m.* (annheimlad) Unfeelingness.
 Annheimladwy, *a.* (annheimlad) Imperceptible.
 Annheimlaw, *v.* (teimlaw) To desist from feeling.
 Annheimledig, *a.* (teimledig) Rendered void of feeling; not having felt.

Annheithi, *a.* (teithi) Without natural, or inherent qualities.

Annheithiawg, *a.* (annheithi) Unqualified; unperfected; not travelling.

Annheithiawl, *a.* (annheithi) Unperfected; not journeying.

Annheithig, *a.* (teithig) Not enjoying faculties.

Annheithigrwyz, *s. m.* (annheithig) A being destitute of faculties.

Annhel, *a.* (tel) Incompact; not arranged; discordant.

Annhelai, *a.* (annhel) That doth not stay, or render compact.

Annhelaid, *a.* (annhel) Incompact; ungraceful.

Annhelaiz, *a.* (annhel) Not apt to accord, or be compact; discordant.

Annhelawg, *a.* (annhel) That is incompact.

Annheled, *a.* (annhel) Not neat; void of grace.

Annheledawg, *a.* (annheled) Ungraceful.

Annheledig, *a.* (annheled) Not made compact; discordant.

Annhelediw, *a.* (annheled) Incompact; ungraceful; graceless; unworthy; villainous. Cyvlavan annhelediw, a horrid catastrophe; gweithred annhelediw, a graceless deed.

Annhelediwrwyz, *s. m.* (annhelediw) Ungracefulness.

Annheleidiaw, *v. a.* (annhelaid) To render incompact, or uncomely.

Annheleidiawg, *a.* (annhelaid) That is incompact.

Annheleidrwyz, *s. m.* (annhelaid) Incompactness.

Annhelgyng, *a.* (telgyng) Without staggering.

Annhelgyngawg, *a.* (annhelgyng) Not tottering.

Annhelgyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhelgyng) A being without staggering.

Annhelgyngu, *v.* (annhelgyng) To desist from staggering.

Annhelyw, *a.* (telyw) Without covering, or dress.

Annhell, *a.* (tell) Not silent; inattentive.

Annhellwez, *a.* (annhell—gwez) Inattentive.

Annher, *a.* (têr) Impure; feculent, or drossy.

Annheraiz, *a.* (annher) Impure; unrefined.

Annheredig, *a.* (annher) Unpurified.

Annherez, *s. m.* (annher) Impurity; feculency.

Annhervyn, *a.* (tervyn) Without limit; infinite.

M

Annhervynadwy,

A N N

Annervynadwy, a. (annervyn) Unlimitable; indefinite.

Annervynawl, a. (annervyn) Infinitive.

Annervynedig, a. (annervyn) Unlimited.

Arthal, yr rha! berthawg a cyvoethawg, ev au anrheithlai, a cynnullaw annervynedig swllt.

Arthal despoiled those who were rich and powerful, collecting boundless treasure. Gr. ab Arthur.

Annervynedigawl, a. (annervynedig) Tending to be unlimited.

Annervyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annervyn) Infinitude.

Annervynoldeb, s. m. (annervynawl) Infinity; endlessness.

Annervynolrwyd, s. m. (annervynawl) Boundlessness.

Annervynu, v. (annervyn) To be unlimited.

Annervysg, a. (tervysg) Without tumult.

Annervysgaiz, a. (annervysg) Untumultuous.

Annervysgawg, a. (annervysg) Not apt to be tumultuous.

Annervysgawl, a. (annervysg) Untumultuous.

Annervysgedig, a. (annervysg) Not made tumultuous.

Annervysgeiz, s. m. (annervysg) Untumultuousness.

Annervysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annervysg) A being without tumult.

Annervysglyd, a. (annervysg) Untumultuous.

Annervysgu, v. (annervysg) To cease from commotion.

Annervysgus, a. (annervysg) Not turbulent.

Annheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annher) A rendering impure.

Annherig, a. (terig) Not rough, rigid, or harsh.

Annheru, v. a. (annher) To render impure.

Annherwyn, a. (terwyn) Not fervent, or vehement.

Annherwynawl, a. (annherwyn) Unfervid.

Annherwynder, s. m. (annherwyn) Unfervency.

Annherwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annherwyn) A rendering unfervid.

Annherwynu, v. a. (annherwyn) To render unfervid; to moderate a heat.

Annheryz, a. (teryz) Involatile; not quick, or active.

Annheryll, a. (teryll) Not fierce.

Annhes, a. (tës) Void of heat, or warmth.

Annhesawg, a. (annhes) Without the sun's heat.

Annhesawl, a. (annhes) Not sunny.

Annheulu, a. (teulu) Without a family.

Annheuluaiz, a. (annheulu) Unfamiliar.

Annheuluawg, a. (annheulu) Undomestic.

Annheuluez, s. m. (annheulu) Unfamiliarity.

Annheu, a. (tew) Not dense; not thick.

Annheuez, s. m. (annheu) A being not thick; in-
solidity.

Annheuwg, s. m. (annheu) Want of thickness.

Annheuyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annheuwg) A ceasing to be thick.

Annheuygu, v. (annheuwg) To cease being thick.

Annheyraiz, a. (teyrn) Unkingly.

Annheyrged, a. (teyrnged) Without tribute.

Annhirv, a. (tirv) Not in good plight; unlively.

Annhirdra, s. m. (annhirv) Unliveliness.

Annhriiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tiriad) A depriving of land.

Annhriaw, v. a. (tiriaw) To deprive of land.

Annhriawg, a. (tiriawg) Not having land.

Annhirion, a. (tirion) Unpleasant; unlovely.

Annhiriondeb, s. m. (annhirion) Unpleasantness.

Annhirionez, s. m. (annhirion) Disagreeableness.

Annhirioni, v. (annhirion) To become unpleasant.

A N N

Annhirionrwyd, s. m. (annhirion) Unkindness.

Mae llawer—â wnant zrwg ac annhirionrwyd i'r shâl a'u magfant.

There are many that will do evil, and unkindness to those who brought them up. Dammeion.

Annhirionwg, s. m. (annhirion) Unpleasantness.

Annhlos, a. (tlos) Not pretty; inelegant.

Annhlws, a. (tlws) Not pretty; unhandsome; in-
delicate.

Annhlyfaiz, a. (annhlws) Not very pretty.

Annhlysez, s. m. (annhlws) Inelegance.

Annhlyfni, s. m. (annhlws) Inelegancy.

Annho, a. (tô) Without a covering.

Annhôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annho) A rendering void of covering.

Annhôadwy, a. (annho) Uncoverable.

Annhôawl, a. (annho) That doth not cover; un-
covered.

Annhozadwy, a. (tawz) Indissoluble.

Annhozedig, a. (tawz) Undissolved; unmelted.

Annhoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tawz) Indissolvability.

Annhôedig, a. (annho) Uncovered.

Annhoi, v. a. (annho) To uncover.

Annholadwy, a. (annhawl) Undiminisshable.

Annholæth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhawl) Undimi-
nution.

Annholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhawl) A being un-
diminished.

Annholiant, s. m. (annhawl) Undiminution.

Annhol, a. (toll) Without deduction; without toll.

Annholadwy, a. (annhol) Undeductable.

Annholliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhol) A being with-
out deduction, or toll.

Annhôr, a. (tôr) Without a fracture, or break.

Annhôradwy, a. (annhôr) Inviolable; infrangible.

Ve gaur eu fawnau hwynt yn esmwyth zigon â darbwyllyadau annhôradwy tân a faglau.

Their mouths will be shut easily enough by the irrefragable arguments of fire and flames. Jer. Owain.

Annhoraeth, a. (toraeth) Without produce, or profit.

Annhorçawg, a. (torç) Unwreathed.

Annhorçi, v. a. (torç) To unwreathe.

Annhôreithiaw, v. (annhoraeth) To be unpro-
ductive.

Annhorcithiawg, a. (annhoraeth) Unprofitable.

Annhôreithus, a. (annhoraeth) Unproductive.

Annhôriiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhôr) Infrangibility.

Annhostez, s. m. (tôst) Inseverity.

Annhostur, a. (toftur) Ruthless; unfeeling.

Annhosturi, s. m. (annhostur) Ruthlessness.

Annhosturiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhostur) Want of
compassion.

Annhosturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhostur) Incom-
passionateness.

Annhosturiaw, v. (annhostur) To be incompassionate.

Annhosturiawl, a. (annhostur) Incompassionate.

Annhosturus, a. (annhostur) Unpitiful; pitiless.

Annhrabluz, a. (trabluz) Without trouble, or toil.

Annhrabluziawg, a. (annhrabluz) Not troubled.

Annhraçwant, a. (traçwant) Without covetousness.

Annhraçwantu, v. (annhraçwant) To cease from
coveting.

Annhraçwantus, a. (annhraçwant) Uncovetous.

Annhraçwres, a. (traçwres) Without ambition.

Annhraçwrefawg, a. (annhraçwres) Unambitious.

Annhraethadwy, a. (traeth) Inexpressible; unspeak-
able, or unutterable.

Annhraethawl, a. (traeth) Inexpressive.

Annhraethedig, a. (traeth) Inexpressive.

Annhraethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (traeth) Inexpression.

Annhravod,

A N N

Annhravod, *a.* (travod) Without labour, or trouble; without contention.
Annhravodawl, *a.* (annhravod) Uncontentious.
Annhravodi, *v.* (annhravod) To cease from strife.
Annhravodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhravod) A ceasing from contention.
Annhrallawd, *a.* (trallawd) Without distress.
Annhrallodi, *v.* (annhrallawd) To cease from vexing, or troubling.
Annhrallodus, *a.* (annhrallawd) Not distressing.
Annhranc, *a.* (tranc) Without end.
Annhrancadwy, *a.* (annhranc) Unperishable.
Annhrancedig, *a.* (annhranc) Unannihilated.

*Yn gâr gan Zovyz,
 Yn ei garennys,
 Yn dragywyz annhrancedig.*

Befriended by the Supreme Being, in his society through infinite eternity.
Gwaiçmai.

Annhrancedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrancedig) Unperishableness.
Annhrasferthawl, *a.* (traferth) Not given to bustling; unassiduous.
Annhrasferthus, *a.* (traferth) Not distracted with cares.
Annhras, *a.* (tras) Without kindred, or affinity.
Annhrasawl, *a.* (annhras) Unrelated to.
Annhraul, *a.* (traul) Without waste; undigesting.
Annhraw, *a.* (traw) Without a guide.
Annhrawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhraw) A being unguided.
Annhras, *a.* (traws) Not cross, or perverted.
Annhrad, *a.* (tred) Without resort; solitary.
Annhrev, *a.* (trev) Homeless; without a town.
Annhrevawl, *a.* (annhrev) Unhomely.
Annhrevedig, *a.* (annhrev) Uninhabited.
Annhrevig, *a.* (annhrev) Nonresident.
Annhrevnadwy, *a.* (annhrevyn) That cannot be put in order.
Annhrevnedig, *a.* (annhrevyn) Disordered; disarranged.
Annhrevnez, *s. m.* (annhrevyn) Disarrangement.
Annhrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrevyn) Inordination; confusion.
Annhrevnid, *a.* (annhrevyn) Without management.
Annhrevnidaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrevnid) Mismanagement.
Annhrevnu, *v. a.* (annhrevyn) To disorder; to confuse, or discompose.
Annhrevnus, *a.* (annhrevyn) Out of order.
Annhrevnufdra, *s. m.* (annhrevnus) Confusedness.
Annhrevnufwyd, *s. m.* (annhrevnus) Discomposure.
Annhrevnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. annhrevnwyr* (annhrevyn-gwr) Perturbator.
Annhrevyn, *s. f.*—*pl. annhrevnau* (trevyn) Disorder; confusion; anarchy. *a.* Without order.
Annhreiziadwy, *a.* (traiz) Impenetrable.
Annhreiziawl, *a.* (traiz) Unpenetrative.
Annhreiziedig, *a.* (traiz) Unpenetrated.
Annhreigliadwy, *a.* (traigyl) Indeclinable.
Annhreigliedig, *a.* (traigyl) Undeclined.
Annhreifiedig, *a.* (trais) Unoppressed.
Annhreifig, *a.* (trais) Inoppressive; unmolesting.
Annhremygawl, *a.* (tremyg) Undespising.
Annhremyngar, *a.* (tremyn) Unobservant.
Annhrethadwy, *a.* (treth) Untaxable.
Annhreulgar, *a.* (annhraul) Not lavish; frugal.
Annhreulgarwç, *s. m.* (annhreulgar) A being unconfused, or without wastefulness; indigestion.
Annhreuliedig, *a.* (annhraul) Unconsumed, or undigested.

A N N

Annhrigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trig) A being without having resided.
Annhrigiannawl, *a.* (annhriant) Nonresident; unoccupied.
Annhriant, *s. m.* (trig) Nonresidence.
Annhrigiawl, *a.* (trig) Not residing.
Annhrigiedig, *a.* (trig) Nonresident; uninhabited.
Annhringar, *a.* (trin) Not intermeddling.
Annhringarwç, *s. m.* (annhringar) A being without meddling; inofficiousness.
Annhrofez, *s. m.* (annhrows) A being without transgression.
Annhrofezgar, *a.* (annrhofez) Intransgressive.
Annhrofezgarwç, *s. m.* (annhrofezgar) Intransgressiveness.
Annhrofezus, *a.* (annhrofez) Untransgressive.
Annhrugar, *a.* (trugar) Pitiless; dismal.

Ac yna y rhoes y cawr garm vawr annhrugar.

Then the giant gave a most hideous cry.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Annhrugaradwy, *a.* (annhrugar) That cannot commiserate.

Annhrugarawg, *a.* (annhrugar) Unmerciful.

Ni orfwysai o wneuthur annhrugarawg aervao'r Groegweision.

He desisted not from making an unmerciful slaughter of the Grecians.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Annhrugaredig, *a.* (annhrugar) Not made compassionate.

Annhrugarez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrugar) Incommiseration.

Annhrugarau, *v.* (annhrugar) To become unmerciful.

Annhrugarâus, *a.* (annhrugar) Uncommiserative.

Annhrugarogrwyd, *s. m.* (annhrugarawg) Unmercifulness.

Annhruth, *a.* (truth) Without flattery.

Annhruthgar, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattering.

Annhruthgarwç, *s. m.* (annhruthgar) A being void of flattery.

Annhruthiawl, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattering; unfulsome.

Annhruthiedig, *a.* (annhruth) Unflattered.

Annhrws, *a.* (trws) Without covering, or dress.

Annhrwsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrws) A being destitute of dress.

Annhrwsiadus, *a.* (annhrwsiad) Not dressy; unarrayed; unadorned.

Annhrwyadyl, *a.* (trwyadyl) Without activity of mind; not brisk, prompt, or quick.

Annhrwyzed, *a.* (trwyzed) Without the liberty, or power of passing and repassing.

Annhrwyzedawg, *a.* (annhrwyzed) Not having liberty of going and coming; undomiciliated.

Annhrwyzedogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annhrwyzedawg) The state of restraint, or being undomiciliated.

Annhrybelid, *a.* (trybelid) Not quick; ineloquent.

Annhrybelidrwyz, *s. m.* (annhrybelid) Inexertion, or slowness; ineloquence.

Annhryloyw, *a.* (tryloyw) Untransparent.

Annhryloywder, *s. m.* (annhryloyw) Intransparency; opacity.

Annhrywan, *a.* (trywan) Without piercing, or penetrating.

Annhrywanadwy, *a.* (annhrywan) Impenetrable.

Annhrywyn, *a.* (trywyn) Unhappy; without bliss.

Annhuz, *a.* (tuz) Without cover; uninclosed.

Annhuzadwy, *a.* (annhuz) That cannot be covered.

Annhuzaw, *v. a.* (annhuz) To uncover.

Annhuzawl, *a.* (annhuz) Not covering.

A N N

Annhuzed, *a.* (annhuz) Without a covering.
 Annhuzedig, *a.* (annhuz) Uncovered.
 Annhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhuz) A being uncovered.
 Annhuez, *a.* (tuez) Without bias, or inclination.
 Annhuezadwy, *a.* (annhuez) Uninclinable.
 Annhuezawg, *a.* (annhuez) Unbiased.
 Annhuezawl, *a.* (annhuez) Not inclining; impartial.
 Annhuezedig, *a.* (annhuez) Disinclined; ill-disposed.
 Annhuezvryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhuez—bryd) Averfation.
 Annhuezgar, *a.* (annhuez) Impartial; unbiased.
 Annhuezgarwg, *s. m.* (annhuezgar) Indifference; impartiality.
 Annhueziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhuez) Disinclination.
 Annhuezoldeb, *s. m.* (annhuezawl) Impartiality.
 Annhuezrwyg, *s. m.* (annhuez) Disinclination.
 Annhuezu, *v.* (annhuez) To become indifferent, or disinclined.
 Annhuell, *a.* (tuell) Without cover; unarrayed.
 Annhuellu, *v. a.* (annhuell) To uncover.
 Annhwg, *a.* (twg) Without success, or prosperity.
 Annhwng, *a.* (twng) Without swearing; nonjuring.
 Annhwyll, *a.* (twyll) Without deceit.
 Annhwylladwy, *a.* (annhwyll) Undeceivable.
 Annhwyllaw, *v. a.* (annhwyll) To undeceive.
 Annhwyllawd, *s. m.* (annhwyll) The act of undeceiving.
 Annhwylledig, *a.* (annhwyll) Undeceived.
 Annhwyllodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* annhwyllodwyr (annhwyllawd—gwr) One that undeceives.
 Annhwyllodrus, *a.* (annhwyllodwr) Unfraudulent.
 Annhwyllovaint, *s. m.* (annhwyll) Uncircumvention.
 Annhwyfsg, *a.* (twyfg) Without accumulation.
 Annhwyfsgawl, *a.* (annhwyfsg) Unaccumulating.
 Annhwyfsgedig, *a.* (annhwyfsg) Unaccumulating.
 Annhwyth, *a.* (twyth) Without elasticity.
 Annhwythadwy, *a.* (annhwyth) That cannot be elastic.
 Annhwythaw, *v. a.* (annhwyth) To render unelastic.
 Annhwythawl, *a.* (annhwyth) Unelastic.
 Annhwythedig, *a.* (annhwyth) Not rendered elastic.
 Annhwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhwyth) A rendering void of elasticity.
 Annhyb, *a.* (tyb) Without opinion.
 Annhybgar, *a.* (annhyb) Unopinionated.
 Annhybgarwg, *s. m.* (annhybgar) Unopinionateness.
 Annhybiant, *s. m.* (annhyb) Want of supposition.
 Annhybiaw, *v. a.* (annhyb) To unsuspect.
 Annhybiawl, *a.* (annhyb) Unsuspecting.
 Annhybiedig, *a.* (annhyb) Unsuspected.
 Annhybwg, *s. m.* (annhyb) Unsupposition.
 Annhybygawl, *a.* (annhybwg) Unsuspecting.
 Annhybygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhybwg) Unsupposition.
 Annhybygiedig, *a.* (annhybwg) Unsupposed.
 Annhybygoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhybygawl) Unsupposition.
 Annhyciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhwg) Unprosperity.
 Annhyciadwy, *a.* (annhwg) That cannot prosper.
 Annhyciannawl, *a.* (annhyciant) Unpropitious; inauspicious.
 Annhyciannus, *a.* (annhyciant) Inauspicious.
 Rhocs iazynt lenwi eu holl vlys,
 Rhocs annhyciannus avlwyg.
 He gave them to satiate every lust,
 He gave inauspicious misfortune.
 E. Prys.
 Annhyciant, *s. m.* (annhwg) Improsperity.
 Annhyciaw, *v. a.* (annhwg) To miscarry.
 Annhyciawl, *a.* (annhwg) Unprosperous.

A N N

Annhymmawr, *a.* (tymmawr) Not in season.
 Annhymmer, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tymmer) Intemperance.
 Annhymmeru, *v. a.* (annhymmer) To put out of order, or temperament.
 Annhymmerus, *a.* (annhymmer) Intemperate.
 Annhymmerusrwyg, *s. m.* (annhymmerus) Intemperateness.
 Annhymmig, *a.* (tymmig) Unseasonable; born before the due time.
 Annhymmoraiz, *a.* (annhymmawr) Unseasonable; uncomfortable.
 Annhymmoraawl, *a.* (annhymmawr) Unseasonable.
 Annhymmoraiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhymmoraiz) A rendering out of season, or uncomfortable.
 Annhymmoraiziaw, *v. a.* (annhymmoraiz) To render uncomfortable.
 Annhymmoraiziawl, *a.* (annhymmoraiz) Tending to be uncomfortable.
 Annhymmoraizrwyg, *s. m.* (annhymmoraiz) Uncomfortableness.
 Annhymmoraizwg, *s. m.* (annhymmoraiz) Uncomfortableness.
 Annhymmyr, *s. m.* (tymmyr) Intemperance.
 Annhyner, *a.* (tyner) Unkind; churlish; hard; stiff.
 Annhynerez, *s. m.* (annhyner) Rigidity.
 Annhynernwg, *s. m.* (annhyner) Rigidity; harshness.
 Annhynau, *v. a.* (tyn) To distend; to loosen.
 Annhynrwyg, *s. m.* (tyn) Distension; slackness.
 Annhynged, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (tynged) Misfortune.
 Annhyngedawl, *a.* (annhynged) Not by fate.
 Annhyngedven, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (annhynged) An unhappy fate; misfortune.
 Pasgen—wedi dadganu o hono ei annhyngedven, a'i zireidi, i Gyllamwri, truanau wrtho a orug, ac azaw nerth, a chanhorthwy izo.
 Pasgen having related his misfortune and mischief to Gyllamwri, he commiserated him, and promised aid and support.
 Gr ab Arthur.
 Annhyngedvenawl, *a.* (annhyngedven) Not produced through fate; unfated; monstrous.
 Enaça doryv o gawri—ac ymhlith y rhai hyny yzoez ua annhyngedvenawl ei vaint.
 And behold a troop of giants, and amongst these there was one of a size that was monstrous.
 Gr ab Arthur.
 Annhyngedvenoldeb, *s. m.* (annhyngedvenawl) Infatality.
 Annhyngediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhynged) A being unfated.
 Annhyngedu, *v. a.* (annhynged) To save from fate.
 Annhyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* annhyngwyr (twng—gwr) Nonjuror.
 Annhywallt, *a.* (tywallt) Without pouring.
 Annhywalltadwy, *a.* (annhywallt) That cannot be poured; inexhaustible.
 Annhywalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annhywallt) The not being poured.
 Annhywell, *a.* (tywell) Not dark, or gloomy.
 Annhywyll, *a.* (tywyll) Not dark; inobscure.
 Annial, *a.* (dial) Without revenge.
 Annialadwy, *a.* (annial) That cannot be revenged.
 Annialaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annial) The being unrevenged.
 Annialedig, *a.* (annial) Unrevenged.
 Annialez, *s. m.* (annial) A being without revenge.
 Annialezawl, *a.* (annialez) Unrevenged.
 Annialezgar, *a.* (annialez) Unrevengeful.
 Annialezgarwg, *s. m.* (annialezgar) Unrevengefulness.
 Annialiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annial) A being without revenging.
 Annianc,

A N N

Annianc, *a.* (dianc) Without escaping.
 Anniancadwy, *a.* (anniang) That cannot escape.
 Anniancedig, *a.* (annianc) Not having escaped.
 Anniangawl, *a.* (annianc) Unescaped.
 Anniarheb, *a.* (diarheb) Not a maxim.
 Anniarhebawl, *a.* (anniarheb) Unproverbial.
 Anniarhebus, *a.* (anniarheb) Unproverbial.
 Annias, *a.* (dias) Without clang, or din.
 Anniasp, *a.* (diasp) Without clangour, or shouting.
 Anniaspad, *a.* (anniasp) Without shouts.
 Anniaspedain, *v.* (anniaspad) To desist from clangour.

Anniau(*a.* (diau) Uncertain; doubtful; fabulous.

Cynneward a ragvlaena gyvraith eisoes o zamwain anniau; ac yna ni gymhell hi neb.

Usage precedes law, except it be of a doubtful origin, and then it cannot compel any body. Welsh Laws.

Anniauwg, *a.* (diauwg) Unslathful; not idle, or lazy.

Annibeç, *a.* (dibeç) Not without sin.

Annibeçez, *s. m.* (annibeç) A being not impeccable.

Annibeçrwyz, *s. m.* (annibeç) The state of being not clear from sin.

Annibellt, *a.* (dibellt) Not incompact; connected.

Gorsevill yn rhyd rodawg annibellt, Nid heb waed ar wellt.

Stationed in the ford the chariot not incompact, not without blood on the grass. Gwalchmai.

Anniblawg, *a.* (annibyl) Unbedaggled.

Annibyl, *a.* (dibyl) Without daggles.

Annibyn, *a.* (dibyn) Not hanging on; independent.

Annibynawl, *a.* (annibyn) Independent.

Annibyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annibyn) A being not depending.

Annibynoldeb, *s. m.* (annibynawl) Independency.

Annibynrwyz, *s. m.* (annibyn) Independence.

Annicra, *a.* (dicra) Not loathing; unsatiated.

Annicrawg, *s. m.* (annicra) The being without loathing.

Annicell, *a.* (dicell) Without guile, or stratagem.

Annicellgar, *a.* (annicell) Undecitful; simple.

Annicellgarwg, *s. m.* (annicellgar) Undecitfulness.

Anniclyn, *a.* (diclyn) Incircumspect; inaccurate.

Anniclynder, *s. m.* (anniclyn) Incircumspection.

Anniclynez, *s. m.* (anniclyn) Inattention; inaccuracy.

Anniclynrwyz, *s. m.* (anniclyn) Inattentiveness.

Annidawl, *a.* (didawl) Indiscreet; indivisible.

Annidolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annidawl) Indistinctness.

Annidoledig, *a.* (annidawl) Unseparated; indistinct.

Annidolez, *s. m.* (annidawl) Indivisibility.

Annidoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annidawl) Confusion.

Annidolrwyz, *s. m.* (annidawl) Indistinctness; confusedness.

Annidro, *a.* (didro) Without straying, or wandering.

Annizan, *a.* (dizan) Comfortless; unhappy.

Annizanadwy, *a.* (annizan) Inconsolable.

Annizanawl, *a.* (annizan) Disconsolate.

Annizanu, *v. a.* (annizan) To discomfort.

Annizanwg, *s. m.* (annizan) Unhappiness.

Annizig, *a.* (dizig) Unappeased; peevish; fretful.

Annizigiaw, *v.* (annizig) To become peevish.

Annizigrwyz, *s. m.* (annizig) Peevishness.

Annizos, *a.* (dizos) Not secured from rain; unsheltered.

Annizos vyz annezau Y llas na vyno wellâu.

Unsheltered will be the dwelling of the sloth unwilling to reform. L. Hopcin.

Annizosawg, *a.* (annizos) Tending to be open, or letting in rain.

A N N

Annizosi, *v. a.* (annizos) To render, or become leaky.

Annizosrwyz, *s. m.* (annizos) Unsoundness, or want of shelter from wet.

Annizym, *a.* (dizym) Not to be annihilated.

Annizymadwy, *a.* (annizym) Indefeasible; irrevocable; irrevocable.

Annizymawl, *a.* (annizym) Irrefractory.

Annizymder, *s. m.* (annizym) Indefeasibility.

Annizymedig, *a.* (annizym) Unannihilated.

Annizymedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annizymedig) Indefeasibility.

Annizymedigawl, *a.* (annizymedig) Tending to be indefeasible.

Annizymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annizym) Irrefractory.

Annizymrwyz, *s. m.* (annizym) Indefeasibleness.

Annieithraw, *v.* (annieithyr) To become known; to familiarize.

Annieithrawl, *a.* (annieithyr) Tending to be not strange, or familiar.

Annieithriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annieithyr) A being familiarized.

Annieithyr, *a.* (dicithyr) Not strange.

Annielwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dielw) A being uncontemned.

Annielwez, *s. m.* (dielw) Freedom from contempt.

Annielwig, *a.* (dielwig) Uncontemned.

Anniell, *a.* (diell) Not without ugliness.

Anniën, *a.* (dien) Uncertain; doubtful; dubious.

Aefawr anniën oes anniën.

The shield-bearer that doth not flee, uncertain is his life. Cynxelw.

Anniënbyd, *a.* (dienbyd) Not without danger; insecure.

Anniënbydrwyz, *s. m.* (anniënbyd) The being not free from danger; insecurity.

Annieurwyz, *s. m.* (diau) Uncertainty; fabulousness.

Anniva, *a.* (diva) Not to be destroyed; unconsumable.

Anniväawl, *a.* (anniva) Unconsuming.

Anniväedig, *a.* (anniva) Unconsumed.

Anniväez, *s. m.* (anniva) Undestructiveness.

Annivai, *a.* (divai) not blameless.

Annivan, *a.* (divan) That will not disappear; permanent.

Annivanadwy, *a.* (annivan) Immarcescible.

Annivänawl, *a.* (annivan) Never-fading; perennial.

Annivanedig, (annivan) Unfaded; unobliterated.

Annivaniad *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annivan) Perennity.

Annivanrwyz, *s. m.* (annivan) Perpetuity.

Annivant, *s. m.* (divant) Perennity.

Annivanw, *a.* (divanw) Unperishable; unfading.

Anniveiez, *s. m.* (annivai) A being not faultless; culpability.

Anniveiriawg, *a.* (diveiriawg) Inactive.

Anniveiriawl, *a.* (diveiriawl) Tending to inactivity.

Annivenwad, *s. m.* (annivanw) Undestructiveness.

Anniverawg, *a.* (diverawg) Not dropping; or distilling.

Anniveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diveriad) A being without dropping.

Anniviawg, *a.* (diviawg) Not fierce, or cruel.

Annivlan, *a.* (divlan) Not disappearing; unfading.

Annivlanadwy, *a.* (annivlan) Immarcescible.

Annivlanawl, *a.* (annivlan) Unextinguishable; unfading.

Annivlanedig, *a.* (annivlan) Unextinguished.

Annivlaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annivlan) A being unextinguished.

Annivlanrwyz, *s. m.* (annivlan) Unflettingness; durableness

Annivlanu,

A N N

Annivlanu, *v.* (annivlan) To become unextinguishable.
 Annivlas, *a.* (divlas) Not insipid; not tasteless.
 Annivlasdawd, *s. m.—pl.* annivlasdodau (annivlas) A being not insipid.
 Annivlasfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annivlas) A rendering uninsipid.
 Annivraw, *a.* (divraw) Not careless; undiscouraged.
 Annivrawd, *a.* (divrawd) Undestroyed.
 Annivri, *a.* (divri) Without dishonour.
 Annivriaw, *v. a.* (annivri) To render undebased.
 Annivriawl, *a.* (annivri) undebased.
 Annivriedig, *a.* (annivri) undepreciated.
 Annivriv, *a.* (divriv) Not serious, or unsedate.
 Annivrivaw, *v. a.* (annivriv) To become careless.
 Annivrivawl, *a.* (annivriv) Unserious.
 Annivrivoldeb *s. m.* (annivrivawl) Unseriousness.
 Annivrivwç, *s. m.* (annivriv) Unseriousness.
 Annivro, *a.* (divro) Not banished.
 Annivroad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annivro) A being unbanished.
 Annivroadwy, *a.* (annivro) Unbanishable.
 Annivroadwl, *a.* (annivro) Unbanished; unexiled.
 Annivrodawl, *a.* (annivrawd) Undilapidated.
 Annivrodedig, *a.* (annivrawd) Not lavished or wasted.
 Annivrodi, *v.* (annivrawd) To become careful.
 Annivrodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annivrawd) A being unwasteful.
 Annivroez, *s. m.* (annivro) A being unbanished.
 Annivryd, *a.* (divryd) Not listless.
 Annivrydaeth, *s. m.* (annivryd) Unlistlessness.
 Annivrydus, *a.* (annivryd) Unlistless.
 Annivwyn, *a.* (divwyn) Not unprofitable.
 Annifaith, *a.* (difaith) Not wild, or desert.
 Annifawz, *a.* (difawz) Not extinguished.
 Annifer, *a.* (difer) Without defence; unprotected.
 Annifeithder, *s. m.* (annifaith) Undesolateness.
 Annifeithiawl, *a.* (annifaith) Undesolating.
 Annifeithiedig, *a.* (annifaith) Undesolated.
 Anniferiawg, *a.* (annifer) Undefensive.
 Anniflais, *a.* (diflais) Insecure; unprotected.
 Annifozadwy, *a.* (annifawz) Inextinguishable; unquenchable.
 Annifozawl, *a.* (annifawz) Unextinguishing.
 Annifozedig, *a.* (annifawz) Unextinguished.
 Annifoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annifawz) A being unextinguished.
 Annifred, *a.* (difred) Without defence, or guard.
 Annifreidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annifred) Undefensiveness.
 Annifreidiawg, *a.* (annifred) Undefensive.
 Annifwys, *a.* (difwys) Not steep.
 Annig, *a.* (dig) Not angry; appeased.
 Annigiaw, *v. a.* (annig) To do away anger.
 Annigiawl, *a.* (annig) Unoffending.
 Annigiedig, *a.* (annig) Unoffended; unaffronted.
 Annigllawn, *a.* (annig) Unoffended.
 Annigllonder, *s. m.* (annigllawn) Inoffensiveness.
 Annigllonez, *s. m.* (annigllawn) A being not wrathful.
 Anniglloni, *v. a.* (annigllawn) To appease, or compose.
 Annigovaint, *s. m.* (annig) A being without anger.
 Annigon, *a.* (digon) Insufficient.
 Annigonawd, *s. m.—pl.* annigonodau (annigon) Insufficiency.
 Annigonawl, *a.* (annigon) Insatiable; insufficient.
 Annigonez, *s. m.* (annigon) Insufficiency.
 Annigoni, *v. a.* (annigon) To render insufficient; to become insatiable.
 Annigoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annigon) A rendering insufficient.

A N N

Annigoniannawl, *a.* (annigoniaw) Unprevailing.
 Annigoniaw, *s. m.—pl.* annigoniannau (digionaw) Unprevailing.
 Ni zylai vod unrwyd anwrez nag annigoniaw, yn y crebwyd a'r dygymyg.
 There ought to be no kind of untruth, nor insufficiency in the fancy or invention. *Barzas.*
 Annigonoldeb, *s. m.* (annigonawl) Unfatiableness.
 Annigonolrwyd, *s. m.* (annigonawl) Unfatiablety.
 Annigrain, *a.* (digrain) Not erratic; not wandering.
 Annigriv, *a.* (digriv) Not merry; unpleasant.
 Annigrivau, *v. a.* (annigriv) To render pensive.
 Annigrivawl, *a.* (annigriv) Unpleasing.
 Annigrivez, *s. m.* (annigriv) Unfacetiousness.
 Annigrivwç, *s. m.* (annigriv) Unpleasantness of disposition.
 Annilead, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilead) A being uneradicated.
 Annileadwy, *a.* (dileadwy) Indelible.
 Annileawl, *a.* (dileawl) Not eradicated.
 Annileedig, *a.* (dileedig) Uneradicated.
 Annilin, *a.* (dilin) Impure; droffy, or feculent.
 Annilys, *a.* (dilys) Uncertain; not sure.
 Annilyfadwy, *a.* (annilys) Unascertainable.
 Annilyfawl, *a.* (annilys) Unascertained.
 Annilyfedig, *a.* (annilys) Unascertained.
 Annilyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annilys) A being unascertained.
 Annilyfiant, *s. m.* (annilys) Incertitude.
 Annilyfrywç, *s. m.* (annilys) Uncertainty; ambiguity.
 Annilyfu, *v. a.* (annilys) To render doubtful; to reject, or refuse as not authentic.
 Y gwyfyt i wyflogwraig ni zyly ei gwr ei annilyfu; na'r wraig ni zyly annilyfu y gwyfyt i rozo y gwr evelly.
 The pledge that is pledged by a wife the husband ought not to annul, neither ought the wife to annul the pledge which the husband gives in like manner. *Welsh Laws.*
 Annilyfwç, *s. m.* (annilys) Uncertainty.
 Annill, *a.* (dill) Without a plait, or fold.
 Annilladwy, *a.* (annill) That cannot be plaited.
 Annilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annill) A being unplaited.
 Annilliaw, *v. a.* (annill) To unplait; to unfold.
 Annillni, *s. m.* (annill) Inelegance.
 Annillyn, *a.* (dillyn) Not trim, or pretty.
 Annillynaiz, *a.* (annillyn) Inelegant.
 Annillynder, *s. m.* (annillyn) Inelegancy; negligence in dress.
 Annillynez, *s. m.* (annillyn) Inelegancy.
 Annillyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annillyn) A rendering inelegant, or ungraceful.
 Annillynu, *v. a.* (annillyn) To render inelegant.
 Anniodgar, *a.* (diodgar) Not given to tipling.
 Anniodgarwç, *s. m.* (anniodgar) A being not given to tipling; sobriety.
 Annioval, *a.* (dioval) Not careless; uncontented.
 Anniovalez, *s. m.* (annioval) Uncarelessness.
 Anniovalrwyd, *s. m.* (annioval) Uncarelessness.
 Anniovalwç, *s. m.* (annioval) A being unnegligent.
 Anniovryd, *a.* (diovryd) Without a vow.
 Anniovrydawg, *a.* (anniovryd) Not votive.
 Anniovrydawl, *a.* (anniovryd) Undevoted.
 Anniovrydedig, *a.* (anniovryd) Undevoted.
 Anniovrydu, (anniovryd) To refrain from a vow.
 Annioigel, *a.* (diogel) Insecure; unsafe.
 Anniogelu, *v. a.* (annioigel) To render insecure.
 Annioigelwç, *s. m.* (annioigel) Insecurity.
 Annioigi, *a.* (diogi) Without laziness.
 Annioiol, *a.* (diol) Without erasure.
 Annioiolawg, *a.* (annioiol) Unerased; unobliterated.
 Annioiolez, *a.* (annioiol) A being without erasure.
 Annioior,

A N N

Annïolor, a. (annïol) That doth not exterminate.

*Aer gynygrezyv annezyv annïolor,
Aer a wnaeth ar draeth a dreithïor.*

*By the first principle of battle, lawless too is the not exterminating: a battle he fought on the strand that will be in recital.
Cynzelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Annïolyçawl, a. (annïolwç) Uncelebrated.

Annïolyçedig, a. (annïolwç) Rendered unthankful.

Annïolyçgar, a. (annïolwç) Unthankful; ungrateful.

Annïolyçgarwç, s. m. (annïolyçgar) Unthankfulness.

Annïolyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïolwç) A being ungrateful.

Annïofg, a. (diofsg) Not disarrayed.

Annïofgedig, a. (annïofsg) Not disarrayed.

Annïofgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïofsg) A being not disarrayed.

Annïrdra, a. (dirdra) Without outrage.

Annïreidi, a. (direidi) Without mischief.

Annïrving, a. (dirving) Not hard, or obdurate.

Annïrgel, a. (dirgel) Not secret; unconcealed.

Annïrgelaiz, a. (annigel) Unmysterious.

Annïrgelawg, a. (annirgel) Unmysterious; unsecreted.

Annïrgeledig, a. (annirgel) Unravelled.

Annïrgeledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrgeledig) Unmysteriousness.

Annïrgeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirgel) A bringing to light; manifestation.

Annïrgelrwyz, s. m. (annirgel) Publicity.

Annïrgelu, v. a. (annirgel) To disclose; to discover; to decipher.

Annïrgelwç, s. m. (annirgel) The state of being unhidden.

Annïriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diriad) Incompulsion.

Annïriaiz, a. (diriaiz) Unimpulsive.

Annïriawl, a. (diriawl) Unimpulsive; inemphatical.

Annïriedig, a. (diriedig) Unimpelled.

Annïrmyg, a. (dirmyg) Without disparagement.

Annïrmygawl, a. (annïrmyg) Incontemptuous; indespicable.

Annïrmygedig, a. (annïrmyg) Being indespicable.

Annïrmygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrmyg) A being uncondemned.

Annïrmygus, v. (annïrmyg) Incontemptuous.

Annïrnad, a. (dirnad) Without a hint, or apprehension.

Annïrnadadwy, a. (annïrnad) Incomprehensible.

Annïrnadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrnad) Inapprehension.

Annïrnadawl, a. (annïrnad) Inapprehensive.

Annïrnadedig, a. (annïrnad) Unapprehended.

Annïrnadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrnad) Inapprehension.

Annïrper, a. (dirper) Not requisite; unnecessary.

Annïrperadwy, a. (annïrper) That cannot be requisite.

Annïrperawl, a. (annïrper) Unrequisite.

Annïrperedig, a. (annïrper) Unnecessitated.

Annïrperiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrper) A rendering unnecessary.

Annïrprwy, a. (dirprwy) Without supply.

Annïrprwyadwy, a. (annïrprwy) That cannot supply.

Annïrprwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrprwy) The want of a supply.

Annïrprwyaw, v. a. (annïrprwy) To cease from supplying.

Annïrprwyawl, a. (annïrprwy) Unsupplying.

Annïrprwyedig, a. (annïrprwy) Unsupplied.

Annïrwest, a. (dirwest) Without abstinence.

Annïrwestrwyz, s. m. (annïrwest) Inabstemiousness.

Annïrwestwç, s. m. (annïrwest) Inabstemency.

A N N

Annïrwy, a. (dirwy) Without penalty, or fine.

Annïrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrwy) A being unfined.

Annïrwyaw, v. a. (annïrwy) To desist from fining.

Annïrwyawl, a. (annïrwy) Unfinable.

Annïrwyedig, a. (annïrwy) Unfined.

Annïrym, a. (dirym) Not ineffective.

Annïrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrym) Indefection.

Annïrymiaw, v. a. (annïrym) To render effective, or valid.

Annïrymiawl, a. (annïrym) Indefective.

Annïryw, a. (diryw) Undegenerate.

Annïrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïryw) Undegenerateness.

Annïrywiawl, a. (annïryw) Undegenerated.

Annïrywiedig, a. (annïryw) Undegenerated.

Annïrberawd, a. (disberawd) Undispersed.

Annïrborth, a. (disborth) Unconsumptive.

Annïrborthiant, s. m. (annïrborth) Unconsumptiveness.

Annïrbrovadwy, a. (disbrawv) Irrefutable.

Annïrbyyll, a. (disbyyll) Not indiscreet, or imprudent.

Annïrbyyllaw, v. a. (annïrbyyll) To cease from imprudence.

Annïrbyyllez, s. m. (annïrbyyll) A being void of indiscretion.

Annïrbyylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrbyyll) A being without indiscretion, or imprudence.

Annïrgar, a. (disgar) Not hated; not disliked.

Annïrgarad, a. (annïrgar) Not disliked.

Annïrgyn, a. (disgyn) Without descent.

Annïrgynadwy, a. (annïrgyn) That cannot descend.

Annïrgynawl, a. (annïrgyn) Undescending.

Annïrgynedig, a. (annïrgyn) Undescended.

Annïrgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïrgyn) A being without descending.

Annïrgynial, a. (annïrgyn) Not apt to descend.

Annïstryw, a. (distryw) Without destruction.

Annïstrywiawl, a. (annïstryw) Undestructive.

Annïstrywiedig, a. (annïstryw) Undestroyed.

Annïwaith, a. (diwaith) Not without work; diligent.

Annïwall, a. (diwall) Insatiable.

Annïwalledig, a. (annïwall) Infatiated.

Annïwalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïwall) A being unfatiated.

Annïwallrwyz, s. m. (annïwall) Infatiableness.

Annïwallus, a. (annïwall) Infatiating.

Annïwarth, a. (diwarth) Not without detraction.

Annïwez, a. (diwez) Endless; infinite.

Annïwezar, a. (diwezar) Not late.

Annïwezarwç, s. (annïwezar) A being not late.

Annïwezawl, a. (annïwez) Unaccomplished.

Annïwezedig, a. (annïwez) Unterminated.

A'r lleuad a'r syr a wisgir yn annïwezedig eçdywynedigrywys.

*And the moon and the stars will be arrayed with infinite splendor.
Elucidarius.*

Annïweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïwez) Unaccomplishment.

Annïwezus, a. (annïwez) Inconclusive.

Annïwraiz, a. (diwraiz) Not to be eradicated.

Annïwreiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annïwraiz) A being uneradicated.

Annïwreiziawl, a. (annïwraiz) Uneradicated.

Annïwyd, a. (diwyd) Not faultless; indiligent.

*O zywedyd anziwyd-air
Rhywzrwg, neu gilwg a gair.*

*From uttering a culpable word, some evil, or frown, will be had.
R. Gof, Glyn Ceiriawg.*

Annïwydiaw,

A N N

Anniwydiaw, *v.* (anniwyd) To become undiligent.
 Anniwydiawl, *a.* (anniwyd) Tending to idleness.
 Anniwydrwyz, *s. m.* (anniwyd) Indiligence; in-application; remissness.
 Anniwyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (diwyg) A bad habit; disorder; *a.* out of order.
 Anniwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anniwyg) A being unreformed.
 Anniwygiadwy, *a.* (anniwyg) Irreparable; incorrigible.
 Anniwygiawl, *a.* (anniwyg) Unreforming.
 Anniwygiedig, *a.* (anniwyg) Uncorrected.
 Anniwygus, *a.* (anniwyg) Of a bad habit, or constitution.
 Anniwyll, *a.* (diwyll) Without cultivation.
 Anniwylladwy, *a.* (anniwyll) That cannot be cultivated.
 Anniwylledig, *a.* (anniwyll) Uncultivated.
 Anniwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anniwyll) A being uncultivated.
 Anniwylliawg, *a.* (anniwyll) Uncultivated.
 Anniwyllyniawg, *a.* (diwyllyn) Uncivilized.
 Anniwyn, *a.* (diwyn) Inviolable; incorrupt.
 Anniwynadwy, *a.* (anniwyn) Inviolable.
 Anniwynawl, *a.* (anniwyn) Unviolated; unpolluted.
 Anniwynedig, *a.* (anniwyn) Unviolated.
 Anniwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anniwyn) Inviolation.
 Anniysbar, *a.* (diysbar) Not dissimilar.
 Anniystyr, *a.* (diystyr) Indespicable; un contemptible.
 Anniystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anniystyr) A rendering indespicable.
 Anniystyrwç, *s. m.* (anniystyr) Indespicableness.
 Annod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (an—dawd) A delay or stopping of payment: annod gyvreithiawl, a lawful stop.
 Annod, *v. a.* (an—dawd) To suspend: annod y gyvraith, to make void a suit.
 Ni zylyir annod parodwyz wrth anmharodwyz.
 The party that is ready ought not to be delayed by the unpreparedness of the other. *Welsh Laws.*
 Annodadwy, *a.* (annod) Suspendable, restrainable.
 Annodawl, *a.* (annod) Suspended; stopping.
 Annodedig, *a.* (annod) Unsuspendable, or stopped.
 Annodi, *v. a.* (annod) To delay, to suspend.
 Nid oes dim â annoto zyz coll a gafael, namyn un peth; fev yw hwnw, na zêl cêv i'r ygnad ei vrawd am dano.
 There is nothing that can delay the final settlement of a suit, but one thing, which is this, that it doth not recur to the memory of the judge respecting it. *Welsh Laws.*
 Annodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annod) Suspension.
 Annozawg, *a.* (annawz) Unprotected; unguarded.
 Pan gyrçai y'nghywlad ei glod
 Oez annozawg.
 When he repaired to his native country his fame was unprotected. *Meigant.*
 Annozedig, *a.* (annawz) Unprotected; unguarded.
 Annoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annawz) A being unprotected.
 Annoziant, *s. m.* (annawz) A defenseless state.
 Annoeth, *a.* (doeth) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.
 Annoethaiz, *a.* (annoeth) Rather foolish.
 Annoethair, *s. m.* (annoeth—gair) An imprudent word.
 Annoethder, *s. m.* (annoeth) Imprudence; foolishness.
 Annoethedig, *a.* (annoeth) That is unwise.
 Annoethez, *s. m.* (annoeth) Indiscreetness.
 Annoethineb, *s. m.* (annoeth) Indiscretion.
 Annoethineb yw i'r tywysawg wneuthur coziant a faried ei varçogion ev, trwy y rhai y cafo yntau y vuzygoliaeth.
 It is indiscretion for the prince to disgrace or injure his knights, through whom he is to obtain the victory. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
 Anov, *a.* (dôv) Not tame, or not docile; refractory.
 Annovadwy, *a.* (annov) Untamable.

A N N

Annovi, *v.* (annov) To become refractory.
 Baiç rhygynnullais
 O beçawd annovais,
 Rhy dy ergrynais,
 O'i gymhelri.
 I have heaped together overmuch of sin. I have become wild,
 I have agitated thee greatly by reason of his conflicts. *Meilir.*
 Annovawg, *a.* (annov) Untamed; tumultuous.
 Ni wnaethpwyd neuaz mor annovawg,
 Oni bai Vorien ail Caradawg.
 A hall would not have been made so tumultuous, if Meriem had not been like Caradawg. *Aneurin.*
 Annovedig, *a.* (annov) Untamed; not broken in.
 Annoviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annov) A being untamed.
 Annog, *s. m.* (an—dog) Incitement; provocation; exhortation.
 Annog, *v. a.* (an—dog) To incite, to provoke; to egg on; to exhort.
 —Erçi yrhawg,
 Ac un â ennyg y gwr
 Yni gais yn negefwr.
 —After long asking
 The man exhortis one
 As an attempt to be a messenger. *Gr. ab H. ab Tudor.*
 Annog dy gi, ac na zôs ganzo,
 Set on thy dog, but go not with him. *Adage.*
 Annogadwy, *a.* (annog) Excitable; incentive.
 Annogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annog) Admonition.
 Annogawl, *a.* (annog) Impulsive; influential; exhortary.
 O weled dy ruz mor greulawn,
 Y daw i'm bryd, neud annogawn,
 Pwy wledyç wedi Cadwallawn?
 From seeing thy cheek so furious, it comes to my mind, is it not influential, who will reign after Cadwallawn? *Myrddin.*
 Annogedig, *a.* (annog) Incited; abetted; admonished.
 Annogedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annogedig) Impulsion; persuasion.
 Annogedigawl, *a.* (annogedig) persuasive.
 Annogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annog) An abetting; excitement; exhortation.
 Annogiadawl, *a.* (annogiad) Incentive.
 Annogiadus, *a.* (annogiad) Inciting; persuasive.
 Annognez, *s. m.* (dog) Incompetence.
 Annogni, *v. a.* (dog) To render incompetent.
 Annogniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annogn) A rendering incompetent.
 Annogrwyz, *s. m.* (annog) Excitement.
 Annogus, *a.* (annog) Inciting; helping on.
 Annogwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* annogwyr (annog—gwr) A monitor.
 Annolur, *a.* (dolor) Without pain, or ailing.
 Annoluriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annolur) A rendering void of pain.
 Annoluriaw, *v. a.* (annolur) To render free from pain.
 Annoluriawl, *a.* (annolur) Unpainful.
 Annolurus, *a.* (annolur) Unpainful; unailing.
 Annoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annawn) A being unendowed.
 Annoniaw, *v. a.* (annawn) To unendow.
 Annoniawg, *a.* (annawn) Unendowed.
 Annoniawl, *a.* (annawn) Unendowed; ungifted.
 Annos, *s. m.* (aws) A driving, or chasing.
 Annos, *v. a.* (aws) To drive; to chase; to set on.
 Annosawg, *a.* (annos) Driving on; chasing.
 Annosbarth, *a.* (dosbarth) Uncharacteristic.
 Annosbarthadwy, *a.* (annosbarth) Undistinguishable.
 Annosbarthawl, *a.* (annosbarth) Indiscretive.
 Annosbarthedig, *a.* (annosbarth) Undigested.
 Annosbarthedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au Undistinguishableness.
 Annosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annosbarth) A being undigested.
 Annosbarthiadawl,

ANN

Annosbarthiadawl, a. (annosbarthiad) Uncharacteristical.

Annosbarthrwyf, s. m. (annosbarth) Indigestedness.

Annosbarthu, v. a. (annosbarth) To render indistinct.

Annosbarthus, a. (annosbarth) Indistinct; indiscreet.

A'r geiriau annosbarthus hyny á gyfroefant y brenin.

And those inconsiderate words disturbed the king.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Annosbenawl, a. (dosben) Uncharacteristical.

Annosbenedig, a. (dosben) Uncharacterised.

Annosbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosben) A being uncharacterised.

Annull, a. (dull) Without form, or shape.

Annulladwy, a. (annull) That cannot be formed.

Annulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annull) A being unformed.

Annulliedig, a. (annull) Undigested, or unformed.

Annurving, a. (durving) Not solid; insubstantial.

Annurvingder, s. m. (annurving) Insolidity.

Annuw, a. (duw) Atheistic; faithless; ungodly.

Dyn ni rodio dedwyz yw,

Y'ng hyngor-annuw zynion.

Happy is the man who doth not walk in the council of ungodly men.

B. Cyfin.

Annuwiaeth, s. m. (annuw) Atheism, or disbelief.

Annuwiaethawl, a. (annuwiaeth) Atheistical.

Annuwiaiz, a. (annuw) Atheistical.

Annuwawl, a. (annuw) Ungodly, or wicked.

Annuwioledeb, s. m. (annuwawl) Ungodliness.

Annuwvyn, s. m. (dwvyn) A bottomless gulf; an abyss; the great deep; the state, or receptacle of the dead; hell.

Nid eir i annuwvyn ond unwaith.

There will be but one journey to hell.

Adage.

A govyn á oez gwr o vewn, yna i dywawd Collen—"Vdwyz: pwy ai govyn?" "Myvi; cenad i Wyn ab Nuz, brenin Annuwyn."

And asking if there was a man within: when Collen said—"I am: who asks it?" "It is me; the messenger of Gwyn ab Nuz, king of the lower regions."

Bug. Collen.

Annwnad, a. (dwnad) Ungrammatical.

Annwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyd) A cold; a chillness; the cold, from a checkt perspiration; intemperament. *Cael yr annwyd, to catch cold.*

Duw á ran yr annwyd val y rhan y dillad.

God distributes the cold as he distributes the clothes.

Adage.

Annwydaiz, a. (annwyd) Chilly; somewhat cold.

Annwydaw, v. (annwyd) To become cold, or chilly.

Annwydawg, a. (annwyd) Chilly; cold; shivering.

Annwydawg gwannawg i dân.

The chilly is anxious for the fire.

Adage.

Annwydawl, a. (annwyd) Chilling; giving cold.

Annwydez, s. m. (annwyd) Chilliness.

Annwyv, a. (nwyv) Without vigour. *s. Ennui.*

Annwyvawl, a. (dwyvawl) Ungodly.

Annwyvolder, s. m. (annwyvawl) Ungodliness.

Annwyn, a. (dwyn) Unkind; morose, or surly.

Ac ebrwyz gwae-bryd annwyn,

Y fy o'm lletty, a'm llwyn.

And soon the woeful surly sprite will fly my lodging and my grove.

D. ab Gwilym.

Annwynawl, a. (annwyn) Unpleasing; unkind.

Annwyndawd, s. m.—pl. annwyndodau (annwyn) Unkindness.

Annwyr, a. (dwyr) Not risen up; not conspicuous.

Annwyrëawg, a. (dwyre) Not surgent.

Annwyrëawl, a. (dwyre) Not rising up.

Annwyredig, a. (annwyr) Unexalted; not risen up.

Annwys, a. (dwys) Unpressed; incompact.

Annwysadwy, a. (annwys) Incompressible.

Annwysawl, a. (annwys) Incompressive.

Annwysedig, a. (annwys) Not compressed; light.

ANN

Annwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annwys) Incompression.

Annyall, a. (dyall) Without effect, or power.

Annyallus, a. (annyall) Ineffective; unfeasible.

Annyar, a. (dyar) Without tumult, or uproar.

Annybarth, a. (dybarth) Without arrangement.

Annybarthawl, a. (annybarth) Unseparated.

Annybarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annybarth) A being unseparated.

Annyben, a. (dyben) Endless; inconclusive; dilatory. *Mae o'n cerzed yn annyben iawn, he walks very slowly.*

Annybenadwy, a. (annyben) That cannot be concluded.

Annybenawl, a. (annyben) Inconclusive; endless.

Annybendawd, s. m. (annyben) Inconclusiveness; dilatoriness.

Annybenedig, a. (annyben) Unconcluded.

Annybeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyben) Inconclusion.

Annybenolrwyf, s. m. (annybenawl) Inconclusiveness.

Annybenrwyf, s. m. (annyben) Inconclusiveness.

Annybenu, v. (annyben) To become endless; to render dilatory.

Annybenus, a. (annyben) Inconclusive; dilatory.

Annybenusrwyf, s. m. (annybenus) Inconclusiveness.

Annybleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dybleidiad) A ceasing from partiality.

Annybleidiaw, a. (dybleidiaw) To cease from partiality; to cease from faction.

Annybleidiawg, a. (dybleidiawg) Not apt to be partial.

Annyblyg, a. (dyblyg) Unfolded; not doubled.

Annyblygez, s. m. (annyblyg) Induplicity; incompleteness.

Annyblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyblyg) A being unfolded.

Annyblygiawl, a. (annyblyg) Incomplicated.

Annyblygrwyf, s. m. (annyblyg) Incomplicatedness.

Annyborthawl, a. (dyborthawl) Unsustaining.

Annyborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyborthiad) A being void of support.

Annybryd, a. (dybrvd) Not dismal, or pensive.

Annybrydez, s. m. (annybryd) A being void of melancholy.

Annybrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annybryd) A ceasing from being dull.

Annybrydwf, s. m. (annybryd) Undeformedness.

Annybrynawg, a. (dybryn) Unmeritorious.

Annybyrdawd, s. m. (dybyrdawd) A being void of melancholy.

Annyçryn, a. (dyçryn) Without fear; dauntless.

Annyçrynadwy, a. (annyçryn) Not to be intimidated.

Annyçryniawl, a. (annyçryn) Unintimidating.

Annyçryndawd, s. m. (annyçryn) Intrepidity.

Annyçryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyçryn) A being undaunted.

Annyçrynlyd, a. (annyçryn) Undaunted.

Annyçryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçryfiad) A being without celerity.

Annyçryfiaw, v. (dyçryfiaw) To desist from hastening.

Annyçryfiawl, a. (dyçryfiawl) Unhastening.

Annyçwel, a. (dyçwel) Not returning back.

Annyçweladwy, a. (annyçwel) Irreversible.

Annyçweledig, a. (annyçwel) Not returned.

Annyçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyçwel) A being without return.

Annyçymyg, a. (dyçymyg) Void of imagination.

Annyçymygadwy, a. (annyçymyg) Unimaginable.

Annyçymygawl, a. (annyçymyg) Unimaginary.

N

Annyçymygedig,

A N N

Annycymygedig, *a.* (annycymyg) Uninvented.
 Annycymygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annycymyg) Want of imagination.
 Annyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyziad) A being without a settled day; a being unarbitrated.
 Annyziawl, *a.* (dyziawl) Unarbitrative; unsettled.
 Annyziedig, *a.* (dyziedig) Unarbitrated.
 Annyziwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* annyzwyr (dyziwr) One that is not a proper arbitrator.

Dymunaw arnaw—
 Ganu i eizig annyziwr

Intreating on him—

To sing to the jealous churl, the unaccommodating one. *T. Pryi.*

Annyzori, *v.* (dyzori) To be in anxious, or careless.
 Annyzoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyzoriad) Inanxiety.
 Annyval, *a.* (dyval) Indiligent; inattentive.
 Annyvalez, *s. m.* (annyyval) Indiligence; inassiduous.
 Annyvalrwyg, *s. m.* (annyyval) Indiligence.
 Annyvalwg, *s. m.* (annyyval) Want of assiduity.
 Annyvarn, *a.* (dyvarn) Without condemnation.
 Annyvarnadwy, *a.* (annyyvarn) Uncondemnable.
 Annyvarnawl, *a.* (annyyvarn) Uncondemnatory.
 Annyvarnedig, *a.* (annyyvarn) Uncondemned.
 Annyvarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyyvarn) A being uncondemned.
 Annyvel, *s. m.* (nyvel) Unpleasant; grim; ghastly.
 Annyvnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyvnad) A being untrained.
 Annyvnadwy, *a.* (dyvnadwy) Unconformable.
 Annyvnawl, *a.* (dyvnawl) Unaccustomed.
 Annyvnedig, *a.* (dyvnedig) Unaccustomed.
 Annyvniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyvniad) A being unaccustomed.
 Annyvnig, *a.* (dyvnig) Unusual; uncommon.

Oez ewyn tranc pob traaf dyfyg,
 Oez colovyn yn olyn annyyvnig.

There was the agony of death of every extreme and failing;
 there was a column of uncommon terror. *S. Bryfwrg.*

Annyvod, *a.* (dyvod) Without being come.
 Annyvodadwy, *a.* (annyyvod) Inaccessible.
 Annyvodawl, *a.* (annyyvod) Not coming.
 Annyvodedig, *a.* (annyyvod) Not arrived.
 Annyvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyyvod) A being not come.
 Annyvradwy, *a.* (dwvyr) That cannot be watered.
 Annyvrwl, *a.* (dwvyr) Not watery, or humid.
 Annyvriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwvyr) A being unwatered.
 Annyvrivawl, *a.* (dyvrivawl) Not serious, or sedate.
 Annyvrwys, *a.* (dwvyr) Not abounding with water.
 Annyvryd, *a.* (dyvryd) Not dismal, or unpleasant.
 Annyvrydaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyyvryd) A being without melancholy.
 Annyvrydawg, *a.* (annyyvryd) Not dismal; not unpleasant.
 Annyvrydez, *s. m.* (annyyvryd) A being void of melancholy.
 Annyvrydwg, *s. m.* (annyyvryd) A being free from melancholy.
 Annyvrys, *a.* (dyvrys) Without hastening; slow.
 Annyvrysgar, *a.* (annyyvrys) Inexpeditious.
 Annyvrysgarwg, *s. m.* (annyyvrysgar) Inexpeditiousness.
 Annyvrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyyvrys) Inexpedition.
 Annyvryn, *a.* (dyvryn) Uncited; unsummoned.

—Byz mwy dyolgar
 Byth weithian, pen anvonwyg
 I'r vun, annyyryn o nwyv.

She will be more thankful ever hence, when I shall send to the fair, unimpressed by passion. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forvuz.*

Annyvynawl, *a.* (annyyvyn) Uncitatory.
 yncedig, *a.* (annyyvyn) Without being summoned.

A N N

Annyvyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyyvyn) A being uncited.
 Annyfyg, *a.* (dyfyg) Without defect, or failing.
 Annyfygadwy, *a.* (annyyfyg) Indefectible; indefatigable.
 Annyfygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyyfyg) Indefectibility.
 Annyfygiaw, *v.* (annyyfyg) To become undefective.
 Annyfygiawl, *a.* (annyyfyg) Undefective.
 Annyfygiedig, *a.* (annyyfyg) Not made defective.
 Annyfygiolder, *s. m.* (annyyfygiawl) Indefectibleness.
 Annyfyfg, *a.* (dyfyfg) Without tumult, or uproar.
 Annygas, *a.* (dygas) Without enmity.
 Annygasawg, *a.* (annyygas) Unmalevolent.
 Annygafez, *s. m.* (annyygas) A being void of inveteracy.
 Annygasrwyg, *s. m.* (annyygas) Uninveteracy.
 Annygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dygiad) A being unconducted.
 Annygiadawl, *a.* (annyygiad) Unconducted.
 Annygiadus, *a.* (annyygiad) Uncomfortable; ill-conducted; ill-bred.
 Annygiadwy, *a.* (annyygiad) Unportable.
 Annygiedig, *a.* (dygiedig) Not carried; unconducted.
 Annygnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyygyn) A being without severity; a being without trouble.

Perſen pen annyygnad.

Possessing the head of tranquillity.

Taliesin.

Annygnawd, *s. m.* (annyygyn) Unirkfomeness.

Rhyvel annyygnawd,
 Peſadur peryglawd

The war of ease is what endangers the sinner. *Taliesin.*

Annygnawl, *a.* (annyygyn) Untoiling.
 Annygnez, *s. m.* (annyygyn) A being without toil.
 Annygrain, *a.* (dygrain) Without crawling, or turning about.
 Annygrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dygrysiad) A being without hastening.
 Annygrysiawl, *a.* (dygrysiawl) Unaccelerating.
 Annygryfiedig, *a.* (dygryfiedig) Unaccelerated.
 Annygwyg, *a.* (dygwyg) Without chance.
 Annygwygadwy, *a.* (annyygwyg) That cannot happen, or befall.
 Annygwygawl, *a.* (annyygwyg) Not happening.
 Annygwygedig, *a.* (annyygwyg) Not come to pass.
 Annygwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyygwyg) A being without happening.
 Annygydvod, *a.* (dygydvod) Without agreement.
 Annygyvor, *a.* (dygyvor) Without tumult.
 Annygylcynadwy, *a.* (dygylcyn) Uncircumscribable.
 Annygylcynawl, *a.* (dygylcyn) Uncircumscribing.
 Annygylcynedig, *a.* (dygylcyn) Uncircumscribed.
 Annygylcyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dygylcyn) A being unfurrounded.
 Annygyllaeth, *a.* (dygyllaeth) Without longing.
 Annygymmod, *a.* (dygymmod) Without agreement.
 Annygymmod, *v. a.* (dygymmod) To disagree.
 Annygymmodawl, *a.* (annyygymmod) Unconciliatory.
 Annygymmodedig, *a.* (annyygymmod) Unreconciled.
 Annygymmodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyygymmod) A disagreement.
 Annygyn, *a.* (dygyn) Without pain; without toil.
 Annygynnull, *a.* (dygynnull) Uncongregated.
 Annygynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyygynnull) A being uncollected.
 Annygyrc, *a.* (dygyrc) Without approach; without assault.
 Annygyrcawl, *a.* (annyygyrc) Not approaching; not assaulting.
 Annygyrcedig, *a.* (annyygyrc) Unapproached; unassaulted.

Annygyrciad,

A N N

Annygyrŷiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annygyrŷ) A being unapproached, or come upon.

Annyhaez, *a.* (dyhaez) Unmerited; undeserving.

Annyhaer, *a.* (dyhaer) Not positive.

Annyhez, *a.* (dyhez) Without peace; untr tranquil.

Annyheizwŷ, *s. m.* (annyhaez) A being void of merit.

Annyheurad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyhaer) Inassertion.

Annyheuradwy, *a.* (annyheurad) Unjustifiable.

Annyheurawl, *a.* (dyhaer) Unjustifying.

Annyheuredig, *a.* (annyhaer) Unasserted.

Annyheurrwyŷ, *s. m.* (annyhaer) Inassertion.

Annyhewyd, *s. m.* (dyhewyd) Indifference.

Annyhewyd, *a.* (dyhewyd) Uncarelessly; unvigilant.

Annyhuz, *a.* (dyhuz) Not being covered.

Annyhuzadwy, *a.* (annyhuz) Unappeaseable; implacable; inexorable.

Annyhuzawl, *a.* (annyhuz) Inexpiable.

Annyhuzedig, *a.* (annyhuz) Unappeased.

Annyhuzgar, *a.* (annyhuz) Implacable.

Annyhuzgarwŷ, *s. m.* (annyhuzgar) Implacableness.

Annyhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyhuz) Implacability.

Annyhuziant, *s. m.* (annyhuz) Implacability.

Annyhun, *a.* (dyhun) Not drowsy, or sleepy.

Annyhysbyz, *a.* (dyhysbyz) Exhaustless.

Annyladwy, *a.* (dyladwy) Not incumbent on.

Annyled, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyled) That which is not due; a pretended debt.

Annyledawg, *a.* (annyled) Not indebted; not owing.

Annyledgar, *a.* (annyled) Undutiful; unbounden.

Annyledgarwŷ, *s. m.* (annyledgar) Undutifulness.

Annyledus, *a.* (annyled) Undue; unincumbent.

Annyledus y maent y Rhufeiniaid yn erŷi teyrnged o ynys Prydain.

Unjustly do the Romans demand a tribute from the isle of Britain. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Annyliv, *a.* (dyliv) Without a flux, or stream.

Annylivawl, *a.* (annyliv) Not flowing.

Annyliviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyliv) A being without flowing.

Annyly, *a.* (dyly) Without claim; unwilling.

Annylyadwy, *a.* (annyly) Unclaimable.

Annylyed, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (annyly) The having no will, claim, or power.

Annylyedawg, *a.* (annylyed) Not having a claim, or title; not a proprietor.

Pan zifgyno annlyedawg yn briodawr ar dir, a dyvodd dyladawg difozedig ei briodolder i holi hwnw, ni ellir gwrthlazi y priodawr o'i zilyed am na zifozes ei briodolder: na gyru y llall y mae. am ei zifgyn yn briodawr: a llyma yr un lle y ceir cyfran trwy gwyn camoregyn.

When one that has no claim becomes a proprietor of land, and should a claimant whose proprietorship is extinct come and demand it, the proprietor cannot be debarred of his due, because his proprietorship is not in reality extinguished: neither can the other be ejected: and this is the one case where participation is obtained by an action for unjust possession. *Welsh Laws.*

Annylyedawl, *a.* (annylyed) Unincumbent; unbehovable.

Annylyedig, *a.* (annylyed) Untitled; not owing.

Annylyedogaeth, *s. m.* (annylyedawg) A being untitled; not noble.

Annylyn, *a.* (dyllyn) Inconsequent; not following.

Annylynadwy, *a.* (annylyn) Not to be followed; inimitable.

Annylynawl, *a.* (annylyn) Inconsequent.

Annylynedig, *a.* (annylyn) Unfollowed.

Annylyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annylyn) A being inconsequent.

Annylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyllyad) A being unobscured.

Annyllest, *a.* (dyllest) Without obscurity, or gloom.

A N N

Annymŷwel, *a.* (dymŷwel) Not turned back.

Annymŷweladwy, *a.* (annyŷwel) Unrevertible.

Annymŷwelawg, *a.* (annyŷwel) Unreverting.

Annymŷweledig, *a.* (annyŷwel) Unreverted.

Annymzwyn, *a.* (dymzwyn) Unconceived.

Annymnawz, *a.* (dymnawz) Unprotecting.

Annymnoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annymnawz) A being unprotected.

Annymorllwyŷ, *a.* (dymorllwyŷ) Without excess of prosperity.

Annymunawl, *a.* (dymunawl) Undesirable.

Annymunedig, *a.* (dymunedig) Undesired.

Annymuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dymuniad) A being without desire.

Annymuniant, *s. m.* (dymuniant) A ceasing from desire.

Annymwared, *a.* (dymwared) Without deliverance.

Annynawg, *a.* (dynawg) Unmanly; coward.

Cyvarŷav ym clodleu llallawg annynawg y'ng hadau.

I will greet the partner of my birth void of courage in the battles. *Myrddin.*

Annynawl, *a.* (dynawl) Unmanly; effeminate.

Annyndawd, *s. m.* (dyndawd) Unmanliness.

Annyndid, *s. m.* (dyndid) Unmanliness.

Annyngar, *a.* (dyngar) Misanthropic.

Annyngarwŷ, *s. m.* (annyngar) Misanthropy.

Annyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyniad) Inhumanity.

Annyniadawl, *a.* (annyniad) Unmasculine.

Annyniolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annynawl) Unmanliness; brutality.

Annynoethawl, *a.* (dynoethawl) Not uncovering.

Annynoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dynoethiad) A being not uncovered.

Annynfawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* annynfozion (dynfawz) Impersonality.

Annynfawzawl, *a.* (annynfawz) Impersonal; inanimate.

Weithlau vwrthymŷwelir yr araith at ryw beth annynfawzawl, mal pei'n zynfawz.

Now and then the discourse is recurred to some thing inanimate, as if it were personal. *H. Perri.*

Annynfioziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annynfawz) A being unpersonified.

Annynwared, *a.* (dynwared) Without mockery.

Annynwaredadwy, *a.* (annynwared) Not to be followed, or imitated.

Annynwaredawl, *a.* (annynwared) Unimitative.

Annynwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annynwared) A being unimitated.

Annyozev, *a.* (dyozev) Without suffering.

Annyozevadwy, *a.* (annyozev) Insufferable.

Annyozevaint, *s. m.* (annyozev) A being without suffering.

Annyozevawl, *a.* (annyozev) Not being subject to suffering.

Annyozevedig, *a.* (annyozev) Not having suffered.

Annyozevez, *s. m.* (annyozev) Impatience.

Annyozevgar, *a.* (annyozev) Impatient.

Annyozevgarwŷ, *s. m.* (annyozevgar) Impatience.

Annyozeviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (annyozev) Impassibility.

Annyozevus, *a.* (annyozev) Impatient; uneasy.

Annyozeu, *a.* (dyozeu) Without intention.

Annyolŷgar, *a.* (annyolwŷ) Unthankful.

Annyolŷgarwŷ, *s. m.* (annyolŷgar) Unthankfulness.

Annyolwŷ, *v.* (dyolwŷ) To be unthankful.

Rhaid yw i vyned yno a vedrai zylwŷ lle cae, ac annylwŷ lle nis cae.

It is necessary to have one to go there that can thank where he receives, and that can be unthankful where he gets nothing. *S. Fyfan, Araith Fann a Gwgan.*

A N N

Annyrçav, *a.* (dyrçav) Without uplifting.
 Annyrçavad, *a.* (dyrçavad) Without exalting.
 Annyrçavadwy, *a.* (annyrçavad) That cannot be exalted.
 Annyrçavael, *a.* (dyrçavael) Unexalted; not lifted.
 Annyrçavawl, *a.* (annyrçav) Not exalting.
 Annyrçavedig, *a.* (annyrçav) Unexalted.
 Annyrçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrçav) A being unexalted.
 Annyrçaviaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrçav) A being unexalted.
 Annyrys, *a.* (dyrys) Unintricate; unintangled.
 Annyrysgar, *a.* (annyrys) Untangling.
 Annyryfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyrys) A being unintangled.
 Annyrysfrwyz, *s. m.* (annyrys) Imperplexity.
 Annyrysfc, *s. m.* (annyrys) Imperplexity.
 Annyfbaid, *a.* (dyfbaid) Unintermitted.
 Annyfbaidiawl, *a.* (annyfbaid) Unintermitting.
 Annyfbailiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfbailiad) A being unbrandished.
 Annyfbailaw, *v. a.* (dyfbailaw) To cease from brandishing.
 Annyfbailiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfbailiad) A being free from party.
 Annyfbenawl, *a.* (dyfbenawl) Undemonstrative.
 Annyfbenedig, *a.* (dyfbenedig) Undemonstrated.
 Annyfbeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfbeniad) Inconclusion.
 Annyfbendawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfbendodau) (dyfbendawd) Inconclusiveness.
 Annyfbenu, *v.* (dyfbenu) To render inconclusive.
 Annyfbailiadawl, *a.* (dyfbailiad) Not given to faction.
 Annyfbwyll, *a.* (dyfbwyll) Without reason.
 Annyfbwylladwy, *a.* (annyfbwyll) Unreasonable.
 Annyfbwyllaw, *v.* (annyfbwyll) To become unreasonable.
 Annyfbwyllawg, *a.* (annyfbwyll) Not having reason.
 Annyfbwylledig, *a.* (annyfbwyll) Unendowed with reason.
 Annyfbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfbwyll) Indiscretion; imprudence.
 Annyfbwylliant, *s. m.* (annyfbwyll) Irrationality.
 Annyfbwyllus, *a.* (dyfbwyllus) Irrational; imprudent.
 Annyfg, *s. m.* (dyfg) Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

Annyfg oez im' na's gwyzwn.

It was ignorance in me not to have known it. T. Pry.

Annyfgadwy, *a.* (annyfg) Not to be learnt.
 Annyfgawr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfgorion) (annyfg) An illiterate person.
 Annyfgedig, *a.* (annyfg) Unlearned; illiterate.
 Annyfgediaeth, *s. m.* (annyfg) A being illiterate.
 Annyfglaer, *a.* (dyfglaer) Unsplendid.
 Annyfgleirdeb, *s. m.* (annyfglaer) Want of splendor.
 Annyfgoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfgoriad) A ceasing from shouting.
 Annyfgrain, *a.* (dyfgrain) Not tumbling, or turning about.
 Annyfgreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfggrain) A being without tossing about.
 Annyfgreth, *a.* (dyfgreth) Not tremulous.
 Annyfgwrtheb, *a.* (dyfgwrtheb) Without replication.
 Annyfgwyl, *a.* (dyfgwyl) Without expecting, or looking for.
 Annyfgwyledig, *a.* (annyfgwyl) Unexpected.
 Annyfgwylgar, *a.* (annyfgwyl) Not expecting.
 Annyfgwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfgwyl) Inexpectation.
 Annyfygyvrith, *a.* (dyfygyvrith) Void of natural form.

A N N

Annyfgymmod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfgymmod) Disagreement; discordance.

Llyw glyw glaiv annysgymmod.

A chief and leader with the sword of discordance.

Blewyn Fawr.

Annyfgymmodadwy, *a.* (annyfgymmod) That cannot agree.
 Annyfgymmodawl, *a.* (annyfgymmod) Tending to disagree.
 Annyfgymmodedig, *a.* (annyfgymmod) Unreconciled.
 Annyfgymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfgymmod) Disagreement; variance.
 Annyfygyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfygyriad) A being without screaming.
 Annyfygywen, *a.* (dyfygywen) Not glittering.
 Annyfmalâwg, *s. m.* (dyfmal) A being not indifferent.
 Annyfmalrwyz, *s. m.* (dyfmal) A being void of indifference.
 Annyfsmwth, *a.* (dyfsmwth) Not instantaneous.
 Annyfmythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfsmwth) A being not instantaneous.
 Annyftaw, *a.* (dyftaw) Not silent; tumultuous.
 Annyftawaiz, *a.* (annyftaw) Unsilent; boisterous.
 Annyftawedig, *a.* (annyftaw) Unsilenced.
 Annyftawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyftaw) A rendering unsilent.
 Annyftawrwyz, *s. m.* (annyftaw) A being not silent.
 Annyfylladwy, *a.* (dyfyll) Undistillable.
 Annyfylledig, *a.* (dyfyll) Undistilled.
 Annyfylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfyll) A being undistilled.
 Annyfwyl, *a.* (dyfwyl) Unexecuted; unperformed.
 Annyfwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annyfwyl) A being unexecuted.
 Annyunaw, *v. a.* (dyun) To disagree, differ, or fall at variance.

Nid annuyuna y llyvyr hwn yn zim a'r hanefai.

This book doth not differ in any thing with the chronicle.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Annyunawl, *a.* (dyun) Disagreeing; without concurrence.
 Annyundeb, *s. m.* (dyun) Disunion; disagreement.
 Annyuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyun) A being disunited.
 Annywair, *a.* (dywair) Unchaste; treacherous.

Ni lwyf hil corf annywair.

The offspring of the unchaste will not prosper. Adage.

Annywal, *a.* (dywal) Not fierce, or ferocious.
 Annywalder, *s. m.* (annywal) Unferocity.
 Annywedadwy, *a.* (dywedadwy) Unspeakable.
 Annywededig, *a.* (dywededig) Unspoken.
 Annywedgar, *a.* (dywedgar) Unloquacious.
 Annywedgarwg, *s. m.* (annywedgar) Unloquaciousness.
 Annyweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyweddiad) A ceasing from speaking.
 Annywedwydawl, *a.* (dywedwyd) Unloquacious.
 Annywezawg, *a.* (dywezawg) Unconjugal; celibate.
 Annyweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyweziad) A being unwedded.
 Annywez, *a.* (dywezi) Without a yoke-fellow.
 Annyweziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annywezi) Celibacy; bachelorship.
 Annyweirdawd, *s. m.* (annywair) Incontinency.
 Annyweirdeb, *s. m.* (annywair) Incontinence.

Ni luz annyweirdeb fawd.

Incontinence will not obstruct prosperity. Adage.

Annywellig, *a.* (dywellig) Infatiate.
 Annyweirdrevyn, *a.* (annywair—trevyn) Of a disorderly condition.

Annyweirvoes,

A N O

A N O

Annyweirvoes, *a.* (annywair—moes) Incontinent in morals.
Annyweiriaiz, *a.* (annywair) Apt to be incontinent.
Annyweiriawl, *a.* (annywair) Tending to incontinence.
Annywyllyniawg, *a.* (dywyllyn) Uncultivated.
Annywynig, *a.* (dywynig) Unresplendent.
Annywynigrwyz, *s. m.* (annywynig) Unconspicuousness.
Anobaith, *s. m.* (gobaith) Hopelessness; despair.
Anobeithgar, *a.* (anobaith) Despairing.
Anobeithgarwç, *s. m.* (anobeithgar) Despairingness.
Anobeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobaith) Desperation.
Anobeithiaw, *v.* (anobaith) To despair.
Anobeithiawg, *a.* (anobaith) Despairing.
Anobeithiawl, *a.* (anobaith) Desperate; hopeless.
Anobeithiedig, *a.* (anobaith) Despaired.
Anobeithioldeb, *s. m.* (anobeithlawn) Desperateness.
Anobeithlawn, *a.* (anobaith) Unhopeful.
Anobeithlondeb, *s. m.* (anobeithlawn) Unhopefulness.
Anober, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ober) A thing of no value; a trifle.

O'i wen-llaw anaw anober ni'm daeth
 Can doeth ym â llawer.

From his fair hand for my muse I never received a trifle, for
 he brought me much. *Cynzelw.*

Anoberi, *s. m.* (anober) A very trifling thing; what is of no account.

Anoberi un barwn,
 Eithyr o'r rhyw yr henyw hwn.

A mere nothing is every baron, but of the stock whence he
 proceeds. *Iolo Gof.*

Anobrwy, *a.* (gobrwy) Without reward; giftless.
Anobrwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobrwy) A being unrewarded.
Anobrwyath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobrwy) Want of rewarding.
Anobrwyawl, *a.* (anobrwy) Unrewarded.
Anobrwyedig, *a.* (anobrwy) Unrecompensed.
Anobrwyedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobrwyedig) Unrecompense.
Anobrwyedigawl, *a.* (anobrwyedig) Uncompensative.
Anobryn, *a.* (gobryn) Without desert, or reward.
Anobrynawg, *a.* (anobryn) Undeserving.
Anobwyll, *a.* (gobwyll) Improvident; heedless.
Anobwyllawg, *a.* (anobwyll) Irrational; improvident.
Anobwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anobwyll) Irrationality.
Anoçel, *a.* (goçel) Without avoiding.
Anoçeladwy, *a.* (anoçel) Unavoidable; inevitable.
Anoçelawg, *a.* (anoçel) Uncircumspect; heedless.
Anoçeledig, *a.* (anoçel) Unavoided.
Anoçelgar, *a.* (anoçel) Improvident; heedless.
Anoçelgarwç, *s. m.* (anoçelgar) Heedlessness.
Anoçeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anoçel) A being improvident.
Anodeb, *a.* (godeb) Without adultery; continent.
Anodabawg, *a.* (anodeb) Unadulterous.
Anodeç, *a.* (godeç) Not lurking, or skulking.
Anodeçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anodeç) A being without lurking.
Anodidawg, *a.* (godidawg) Not excellent; inelaborate.

Cynghanes groes anodidawg.

An inelaborate alliterative consonancy. *Gr. Robert.*

Anodidawgrwyz, *s. m.* (anodidawg) Inelaborateness.
Anodineb, *a.* (godineb) Without adultery.
Anodinebus, *a.* (anodineb) Unadulterous.
Anodor, *a.* (godor) Without interruption, or hindrance.

Anodoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anodor) A being uninterrupted.
Anodoriant, *s. m.* (anodor) Uninterruption.
Anodrig, *a.* (godrig) Undilatory, or not tarrying.
Anodrigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anodrig) A being without tarrying.
Anodrigiawl, *a.* (anodrig) Not tending to delay.
Anodruz, *a.* (godruz) Unafflicting, or not causing toil.
Anodwrz, *a.* (godwz) Untumultuous.
Anozaith, *a.* (gozaith) Without being burnt, or singed.
Anozeu, *a.* (gozeu) Without enduring, or suffering.
Anozevadwy, *a.* (anozeu) Insupportable; disallowable.
Anozevaint, *s. m.* (anozeu) A being without suffering; insufferance.
Anozevawl, *a.* (anozeu) Unendured; unindulgent.
Anozevedig, *a.* (anozeu) Unendured.
Anozevez, *s. m.* (anozeu) Uninsufferance.
Anozevgar, *a.* (anozeu) Impatient; unenduring.
Anozevgarwç, *s. m.* (anozevgar) Impatience, or a being unable to endure.
Anozeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozeu) Insufferance.
Anozeviant, *s. m.* (anozeu) Impatience.
Anozevus, *a.* (anozeu) Impatient.
Anozeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozaith) A being unignited.
Anozeithiawg, *a.* (anozaith) Unignited.
Anozeu, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozeuon (gozeu)) The act of taking another's property by mistake for one's own; an unintentional theft; any act of bad appearance unknowingly committed.
Anozvawg, *a.* (ozyv) Unprotuberant; without knobs, wheals, or pimples.
Anoziwes, *a.* (goziwes) Not overtaken.
Anoziwefedig, *a.* (anoziwes) Not overtaken.
Anozyvyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anozyvnau (gozyvyn)) An abyss; the deep. Dwvyr anozyvyn, very deep water.
Anoed, *a.* (oed) Without appointment.
Anoedi, *v. a.* (anoed) To defer a meeting, or fixing of time.
Anoediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anoed) A deferring, or doing away an appointment.
Anoediawg, *a.* (anoed) Not stricken in years.
Anoefawg, *a.* (oefawg) Not aged, or stricken in years.
Anoeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oeth) A difficult action, or adventure; an incomprehensible thing.

Pan gefyc hyny oll o'r anoethau vy merç inoau â gefi.
 When thou hast obtained all of those incomprehensibilities,
 my daughter also thou shalt have. *H. Gulbwç—Mabinuigion.*
 Bez y març, bez y gwythwr,
 Bez i Gwgawn Glezvruz,
 Anoeth byd bez i Arthur.
 The grave of the steed, the grave of the man of conflict, the
 grave of Gwgawn with the ruddy sword, and the grave of Arthur,
 is a mystery of the world. *Taliesin.*

Anoval, *a.* (goval) Careless; imprudent.
Anovalez, *s. m.* (anoval) Carelessness; imprudence.
Anovalus, *a.* (anoval) Uncareful; negligent.
Anoveg, *a.* (goveg) Without affection.
Anover, *a.* (over) Not useless, or frivolous.
Anoverez, *s. m.* (anover) A being not frivolous.
Anovid, *a.* (govid) Without trouble, or grief.
Anovidiawl, *a.* (anovid) Untroubled; not grieved.
Anovidus, *a.* (anovid) Not wretched, or vexatious.
Anovnawg, *a.* (anovyn) Unfearful; untimed.
Anovnus, *a.* (anovyn) Unfearful, or untimely.
Anovregez, *s. m.* (ovregez) Unfrivolousness.
Anovrwy, *a.* (govrwy) Unbeneficial.
Anovwy, *a.* (govwy) Without visiting.
Anovwyawl, *a.* (anovwy) Unvisiting.
Anovwyedig, *a.* (anovwy) Unvisited; unattended.

Anovyz,

A N O

Anovyz, a. (ovyz) Not a disciple, or scholar.
Anovyzawl, a. (anovyz) Undisciplinary.
Anovyzeb, s. f. (govyzeb) Uncorrespondent.
Anovyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anovyz) Want of discipline.
Anovyzus, a. (anovyz) Unscholastic.
Anovyn, a. (ovyn) Fearless; undaunted.
Anovyn, a. (govyn) Unasked; undemanded.
Anovynag, a. a. (govynag) Inconfident.
Anovynawl, a. (anovyn) Uninquisitive.
Anovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anovyn) Uninquisitiveness.
Anogan, a. (gogan) Without satire, or lampoon.
Anoganawl, a. (anogan) Unsatirical.
Anoganu, v. a. (anogan) To desist from equivocation; to cease from dispraising.
Anogawn, a. (gogawn) Infatiate; vehement.
Cad wehyn granwyn graid anogawn.
The scatterer of the battle, fair of countenance; of vehement passion.
Anogelawg, a. (gogelawg) Not shy, or shunning.
Anognaw, a. (gognaw) Inefficient, or ineffectual.
Anogonawl, a. (gogonawl) Inglorious.
Anogoned, a. (gogoned) Inglorious; void of glory.
Anogonez, s. m. (gogonez) Ingloriousness.
Anogonezus, a. (anogonez) Not glorious.
Anogoniannu, v. a. (anogoniant) To render inglorious.
Anogoniannus, a. (anogoniant) Tending to be inglorious.
Anogoniant, s. m. (gogoniant) Want of glory.
Anogwyz, a. (gogwyz) Without inclination.
Anogwyzadwy, a. (anogwyz) Uninclined.
Anogwyzawl, a. (anogwyz) Uninclined; unbiassed.
Anogwyzedig, a. (anogwyz) Uninclined.
Anogwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anogwyz) Disinclination.
Anogyvarç, a. (gogyvarç) Unconspicuous.
Anogyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogyviad) A being unequated.
Anogyviaw, v. a. (gogyviaw) To render unequal.
Anogyviawl, a. (gogyviawl) Unequated.
Anogyvled, a. (gogyvled) Of unequal breadth.
Anogyvliw, a. (gogyvliw) Not of the same colour.
Anogyvlun, a. (gogyvlun) Not equiform.
Anogyvlunez, s. m. (anogyvlun) Inequiformity.
Anogyvoed, a. (gogyvoed) Not coetaneous, or coeval.
Anogyvred, a. (gogyvred) Not of equal pace.
Anogyvres, a. (gogyvres) Unconfederated.
Anogyvurz, a. (gogyvurz) Not of equal rank; not a compeer.
Anogyvuwc, a. (gogyvuwc) Not of equal height.
Anogyfrawd, a. (gogyfrawd) Uncomprehended.
Anogyfred, a. (gogyfred) Not comprised, or included.
Anogyhyd, a. (gogyhyd) Not of equal length.
Anogyhydez, s. m. (gogyhydez) Inequality of length.
Anogyfdadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anogyfdadyl) A being without comparison.
Anogyfdadyl, a. (gogyfdadyl) Incomparative.
Anogyftal, a. (gogyftal) Not equal; inferior.
Anohanred, a. (gohanred) Without distinction.
Anohanrhedawl, a. (anohanred) Undistinguishing.
Anohanrhediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anohanred) Indistinction.
Anoheb, a. (goheb) Without correspondence.
Anohebawl, a. (anoheb) Uncorresponding.
Anohebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anoheb) Want of correspondence.
Anohen, a. (gohen) Without influence; unbiassed.

A N O

Anolaith, a. (golaith) Killing without measure.
*Llyryd tremyned tra mor dylan,
 Rhag llaith anolaith anolo llan.*
Lying prone with their faces towards the flowing sea, from the terribly-destructive death, without a church-yard interment.
Ll. P. Moq.
Anolau, a. (golau) Indistinct; gloomy; dark.
*Gwladaiz y gwnaeth vy nghaethu,
 Y niwl vyth anolau vu.*
It was unmannerly that it should confine me, the mist has been always gloomy.
D. ab Gwilym.
Anolezyv, a. (golezyv) Not askew; undistorted.
Anoleithiawg, a. (anolaith) Not a little destructive; terribly slaughtering.
Dau vliën ar eu gwayw anoleithiawg.
Two points on their spears terribly slaughtering.
Myrzin.
Anoleithiawl, a. (anolaith) Exterminating.
Anoleithiawr, a. (anolaith) Exterminating; consuming.
*Cyçwedyd a'm dozyw o Wynnez glawr,
 Llaz ei gwyr yn aer anoleithiawr.*
A rumour hath reached me from the region of Gwynnez, that its men were killed in destructive slaughter.
Meigant, i Gadwallawn.
Anoleithig, a. (anolaith) Destructive; slaughtering.
Anolefsg, a. (golefsg) Not infirm; unenfeebled.
Anoleu, a. (goleu) Without light; dark; gloomy.
Anoleuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anoleu) A being unilluminated.
Anoleuaw, v. a. (anoleu) To cease from being illuminated.
Anoleuder, s. m. (anoleu) Want of light; gloominess.
Anoleuedig, a. (anoleu) Unilluminated.
Anoleuadawl, a. (anoleuad) Unilluminative.
Anoleuadwy, a. (anoleuad) Not to be lighted.
Anolo, a. (golo) Ineffectual; useless; void; backward, or behind hand.
*Anolo yw tyfolaeth ni clywo'r ynad :—
 Anolo yw pob peth ni bo cyvreithiawl.*
Inadequate is the evidence not heard by the judge :—Ineffective is every thing that is not lawful.
Welsh Laws.
*Poed anolo vo ei vin,
 A'i gowyz, a'i zeg ewin.*
*May his lips be useless,
 As well as his poetry, and his fingers.*
D. ab Gwilym.
Anolrain, a. (olrain) Trackless; without a trace.
Anolrheinadwy, a. (anolrain) Not to be traced; unsearchable.
Anolrhiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anolrain) A being untraced.
Anolrhiniawl, a. (anolrain) Untraced; not tracing.
Anolrhleniedig, a. (anolrain) Unexplored.
Anolud, a. (golud) Void of wealth.
Anoludawg, a. (anolud) Unwealthy; unaffluent.
Anoluz, a. (goluz) Without obstruction.
Anoluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anoluz) A being unobstructed.
Anoluziaw, v. (anoluz) To unobstruct; to clear.
Anoluziawl, a. (anoluz) Unobstructed.
Anolwg, a. (golwg) Sightless; without sight.
Anolygawl, a. (anolwg) Not ocular.
Anolygedig, a. (anolwg) Not endowed with sight.
Anolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anolwg) Want of speculation.
Anolygiadawl, a. (anolygiad) Unspeculative.
Anolygus, a. (anolwg) Unightly; deformed.
Anollwng, a. (gollwng) Without loosening, or setting at large.
Anollyngadwy, a. (anollwng) Not to be liberated.
Anollyngawl, a. (anollwng) Unliberated.
Anollyngdawd, s. m. (anollwng) Want of liberty.
Anollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anollwng) A being unliberated.

Anomez,

A N O

Anomez, a. (gomez) Without refusal, or denial.

*Dod im' fyz wiw-ryz za warez dwymyn,
Duw i mi anomez.*

*Give me faith, excellently free, meek and ardent, thou God
be to me without refusal. H. D. ab Ivan.*

Anomezawl, a. (anomez) Unrefusing; undenying.

Anomeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anomez) A being unrefused.

Anoraith, s. m.—pl. anoreithiau (goraith) A being not easily subjected to rule.

*Braifg abrwysg, abrwysgyl anoraith,
Blaiz, a blwng, a blaengar gywaith.*

*The great, heavy, and unwieldy one unrestricted by the law,
lowring as a wolf, foremost in giving aid, Cynzeitu.*

Anorbaid, a. (gorbaid) Impatient; not desisting.

Anorbeidrwyz, s. m. (anorbaid) Impatience.

Anorbwyll, a. (gorbwyll) Without distraction.

Anorbwyllawg, a. (anorbwyll) Undistracted.

Anorbwyllig, a. (anorbwyll) Not frantick.

Anorçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorçaviad) A being unexalted.

Anorçaviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorçaviaeth) Want of exaltation.

Anorçavus, a. (gorçavus) Unexalted; not uplifted.

Anorçest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorçest) What is no extraordinary feat.

Anorçestawl, a. (anorçest) Unexcelling.

Anorçvygadwy, a. (gorçvygadwy) Invincible.

Anorçvygawl, a. (gorçvygawl) Not overcome.

Anorçvygedig, a. (gorçvygedig) Unvanquished.

Anorçvygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorçvygiad) A being unconquered.

Anorçuz, a. (gorçuz) Without a covering.

Anorçuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorçuz) A being uncovered.

Anorçuziaw, v. a. (gorçuziaw) To uncover.

Anorçuziawl, a. (anorçuz) Tending to uncover.

Anorçuziedig, a. (anorçuz) Uncovered.

Anorçwyl, a. (gorçwyl) Without employ.

Anorçwyl, a. (gorçwyl) Unbashful; unabashed.

Anorçwylawg, a. (anorçwyl) Unemployed.

Anorçwylez, s. m. (anorçwyl) Immodesty.

Anorçwylgar, a. (anorçwyl) Unindustrious.

Anorçwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorçwyl) A being unemployed.

Anorçwyliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorçwyl) Want of employ.

Anorçwylus, a. (anorçwyl) Unindustrious.

Anorçwylus, v. (anorçwyl) Unbashful; unabashed.

Anorzig, a. (gorzig) Not morose, clement.

Anorziwes, a. (gorziwes) Not overtaken.

Anorzwy, a. (gorzwy) Without oppression.

Anorzwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorzwy) A being unoppressed.

Anorzwyawl, a. (anorzwy) Unoppressive.

Anorzwyedig, a. (anorzwy) Unoppressed.

Anorzyar, a. (gorzyar) Untumultuous.

Anorefgyn, a. (gorefgyn) Without overcoming.

Anorefgynadwy, a. (anorefgyn) Invincible; unconquerable.

Anorefgynawl, a. (anorefgyn) Unconquered.

Anorefgynedig, a. (anorefgyn) Unconquered.

Anorefgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorefgyn) A being unvanquished.

Anorvod, a. (gorvod) Without possessing, or overcoming.

Anorvodadwy, a. (anorvod) Unsurmountable; invincible.

Anorvodawg, a. (anorvod) That is unvanquished.

Anorvodawl, a. (anorvod) Unvanquished.

Anorvodedig, a. (anorvod) Unvanquished.

A N O

Anorvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorvod) Insurmountable.

Anorvygawl, a. (gorvygawl) Unvanquished.

Anorvygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorvygiad) A being unvanquished.

Anorfawg, a. (gorfawg) Unextatic; without bliss.

Anorfeigiawl, a. (gorfaig) Unembarrassing.

Anorfen, a. (gorfen) Endless; infinitive.

*Ergrynau cylllestrig cilen,
Gan wledig gwlad anorfen.*

*I tremble at the flinty covering of the sovereign of a boundless
region. Taliesin.*

Anorfenadwy, a. (anorfen) That cannot be ended.

Anorfenawl, v. (anorfen) Inconclusive.

Anorfenedig, a. (anorfen) Unconcluded.

Anorfeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfen) Inconclusion.

Anorfwyll, a. (gorfwyll) Without distraction.

Anorfwyllawg, a. (anorfwyll) Undistracted.

Anorfwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfwyll) A being undistracted.

Anorfwys, a. (gorfwys) Without rest; unquiet.

Anorfwysawl, a. (anorfwys) Not resting.

Anorfwysedig, a. (anorfwys) Deprived of rest.

Anorfwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfwys) A being deprived of rest; inquietude.

Anorfwys, a. (gorfwys) Without rest; unquiet.

Anorfwysawl, a. (anorfwys) Not resting.

Anorfwysedig, a. (anorfwys) Deprived of rest.

Anorfwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfwys) Inquietude.

Anorhoen, a. (gorhoen) Without exultation.

Anorhoenus, a. (anorhoen) Unexulting.

Anoriawg, a. (oriawg) Unfickle; not volatile.

Anorlluz, a. (gorlluz) Not over-toiled.

Anorllwyz, a. (gorllwyz) Not over prosperous.

Anorllwyn, a. (gorllwyn) Unpursued.

Anormail, a. (gormail) Without oppression.

Anormeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anormail) Inoppression.

Anormeiliaw, v. a. (anormail) To desist from oppression.

Anormeiliawg, a. (anormail) Unoppressive.

Anormeilus, a. (anormail) Unoppressive.

Anormes, a. (gormes) Without affliction; at ease.

Anormesawl, a. (anormes) Unafflicting; not tiring.

Anormesedig, a. (anormes) Unmolested; untroubled.

Anormesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anormes) A ceasing from troubling.

Anormod, a. (gormod) Not over much.

Anormodawl, a. (anormod) Not superabundant.

Anormodez, s. m. (anormod) A being not superabundant.

Anorfav, a. (gorfav) Without a station, or stand.

Anorfavawl, a. (anorfav) Unstationary.

Anorfaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorfav) A being unstationed.

Anorfeiziawg, a. (gorfeiziawg) Unsedentary.

Anorthaw, a. (gorthaw) Without silence.

Anorthawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anorthaw) A breaking of silence.

Anortho, a. (gortho) Without shelter, or covering.

*Gwyn pob rhyw zyn i'z wyv,
A feifiaw yn acofawl
Nerth beirz rhag anortho hawl.*

*I am asking every man,
And endeavouring to get on the occasion
The aid of bards against an unprotected claim.*

Ieuan Môn Hên,

Anorthöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anortho) A being unsheltered.

Anorthöawl, a. (anortho) Unsheltered; uncovered.

Anorthöedig, a. (anortho) Unsheltered.

Anorthöus, a. (anortho) Unsheltering.

Anorthreç, a. (gorthreç) Without conquest.

Anorthreçadwy, (anorthreç) Unconquerable.

Anorthreçawl,

A N O

Anorthreçawl, *a.* (anorthreç) Unsubjected.
 Anorthreçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anorthreç) A being unsubjected.
 Anorthrwm, *a.* (gorthrwm) Without oppression.
 Anorthrymawl, *s. m.* (anorthrwm) Inoppressive.
 Anorthrymedig, *a.* (anorthrwm) Unoppressed.
 Anorthrymez, *s. m.* (anorthrwm) Inoppression.
 Anorthrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anorthrwm) Inoppression.

Anorthur, *a.* (gorthur) Not to be repulsed.

Clodryz ceisiedyz cyfgut
 Brith-we arwe arwryd.
 Rhuthyr anorthur a weid,
 Adwy a zoded, nid hebid.

The famed adventurer, the variegated woof of heroism that was woven for unopposable assault; the breach that might be made would not be questioned. *Taliesin.*

Anorwez, *a.* (gorwez) Without lying down.

Anorwezawl, *a.* (anorwez) Unreclined; unrecumbent.

Anorwezedig, *a.* (anorwez) Not reclined.

Anorweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anorwez) A being unreclined.

Anorweiziawg, *a.* (gorweiziawg) Not clinical.

Anorwyllt, *a.* (gorwyllt) Not furious, or enraged.

Anorwylltez, *s. m.* (anorwyllt) Unferocity.

Anosawd, *a.* (gosawd) Unplaced; Without position.

Anosbaith, *a.* (gosbaith) Not clear, or manifest to the view; without polish.

Anosbarth, *a.* (gosbarth) Not set apart, or characterized.

Anosbarthawl, *a.* (anosbarth) Uncharacteristical.

Anosbarthedig, *a.* (anosbarth) Undistinguished.

Anosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anosbarth) Inseparability.

Anosbeithiawg, *a.* (anosbaith) Unmanifested.

Anosbeithig, *a.* (anosbaith) Indistinct; not refulgent.

Anosgez, *s. m.* (gosgez) Deformity; unseemliness.

Anosgezawl, *a.* (anosgez) Uncomely; inelegant.

Anosgezedig, *a.* (anosgez) Not made comely.

Anosgezig, *a.* (anosgez) Unadorned; unfashionable.

Anosgezigrwyz, *s. m.* (anosgezig) Uncomeliness.

Anosgo, *a.* (gosgo) Unstarting, or not turned aside.

Dragon llyw lluoer anosgo,
 Draig unbyn a vyn a vyno.

The puissant leader of undaunted bands,
 A dragon-like prince that will have his will.
Phyllip Brydydd, i R. Gryg.

Anosgöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anosgo) A being free from obliquity.

Anosgöawl, *a.* (anosgo) Not tending to go aside.

Anosgöedig, *a.* (anosgo) Not made oblique.

Anosgorz, *a.* (gosgorz) Without a train, or retinue.

Anosgorzawl, *a.* (anosgorz) Unattended.

Anosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anaws) excitation; stimulation.

Anosmaeth, *a.* (gosmaeth) Without food, or nourishment; without nutriment.

Anosmeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anosmaeth) Want of nutriment.

Anosmeithiaw, *v. a.* (anosmaeth) To deprive of nourishment,

Anosmeithiawl, *a.* (anosmaeth) Unalimentary.

Anosodadwy, *a.* (anosawd) Not to be placed.

Anosodawl, *a.* (anosawd) Unplaced; not placing.

Anosodedig, *a.* (anosawd) Unplaced, or undeposited.

Anosodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anosawd) A being unplaced.

Anoson, *a.* (goson) Without being whispered, or slightly mentioned.

Anoslymaeth, *a.* (goslymaeth) Without nourishment.

Anosteg, *a.* (gosteg) Without silence; disquiet.

A N R

Anostegawl, *a.* (anosteg) unsilent; blustering.

Anostegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anosteg) A being unsilent.

Anostegrwyz, *s. m.* (anosteg) Disquietude.

Anostegu, *v. a.* (anosteg) To break silence; to disturb.

Anostegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* anostegwyr (anosteg—gwr) A disturber.

Anostwng, *a.* (gostwng) Without descent, or lowering.

Anostyngadwy, *a.* (anostwng) Uncompliant.

Anostyngaiz, *a.* (anostwng) Disobedient.

Anostyngawl, *a.* (anostwng) Unsubservient; Unobservant.

Anostyngedig, *a.* (anostwng) Unsubservient.

Anostyngelzrwyz, *s. m.* (anostyngaiz) Disobedience.

Anostyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anostwng) Disobeyance.

Anosymdaith, *a.* (gosymdaith) Not having travelling subsistence.

Anosymmaeth, *s. m.* (gosymmaeth) A being void of nourishment.

Anosymmeithiaw, *v. a.* (anosymmaeth) To deprive of nourishment.

Anosymmeithiawl, *a.* (anosymmaeth) Unnutritive.

Anosymmeithig, *a.* (anosymmaeth) Unalimentary.

Anosymmeithus, *a.* (anosymmaeth) Unalimentary.

Anosymwy, *a.* (gosymwy) Not providing.

Anrad, *a.* (rhad) graceless; without virtue.

Anraib, *a.* (rhaib) Without voraciousness.

Anraid, *a.* (rhaid) Without necessity.

Anrhadawl, *a.* (anrad) Ungracious, or graceless.

Anrhadlawn, *a.* (anrad) Ungracious; unkind.

Anrhadlonacth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhadlawn) Ungraciousness; unkindness.

Anrhadlondeb, *s. m.* (anrhadlawn) Ungracious, or unkind disposition.

Anrhadlonez, *s. m.* (anrhadlawn) Ungraciousness.

Anrhagarvaeth, *a.* (rhagarvaeth) Unpredestinate.

Anrhagarvaethawl, *a.* (anrhagarvaeth) Unpredestinating.

Anrhagarvaethedig, *a.* (anrhagarvaeth) Unpredestinated.

Anrhagarvaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhagarvaeth) Unpredestination.

Anrhagder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhagder) Unresistance.

Anrhagzangaws, *a.* (rhagzangaws) Unprognostical.

Anrhagzangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhagzangaws) A being unprognosticated.

Anrhagzarbod, *a.* (rhagzarbod) Without foresight.

Anrhagzarbodus, *a.* (anrhagzarbod) Unforeseeing.

Anrhagzarpar, *a.* (rhagzarpar) Unprepared.

Anrhagzarparawl, *a.* (anrhagzarpar) Unpreparatory.

Anrhagzarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhagzarpar) A being unprepared.

Anrhagvarn, *a.* (rhagvarn) Without prejudice.

Anrhagvarnedig, *a.* (anrhagvarn) Unprejudicated.

Anrhagveziannawl, *a.* (anrhagveziant) Not pre-occupied.

Anrhagveziant, *s. m.* (rhagveziant) A being without pre-occupancy; that is unprepossessed.

Anrhagvlaen, *a.* (rhagvlaen) Unanticipated; not going before.

Anrhagvlaenawl, *a.* (anrhagvlaen) Not anticipating.

Anrhagvlaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhagvlaen) A being unanticipated.

Anrhagvryd, *a.* (rhagvryd) Without purpose.

Anrhagvriiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhagvriiad) Uncircumspection.

Anrhagvriiadus, *a.* (anrhagvriiad) Uncircumspective.

Anrhaghanvod,

A N R

Anrhaſhanvod, *a.* (rhaſhanvod) Without preexiſtence; unpreexiſting.
 Anrhaſhanvodawl, *a.* (anrhaſhanvod) Unpreexiſtent.
 Anrhaſluniaeth, *a.* (rhaſluniaeth) Without providence.
 Anrhaſluniaethawl, *a.* (anrhaſluniaeth) Unprovidential.
 Anrhaſgorawl, *a.* (rhaſgor) Unexcelling.
 Anrhaſgoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhaſgoriaeth) A being without preference, or excellence.
 Anrhaſgraith, *a.* (rhaſgraith) Without prejudice.
 Anrhaſgreithawl, *a.* (anrhaſgraith) Unprejudiced.
 Anrhaſgreithus, *a.* (anrhaſgraith) Not tending to prejudice.
 Anrhaſgrith, *a.* (rhaſgrith) Without hypocrify.
 Anrhaſgrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhaſgrith) A being void of hypocrify.
 Anrhaſgrithiawl, *a.* (anrhaſgrith) Unhypocritical.
 Anrhaith, *s. f.*—*pl. anrheithiau* (rhaith) What is not cognizable to law; ſpoil taken in war; prey; pillage; diſtreſs. It is uſed as an indefinite epithet: Yr oez peth anrhaith ar ol; there was an amazing quantity left: alſo a term of endearment; vy anrhaith; my prize, or my love, my dear.

Gwell yw'r zirwy na'r anrhaith.

The penalty is better than the ſpoil. *Adage.*

Ni thâl gwyr Powys penrhaith—ar Gynmry,
 Gan gymryd anghyfraith,
 Wedi traul trylew diolaith,
 Wedi trin, traean o anrhaith.

The men of Powys taking the pre-eminence of Wales, pay not, by taking contrary to law, after fierce deſtruction of ſlaughter, and after conflict, the third of the ſpoil. *Cynzeito, Br. Powys.*

Anrhanadwy, *a.* (rhan) Inſeparable; indiviſible.
 Anrhanawg, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipating.
 Anrhanawl, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipated; undivided.
 Anrhanc, *a.* (rhanc) Without deſire, or craving.
 Anrhanedig, *a.* (rhan) Unpartitioned.
 Anrhanedigawl, *a.* (anrhanedig) Undiſtributive.
 Anrhed, *a.* (rhed) Obſtinate; poſitive; determined.

Rhy anrhed ei wir.

Over certain is his truth.

Cynzeito.

Anrhed ni lîd gweled gwir,
 Anhof rwyv, oni frovir.

The obſtinate, and unamiable deſpot, will not let the truth be ſeen, except it is proved. *Gr. Davys.*

Anrhedadwy, *a.* (anrhed) That cannot be made to give way.

Carſarwyd Cadell ab Arthrael, yr hwn oez Vrythyn anrhedadwy.

Cadell the ſon of Arthrael was impriſoned, who was a remarkable Briton. *Car. Llangarvan.*

Anrhedawl, *a.* (anrhed) Not giving way; ſtedfaſt.
 Anrhedegawg, *a.* (rhedeg) Not running.
 Anrhediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhed) Poſitiveness.
 Anrhedu, *v. a.* (anrhed) To ſtay, or oppoſe.

Anrhedu enwir ydwyd,
 Hudol ar ei ol yr wyd.

Thou doſt oppoſe the righteous;
 A deceiver following after him art thou. *Iolo Gof.*

Anrheg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rheg) What requires no form, or oath; a preſent, or gift.

Y porthawr a zyly o pob anrheg â zêl drwy y porth ei zyraîd, nid amgen o aeron, ac wyau, a ſenweig.

The porter is intitled to a handful out of every gift that comes through the gate, that is, of fruit, eggs, and herrings. *Welſh Laws.*

Anrhegadwy, *a.* (anrheg) That may be preſented, or given.

Anrhegawl, *a.* (anrheg) Gratuitous; dedicatory.
 Anrhegedig, *a.* (anrheg) Preſented; gifted; endowed.
 Anrhegiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anrheg) A preſenting.

A N R

Anrhegu, *v. a.* (anrheg) To preſent, or to give.

Ni fell anrhegir tylawd: neu
 Nid anrhegin tylawd o bell.

From afar the poor will not be preſented with gifts: or,
 The poor will not be preſented with gifts from afar. *Adage.*

Anrhegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anrhegwyr* (anrheg—gwr) One that gives preſents; a donor; a beſtower.

Anrheiawg, *a.* (rheiawg) Not given to bickering.

Anrheibiawl, *a.* (anraib) Not ravenous.

Anrheidiaw, *v. a.* (anraid) To render unneceſſary.

Anrheidiawl, *a.* (anraid) Unneceſſitated.

Anrheidrwyſ, *s. m.* (anraid) Unneceſſariness.

Anrheidus, *a.* (anraid) Unneceſſitous; not in want.

Anrheiduſrwyſ, *s. m.* (anrheidus) A being unneceſſitous.

Anrheiziawg, *a.* (rheiziawg) That is not penetrated, or pierced into.

Anrheithadwy, *a.* (anrhaith) Apt to go beyond rules; depredatory.

Anrheithedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredated, or ſpoiled.

Anrheithvarc, *s. m.*—*pl. anrheithveirç* (anrhaith—març) A horſe for padding, or robbery.

Anrheithgar, *a.* (anrhaith) Exceſſive; depredatory.

A garwn i, ev carai anrheithgar.

What I loved, he loved to exceſs. *Taliessin.*

Anrheithgarwç, *s. m.* (anrheithgar) Exceſſiveness; a ſtate of pillage.

Anrheithgribzail, *s. f.* (anrhaith—cribzail) The conſiſcation of the goods of a murderer. *Welſh Laws.*

Anrheithi, *s. m.* (anrhaith) An uncontrolled ſtate.

Vy anrheithi, my precious one, my dear. *Sil.*

Anrheithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhaith) Depredation.

Anrheithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhaith) To go beyond rules; to depredate; to ſpoil, or plunder; in law; to conſiſcate.

A Meiryg yn gwladychu yr ynys. Roderic brenin y Peithigiald â zaeth â llynges vawr ganzo o Scythia, ac â zifgynws y ngoglez yr ynys hon; y lle â elwir yr Alban; a deçreu anrheithiaw y wlad â orug.

And Meiryg governing the iſle, Roderic king of the Piſts came, having a great fleet with him, from Scythia, and made a deſcent in the north of the iſland, the place that is called Alban; and he began to pillage the country. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anrheithiawg, *a.* (anrhaith) depredatory.

Anrheithiawl, *a.* (anrhaith) That ſpoileth; deſolating.

Anrheithiedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Deſolated, or ſpoiled.

Anrheithioldeb, *s. m.* (anrheithiawl) Deſolateness.

Anrheithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anrheithwyr* (anrhaith—gwr) A deſolator.

Anrheithozev, *s. m.* (anrhaith—gozev) That ſuffers conſiſcation: one who had been guilty of robbery, or murder, and other offences, by which the law deemed him liable to have his property forfeited.

Pwybynae â omezo ſevyll wrth gyvraith yn y llys, y'ngwyz y brenin, anrheithozev vyz.

Whoever that reſuſes to abide by the law, in court, in the preſence of the king, he is deemed one liable to conſiſcation. *Welſh Laws.*

Anrheuvez, *a.* (rheuvez) Without riches, or wealth.

Anrhin, *a.* (rhin) Not a ſecret, or myſtery.

Anrhiniawl, *a.* (anrhin) Unmyſterious.

Anrhiniedig, *a.* (anrhin) Not made myſterious.

Anrhinwez, *s. m.* (rhinwez) Want of virtue.

Anrhinwezawl, *a.* (anrhinwez) Not virtuous.

Anrhinweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhinwez) A rendering deſtitute of virtue.

Anrhinwezoldeb, *s. m.* (anrhinwezawl) Want of virtue.

Anrhith, *a.* (rhith) Without form, or appearance.

Anrhithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhith) A diſappearing.

Anrhithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhith) To diſappear.

Anrhithiawl, *a.* (anrhith) Diſappearing.

Anrhithiedig, *a.* (anrhith) Not having appeared.

O

Anrhodres,

A N R

Anrhodres, *a.* (rhodres) Without pomp, or vanity.
 Anrhodresawl, *a.* (anrhodres) Unostentatious.
 Anrhodresgar, *a.* (anrhodres) Not vain-glorious.
 Anrhodresgarwg, *s. m.* (anrhodresgar) A being unostentatious.
 Anrhoz, *a.* (rhoz) Giftless, or without gift, or boon.
 Anrhozadwy, *a.* (anrhoz) Not to be given.
 Anrhozawl, *a.* (anrhoz) Not giving, or imparting.
 Anrhozedig, *a.* (anrhoz) Unbestowed.
 Anrhoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhoz) A being without a gift.
 Anrhuad, *a.* (rhuad) Without roaring, or shouting.
 Anrhuadwy, *a.* (anrhuad) That cannot roar out.
 Anrhuawl, *a.* (rhuawl) Not bellowing, or roaring.
 Anrhuglez, *s. m.* (anrhugyl) Want of ease; inelegance.
 Anrhugyl, *a.* (rhugyl) Not easy, or flowing.
 Anrhull, *a.* (rhull) Not free, or lavish; not hasty.
 Anrhullder, *s. m.* (anrhull) Want of frankness.
 Anrhullez, *s. m.* (anrhull) A being not frank; ill-liberality.
 Anrhus, *a.* (rhus) Without starting, or bounding back.
 Anrhusawg, *a.* (anrhus) Not apt to start.
 Anrhufiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhus) A being unapt to start.
 Anrhufiant, *s. m.* (anrhus) A being free from starts.
 Anrhuthrawg, *a.* (anrhuthyr) Not apt to assault.
 Anrhuthrawl, *a.* (anrhuthyr) Unassaulted.
 Anrhuthriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhuthyr) A being without assaulting.
 Anrhuthyr, *a.* (rhuthyr) Without assault, or onset.
 Anrhwth, *a.* (rhwth) Not wide, or open.
 Anrhwyz, *a.* (rhwyz) Not free, or easy; intricate.
 Anrhwyzawl, *a.* (anrhwyz) Not going freely.
 Anrhwyziant, *s. m.* (anrhwyz) Obstruction.
 Anrhwyzineb, *s. m.* (anrhwyz) Unprosperousness.
 Anrhwyv, *a.* (rhwyv) Without impulse; without an oar.
 Anrhwyvadwy, *a.* (anrhwyv) Not to be rowed.
 Anrhwyvawl, *a.* (anrhwyv) Not rowing.
 Anrhwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyv) A being not rowed.
 Anrhwyg, *a.* (rhwyg) Without a rent, or tear.
 Anrhwygadwy, *a.* (anrhwyg) Illacerate.
 Anrhwygawl, *a.* (anrhwyg) Not apt to be torn.
 Anrhwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyg) A being untorn.
 Anrhwym, *a.* (rhwym) Unbound; unrestricted.
 Anrhwymadwy, *a.* (anrhwym) Not to be bound.
 Anrhwymawl, *a.* (anrhwym) Not binding.
 Anrhwymedig, *a.* (anrhwym) Unrestricted.
 Anrhwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwym) A being not bound.
 Anrhwys, *a.* (rhwys) Without briskness, or vivacity.
 Anrhwyfawg, *a.* (anrhwys) Unvigorous.
 Anrhwyfsg, *a.* (rhwyfsg) Without sway, or power.
 Anrhwyfsgadwy, *a.* (anrhwyfsg) Unswayable.
 Anrhwyfsgawl, *a.* (anrhwyfsg) Not domineering.
 Anrhwyfsgedig, *a.* (anrhwyfsg) Deprived of sway.
 Anrhwyfsgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyfsg) A being without sway.
 Anrhwyfstyr, *a.* (rhwyfstyr) Without stop, or hindrance.
 Anrhwyfstrawl, *a.* (anrhwyfstyr) Unopposing.
 Anrhwyfstedig, *a.* (anrhwyfstyr) Unobstructed.
 Anrhwyfstriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwyfstyr) A being unobstructed.
 Anrhwyfstrus, *a.* (anrhwyfstyr) Unobstructive.
 Anrhyal, *a.* (rhyal) Improcure; not generating.
 Anrhyawd, *a.* (rhyawd) Without excess.
 Anrhybuc, *a.* (rhybuc) Without a craving, or desire.
 Anrhybucawl, *a.* (anrhybuc) Not over craving.

A N F

Anrhybuc, *a.* (anrhybuc) Not enjoying what one craves for.
 Anrhybyz, *a.* (rhybyz) Without notice, or warning.
 Anrhybyziawl, *a.* (anrhybyz) Unforewarned.
 Anrhybyziedig, *a.* (anrhybyz) Unforewarned.
 Anrhydez, *s. m.* (rhydez) Precedency; honour.
 Nid trevtad anrhydez arglwyz.
 The honour of a lord is not an inheritance. *Adage.*
 Anrhydezadwy, *a.* (anrhydez) That may be honoured; honourable.
 Anrhydezawg, *a.* (anrhydez) Honouring; revering.
 Anrhydezawl, *a.* (anrhydez) Honouring.
 Anrhydezedig, *a.* (anrhydez) Honoured.
 Anrhydeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhydez) A being honoured.
 Anrhydezocau, *v. a.* (anrhydezawg) To reverence.
 Gwynvydedig, ac ev, a'i blant a anrhydezocau y braint hwn.
 Blessed is he, and his children, that will reverence this privilege. *Chart. Llandaf.*
 Anrhydezu, *v. a.* (anrhydez) To honour, to reverence or respect.
 Anrhydezus, *a.* (anrhydez) Honourable; worshipful.
 Anrhydezufrwyz, *s. m.* (anrhydezus) Honourableness.
 Anrhydezwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anrhydezwy (anrhydez—gwr) One that honours; a worshipper.
 Anrhyses, *a.* (rhyses) Without sway, or power.
 Anrhysesgar, *a.* (anrhyses) Not vaunting.
 Anrhysesgarwg, *s. m.* (anrhysesgar) A being without sway.
 Anrhyz, *a.* (rhyz) Not free, or at liberty; not easy.
 Anrhyzadwy, *a.* (anrhyz) Not to be liberated.
 Anrhyzed, *a.* (anrhyz) Without freedom.
 Anrhyzedawg, *a.* (anrhyzed) Illiberal.
 Anrhyzedig, *a.* (anrhyz) Unliberated; not at large.
 Anrhyzid, *a.* (anrhyz) Without liberty.
 Anrhyez, *s. m.* (rhyez) Without superfluity.
 Anrhyezawg, *a.* (anrhyez) Unsuperfluous.
 Anrhyv, *a.* (rhyv) Without pomp, or vanity.
 Anrhyvez, *a.* (rhyvez) Without wonder.
 Anrhyvezawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anrhyvezodau (anrhyvez) A being not a wonder.
 Anrhyvezawl, *a.* (anrhyvez) Not wonderful.
 Anrhyvezedig, *a.* (anrhyvez) Not made marvellous.
 Anrhyvezgar, *a.* (anrhyvez) Not apt to marvel.
 Anrhyvrys, *a.* (rhyvrys) Not over hasty; Unprecipitate.
 Anrhyvyg, *a.* (rhyvyg) Without presumption.
 Anrhyvygadwy, *a.* (anrhyvyg) Unpresumable.
 Anrhyvygawl, *a.* (anrhyvyg) Inarrogant; unassuming.
 Anrhyvygedig, *a.* (anrhyvyg) Unassumed.
 Anrhyvygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhyvyg) A being unpresumptuous.
 Anrhyvygus, *a.* (anrhyvyg) Unpresuming.
 Anrhyngadwy, *a.* (rhyngadwy) Insatiable; greedy.
 Anrhyngawl, *a.* (rhyngawl) Unsatisfying.
 Anrhyngedig, *a.* (rhyngedig) Insatiated.
 Anrhodres, *a.* (rhodres) Without vaunting.
 Anrhodresawl, *a.* (anrhodres) Not given to vaunting.
 Anrhodresgar, *a.* (anrhodres) Unvaunting.
 Anrhodre garwg, *s. m.* (anrhodresgar) Unvauntingness.
 Anrhyfez, *a.* (rhyfez) Insuperfluous; without excess.
 Anrhythadwy, *a.* (anrhwth) Inexpansible.
 Anrhythedig, *a.* (anrhwth) Undistended; unexpanded.
 Anrhythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anrhwth) A being unexpanded; inextension.
 Anfad, *a.* (fad) Unstable; infirm; tottering; feeble.
 Anfadrwyz, *s. m.* (anfad) Instability; feebleness.
 Anfaethadwy, *a.* (faeth) That cannot be shot.
 Anfaethawl,

- Anfaethawl, *a.* (faeth) Not shooting, or darting.
 Anfaethedig, *a.* (faeth) Unprojected.
 Anfavadwy, *a.* (favadwy) That cannot stand; unstable.
 Anfavawl, *a.* (favawl) Not standing; Unstationary.
 Anfavedig, *a.* (favedig) Unstationary; instable.
 Anfail, *a.* (fail) Baseless; without a base.
 Anfaldra, *s. m.* (faldra) A being without illness.
 Anfalw, *a.* (falw) Not mean, or vile; undebased.
 Anfalwder, *s. m.* (anfalw) A being not vile, or base.
 Anfalwez, *s. m.* (anfalw) Undebasedness.

Anfalwez arver
 Gymmar hy ener gem rhianez.

Honour was the rule of the partner of the bold chief, the queen of beauties. *Rbifierdyn.*

- Anfangedig, *a.* (fang) Untrodden, or untrampled.
 Anfar, *a.* (far) Without wrath, or anger.
 Anfarâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfar) A being without insult.
 Anfarâawl, *a.* (anfar) Uninsulted; unoffended.
 Anfarâus, *a.* (anfar) Uninsulting; unoffending.
 Anfarâufrwyz, *s. m.* (anfarâus) A being unapt to insult.
 Anfarz, *a.* (farz) Without rebuke, unchided.
 Anfarzawl, *a.* (anfarz) Unchiding; unrebuking.
 Anfarzedig, *a.* (anfarz) Unchastized.
 Anfarziaw, *v.* (anfarz) To desist from chiding.
 Anfarzu, *v.* (anfarz) To desist from chiding.
 Anfarig, *a.* (anfar) Not fierce, or morose.
 Anfarigrwyz, *s. m.* (anfarig) A being void of ferocity.
 Anfathar, *a.* (fathar) Untrodden; untrampled.
 Anfathradwy, *a.* (anfathar) Not to be trodden.
 Anfathrawl, *a.* (anfathar) Not treading, or trampling.
 Anfathredig, *a.* (anfathar) Untrodden; untrampled.
 Anfawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anfadion* (ân—fawd) An animate being; a person.
 Anfawz, *s. m.*—*pl. anfozau* (ân—fawz) State; quality; condition; situation.

Tra vai yn yr anlawz hwnw.

Whilst he was in that situation. *Triad, xlv.*

Pe gwnaethem za yn y byd ni a vuasem mewn anlawz za yn dragywyz.

If we had done good in the world, we should have been in a happy condition to eternity. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

- Anfedyrn, *a.* (anfad—gwrn) Infirmitly jointed.

Yn grin o gyfawd groen ac esgryn,
 Anwr yn sawdwr anfedyrn yn rhaid.

Rotten, and a mere shadow of skin and bones, a fribble of a soldier, with tottering joints in the toil. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Anfeyddlawg, *a.* (feyddlawg) Unstationary; desultory.

Mor anfeyddlawg—
 A'r mudiad geiliawg rhedyn.

As unsettled as the wandering grasshopper. *Edm. Prys.*

- Anfeyddledig, *a.* (feyddledig) Unsettled; indeterminate.
 Anfeyddliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (feyddliad) Indetermination; instability.
 Anfeyddlogrwyz, *s. m.* (anfeyddlawg) Capriciousness.
 Anfeyddlu, *v.* (feyddlu) To disettle; to be fickle.
 Ansegur, *a.* (fegur) Not at leisure; busy.
 Ansegurllid, *a.* (ansegur) Not given to idleness.
 Anseguryd, *s. m.* (ansegur) Want of leisure.
 Anseibiant, *s. m.* (seibiant) A being without leisure, or respite from labour.
 Anseibiawl, *a.* (seibiawl) Not resting from toil.
 Anseiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfail) Want of foundation.
 Anseiliaw, *v. a.* (anfail) To deprive of foundation.
 Anseiliawg, *a.* (anfail) Not having a foundation.
 Anseiliedig, *a.* (anfail) Unfounded.
 Anseiniawl, *a.* (fain) Unfounding; not sonorous.
 Anseiniedig, *a.* (fain) Unfounded; unfounded.

- Anseirçiaw, *v. a.* (seirç) To unharness; to disarray.
 Anseirçiawg, *a.* (seirç) Unharnessed.
 Anseirçiawl, *a.* (seirç) Unharnessing; disarraying.
 Anseirçiedig, *a.* (seirç) Unharnessed.
 Anseithug, *a.* (seithug) Not abortive; not void.
 Anseithugiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anseithug) A being unfrustrated.
 Anseithugiawl, *a.* (anseithug) Unfrustrated.
 Ansênawl, *a.* (sên) Unrebuked; unreprehended.
 Ansenedig, *a.* (sên) Unreprehended.
 Ansengar, *a.* (sên) Not apt to be snappish, or huffish.
 Anseniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sên) A being free from rebuke; irreprehension.
 Anserç, *s. m.* (serç) Want of love; hatred.

Mewn gogan byzed—serç at y da ac anserç at y drwg.

In satire let there be love towards good, and hatred towards evil. *Eavzas.*

- Anserçawg, *a.* (anserç) Unloving; unaffectionate.
 Anserçawl, *a.* (anserç) Unloving.
 Anserçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anserç) Unlovingness.
 Anserçiadus, *a.* (anserçiad) Unamiable; hateful.
 Anserçogi, *v.* (anserçawg) To become void of love.
 Anserçogrwyz, *s. m.* (anserçawg) Unlovingness.
 Anserçu, *v.* (anserç) To desist from loving.
 Anserçus, *a.* (anserç) Unloving; hating.
 Anserçufrwyz, *s. m.* (anserçus) Unlovingness.
 Anservan, *a.* (servan) Not stupid, or dull.
 Anservyll, *a.* (servyll) Not crazy, or shattered.
 Anservylrwyz, *s. m.* (anservyll) Uncraziness.
 Anserigyl, *a.* (serigyl) Not broken, or shattered.
 Anserth, *a.* (serth) Not steep; not obscene.
 Anserthez, *s. m.* (anserth) Inobscenity.
 Ansiaradgar, *a.* (siarad) Unloquacious; tacit.
 Ansiaradus, *a.* (siarad) Not talkative; tacit.
 Ansigladwy, *a.* (ansigyl) Immoveable; steadfast.
 Ansigledig, *a.* (ansigyl) Unshaken; steadfast.
 Ansigledigrwyz, *s. m.* (ansigledig) Immoveableness.
 Ansigyl, *a.* (sigyl) Without shaking, or quaking.
 Ansiomadwy, *a.* (siom) Infallible; certain.
 Ansiomedig, *a.* (siom) Undeceived; not misled.
 Ansiomedigawl, *a.* (ansiomedig) Undeception.
 Ansiomgar, *a.* (siom) Undeceiving; undeception.
 Ansiomgarwç, *s. m.* (ansiomgar) Undeceptfulness.
 Ansiomiant, *s. m.* (siom) Indecision; certainty.
 Ansiomadwy, *a.* (ansawd) That may be personified.
 Ansiodawl, *a.* (ansawd) Personal; personable.
 Ansiodedig, *a.* (ansawd) Personified; animated.
 Ansiodi, *v. a.* (ansawd) To personify; to animate.
 Ansiodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ansawd) Personification.
 Ansiodoldeb, *s. m.* (ansodawl) Personality.
 Ansiodwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ansawd—gwez) Personality.
 Ansozadwy, *a.* (ansawz) That may be blended.
 Ansozawl, *a.* (ansawz) Component; constituent.
 Ansozedig, *a.* (ansawz) Fixed, or deposited together.
 Ansozi, *v. a.* (ansawz) To endow with a quality.
 Ansoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ansawz) A blending together.
 Ansoniarus, *a.* (soniarus) Unsonorous; unsounding.
 Ansoredig, *a.* (sor) Undispleased; unoffended.
 Ansorient, *s. m.* (sor) A being undispleased.
 Ansutiawl, *a.* (sut) Out of order; ailing; unwell.
 Answrth, *a.* (swrth) Not sluggish; not heavy; active.
 Answyzawl, *a.* (swyz) Inofficial; not in office.
 Ansyberw, *a.* (syberw) Ungentle; uncivil.

Ansyberw y gwnaethost llaz y tllwstecav à eez i'm cyvoeth.

It was ungenerous that thou shouldst kill the fairest jewel in my dominion. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

- Ansyberwaiz, *a.* (ansyberw) Rather uncivil.
 Ansyberweizrwyz, *s. m.* (ansyberwaiz) Incivility.

A N T

Anfyberwyd, s. m. (anfyberw) An ungentle action; incivility.

Ni welais anfyberwyd vwy ar wr, heb ev, no gyru yr erchwys a lazysai y carw ymmaith, a flithlaw dy erchwys dy hun arno.

I have not seen a greater *incivility* in a man, said he, than to send the pack away, that would have killed the stag, and to bring thy own pack upon him. *H. Pwyll P. Dyed.*

Anfyiw, s. m. (fylw) Want of attention; inadvertence.

Anfylwez, s. m. (fylwez) Without substance.

Anfylwezawl, a. (anfylwez) Insubstantial.

Anfylweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au anfylwez A rendering insubstantial.

Anfylwezoldeb, s. m. (anfylwezawl) Insubstantialness.

Ansyllawg, a. (syllawg) Unperspicuous.

Ansyllgar, a. (syllgar) Unspeculative; undiscerning.

Ansymudadwy, a. (fymud) Immoveable.

Ansymmudawl, a. (fymud) Unmoving; unmoved.

Ansymudedig, a. (fymud) Unmoved; unremoved.

Ansymudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fymud) A being unmoved.

Ansymudoldeb, s. m. (ansymudawl) Immobility.

Ansyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syniad) Inadvertency.

Ansyniadwy, a. (syniad) That cannot be thought of, or comprehended; imperceptible.

Ansyniawl, a. (syniawl) Incontemplative.

Ansyniedig, a. (syniedig) Uncomprehended.

Ansyniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansyniedig) Imperceptibility.

Ansynioldeb, s. m. (ansyniawl) Incontemplativeness.

Ansyniolrwyd, s. m. (ansyniawl) Imperceptibility.

Ansynwyr, a. (synwyr) Without sense, or wit.

Ansynwyrw, v. (ansynwyr) To become distracted.

Ansynwyrwl, a. (ansynwyr) Void of sense.

Ansynwrez, s. m. (ansynwyr) Indiscretion.

Ansynwyrus, a. (ansynwyr) Imprudent; indiscreet.

Ansythiawl, a. (answrth) Not tending to fall.

Ansythiedig, a. (answrth) Secure from falling.

Ansythni, s. m. (answrth) A being free from heaviness, or listlessness.

Anterth, s. m. (tarth) A being without vapour; the time of the day when vapours are dissipated; the forenoon: Awr anterth, its commencement; which was six or nine in the morning, according to the two-fold divisions of the natural and visible day into four parts—Pedair rhan dyz; bore, anterth, nawn, eçwyz.

Amfer i gadw gorffez gyvreithlaw n ydyw pan adnaper ei bod yn bryd anterth; can ni zylir cynnal gorffez y nos, na'i deçreu wedi hanner dyz.

The time of holding a lawful Gorffez is when it is known to be the time of *Anterio*; for a Gorffez ought not to be held in the night, nor begun after mid-day. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyvod bellac—

Antur i'th zyz, anterth yw.

Arise now and venture on thy day, the *morn* appears.

D. ab Gwilym.

Anterthawl, a. (anterth) Relative to the time of vapours being exhaled, or the morning.

Antur, s. m.—pl. t. on (tur) Enterprize; venture; attempt.

Bid wâr antur glew wrth awr.

Let the *ardency* of the bold be still whilst the shout is given. *Adage.*

Odid elw heb antur.

There is no gain without *enterprize*. *Adage.*

Antur, adv. (tur) Scarcely; hardly, or rarely.

Antur o dwyll un tro da.

From deceit there is *scarcely* one good turn. *B. Aexren.*

Anturadwy, a. (antur) That may be hazarded.

Anturedig, a. (antur) Adventured; hazarding.

Anturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (antur) A venturing.

A N U

Anturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (antur) An adventuring; enterprize, or adventure.

Anturiaw, v. a. (antur) To adventure; to dare.

Ni çavad pryd, na çyvoeth,

Trin zwys, heb anturio'n zoeth.

Nor beauty, nor wealth were ever gained, but by wisely *venturing*, though hard the toil. *B. Brwynlys.*

Anturiawg, a. (antur) Enterprising; daring.

Anturiawl, a. (antur) Enterprising; adventurous.

Anturiwr, s. m.—pl. anturwyr (antur—gwr) An adventurer; an enterpriser.

Anu, v. a. (ang) To contain, comprise, or hold.

Anudon, s. m.—pl. t. au (udon) False swearing; perjury. Tyngu anudon, to forswear, to be perjured.

Nid anudon ymçwelyd ar y da.

It is not *perjury* to break a resolution if it is to produce good. *Adage.*

Cas à dyngo lw anudon, ac ni bo neb yn ei gredu.

Odious is he that swears the oath of *perjury*, without being believed by any body. *Adage.*

Anudonair, s. m. (anudon—gair) A perjured word.

Anudonawg, a. (anudon) Perjured; forsworn.

Oian y parçellan! na vyz hunawg ryz,

Dybyz attam ni çwedyl dyvrydawg,

Penaethau byçain anudonawg,

Mciri manged am ben ceiniawg.

Listen, thou little pig, let not thy eye-lid be drowsy; there will come to us (melancholy is the tale) little *perjured* chieftains, stewards mean and hard, for the precious pelf. *Myrddin.*

Anudonawl, a. (anudon) Forsworn; perjured.

Avlan genau anudonawl.

Polluted are the *perjured* lips. *Adage.*

Anudoniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anudon) The act of forswearing; perjury.

Anudonwr, s. m.—pl. anudonwyr (anudon—gwr) A perjurer, or false swearer.

Anuvyz, a. (uvyz) Not humble; disobedient.

Anuvyzâad, s. m. (anuvyz) A disobeying.

Anuvyzâawl, a. (anuvyz) Disobeying.

Anuvyzâu, v. (anuvyz) To disobey; to become disobedient; to become undutiful.

Anuvyzawl, a. (anuvyz) Disobeying; refractory.

Anuvyzâwr, s. m.—pl. anuvyzâwyr (anuvyz—gwr) A disobeyer; one that is refractory.

Anuvyzdawd, s. m. (anuvyz) Disobedience.

Anuvyzedig, a. (anuvyz) Not having obeyed.

Anuvyzgar, a. (anuvyz) Undutiful; not humble.

Anuvyzgarwç, s. m. (anuvyzgar) Undutifulness.

Anunaw, v. a. (unaw) To disunite; to disagree.

Anunawg, a. (unawg) Disagreeing; ununited.

Anunawl, a. (unawl) Disunited; disagreeing.

Anundawd, s. m. (undawd) Disunion; dissention.

Anundeb, s. m. (undeb) Disunion; disagreement.

Gwahanedig dy deyrnas di; canys ynnydrwyd ciwdodawl, dervysg, ac anundeb; canys mwg cynghorvnt a dywyllloez dy vezwl di.

Divided is thy kingdom; because of the foolishness of national commotion and *dissention*; because the cloud of malice has darkened thy mind. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anunedig, a. (unedig) Disunited; ununited.

Anuniawn, a. (uniawn) Not strait; indirect.

Anuniondeb, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness; iniquity.

Anunionder, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness.

Anunionez, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness.

Anunioni, v. a. (anuniawn) To render indirect.

Anunionrwyd, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness.

Anunoldeb, s. m. (anunawl) Disagreement.

Anunoliaeth, s. m. (anunawl) Disunity; variance.

Anunolrwyd, s. m. (anunawl) Disagreement.

Anurzain, a. (urzain) Without attribute, or gift.

Anurzas, s. m. (urzas) Dishonour; disgrace.

Anurzasawl, a. (anurzas) Dishonourable; debased.

Anurzasedig,

A N W

Anurzafedig, *a.* (anurzas) Dishonoured; debased.
 Anurzafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anurzas) Debasement.
 Anurzafoldeb, *s. m.* (anurzafawl) Dishonourableness.
 Anurzafrwyz, *s. m.* (anurzas) A being without honour; debasement.
 Anurzafu, *v. a.* (anurzas) To debase; to dishonour.
 Anurzafwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anurzafwyr* (anurzas—gwr) A debaser.
 Anurzaw, *v. a.* (urzaw) To debase; to dishonour.
 Anurzawg, *a.* (urzawg) Not honoured; not in orders.
 Anurzawl, *a.* (urzawl) Not honouring.
 Anurzedig, *a.* (urzedig) Debased; not in orders.
 Anurzedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anurzedig) A dishonouring.
 Anurzeiniawl, *a.* (anurzain) Not having attributes.
 Anurziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urziad) A debasing.
 Anurziant, *s. m.* (urziant) Debasement; dishonour.
 Anurzyn, *a.* (urzyn) Without an attribute.
 Anurzyniant, *s. m.* (urzyniant) A being destitute of attribute.
 Anwad, *a.* (gwad) Without denial; undeniable.
 Anwadal, *a.* (gwadal) Unsteady; inconstant; fickle.

Haul â hylt—
 A'i anolo wan cilun,
 Y lloer anwadal ei llun.

The sun will split—
 And its weak pale counterpart
 The moon of wavering from.

W. Wyn.

Anwadaldar, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy; fickleness.
 Anwadalez, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.
 Anwadaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwadal) Vacillation.
 Anwadalrwyz, *s. m.* (anwadal) Fickleness.

Ni wneis—
 Ond olrain anwadalrwyz.

I have but persevered in fickleness. D. ab Gwilym.

Anwadolu, *v. a.* (anwadal) To be inconstant; to coquette.
 Anwadawl, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.
 Anwadawl, *a.* (anwad) Not denying, or disowning.
 Anwadedig, *a.* (anwad) Undenied; not disowned.
 Anwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwad) A being undenied.
 Anwadu, *v.* (anwad) To desist from denying.
 Anwazawd, *a.* (gwazawd) Not feculent.
 Anwazawl, *a.* (gwazawl) Dowerless.
 Anwazodlyd, *a.* (anwazawd) Unfeculent.
 Anwazolawg, *a.* (anwazawl) Dowerless; unendowed.
 Anwazoledig, *a.* (anwazawl) Unendowed.
 Anwazoli, *v. a.* (anwazawl) To deprive of dower.
 Anwael, *a.* (gwael) Not vile, ignoble, or mean.
 Anwaelder, *s. m.* (anwael) A being not vile.
 Anwaelez, *s. m.* (anwael) A being without meanness.
 Anwaer, *a.* (gwaer) Incontinent, or unchaste.
 Anwaered, *s. m.* (gwaered) An ascent, or rising.

Buz ac awen a gyfred,
 Fan reto dwyr ar anwaered,
 Gwaethav twyll trwy ymziried.

Advantage, genius, and equality will be
 When water shall run up the ascent:
 The worst of deceit where there is confidence.

Tyfllo.

Anwaerez, *s. m.* (anwaer) Incontinency; unchasteness.

Mazeu—ein gwagvalchez,
 A'n anwaerez,
 A'n anwirez.

Forgive our empty pride, and our incontinency, and our iniquity. Gr. Gryg.

Anwahan, *a.* (gwahan) That is without parting.
 Anwahanadwy, *a.* (anwahan) Inseparable.
 Anwahanawl, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.
 Anwahanedig, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.
 Anwahanedigawl, *a.* (anwahanedig) Indiscriminate.
 Anwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwahan) Indiscrimination.

A N W

Anwahaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwahan) Indiscrimination.
 Anwahanred, *a.* (anwahan) Uncharacteristic.
 Anwahanredawl, *a.* (anwahanred) Uncharacteristical.
 Anwahanrwyz, *s. m.* (anwahan) Indistinctness.
 Anwahrz, *a.* (gwahrz) Without forbiddance.
 Anwahrzadwy, *a.* (anwahrz) Not to be forbidden.
 Anwahrzawl, *a.* (anwahrz) Unforbidding; unprohibited.
 Anwahrzedig, *a.* (anwahrz) Being unprohibited.
 Anwahrziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwahrz) Unprohibition.
 Anwahrzus, *a.* (anwahrz) Unprohibitory.
 Anwahawz, *a.* (gwahawz) Without invitation.
 Anwahozadwy, *a.* (anwahawz) Not to be invited.
 Anwahozawl, *a.* (anwahawz) Uninviting.
 Anwahozedig, *a.* (anwahawz) Uninvited; unbidden.
 Anwahozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwahozedig) Want of invitation.
 Anwahozgar, *a.* (anwahawz) Uninviting.
 Anwahoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwahawz) A being uninvited.
 Anwair, *a.* (gwair) Disorderly; incontinent.
 Anwaisg, *a.* (gwaisg) Not strenuous, or ardent.
 Anwair, *s. m.* (gwair) Inaction; want of work.
 Anwar, *a.* (gwâr) Not tame; ungente; arrogant.

Carav y gaer valc-waith o'r Gyvylci—
 Anwar dôn lavar a levawr wrthi.

I love the fair wrought walls of Cyvylci; the maddening
 loud wave blusters against it. H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Anwaradwyz, *a.* (gwaradwyz) Without disgrace, or infamy.
 Anwaradwyzawl, *a.* (anwaradwyz) Undisgraceful.
 Anwaradwyzedig, *a.* (anwaradwyz) Undisgraced.
 Anwaradwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwaradwyz) A being undisgraced.
 Anwaradwyzus, *a.* (anwaradwyz) Undisgraceful.
 Anwaraed, *a.* (gwaraed) Without remedy.

Dryced ein bucz—
 Anwaraed yw anwarez anwar,
 Dall vyzar cyn tyllvez.

How evil is our life: remedies is wild ferocity; blind, and
 deaf before the gloomy grave. Gr. ab Gwrgenau.

Anwaravun, *a.* (gwaravun) Without a grudge.
 Anwared, *a.* (gwared) Without deliverance.

Arwawd anwared, enwerys y'ngawr,
 Angerz llawr Lloegyr egrys.

An unavoidable stroke, vehement in the tumult, burning the
 ground of Lloegyr terribly. Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.

Anwaredawg, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.
 Anwaredawl, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered; not saving.
 Anwarededig, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.
 Anwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwared) A being undelivered.
 Anwaredoldeb, *s. m.* (anwaredawl) Undeliverance.
 Anwaredred, *a.* (anwared) Without ransom.
 Anwaredu, *v.* (anwared) To desist from delivering.
 Anwarez, *s. m.* (anwar) Ungentleness; ferocity.
 Anwarezawg, *a.* (anwarez) Inclement; ferocious.
 Anwarezawl, *a.* (anwarez) Tending to be ferocious.
 Anwarezogrwyz, *s. m.* (anwarezawg) Ferociousness.
 Anwarogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarogaeth) Intubjection.

Anwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Without reproach, or shame.
 Anwarthawl, *a.* (anwarth) Irreproachable.
 Anwarthedig, *a.* (anwarth) Unreproached.
 Anwarthruz, *a.* (gwarthruz) Without scandal.
 Anwarthruziawl, *a.* (anwarthruz) Unignominious.
 Anwarthruziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwarthruz) A being without ignominy.
 Anwarthus, *a.* (anwarth) Undisgraceful.

Anwas,

A N W

Anwas, a. (gwas) One that is not a hero; a coward.

Oez anwas cās cād ðorth,
Oez anwar par yn y porth.

The coward was hateful in the toiling conflict, violent was the spear in the porch. *Cynzeiw.*

Anwafaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwas) The being not in the prime of life.

Anwafanaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwafanaeth) Disservice.

Anwafaneuthawl, a. (anwafanaeth) Unserviceable.

Anwafaneuthgar, a. (anwafanaeth) Unserviceable.

Anwafaneuthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwafanaeth) A rendering unserviceable.

Anwafaneuthu, v. (anwafanaeth) To desist from serving.

Anwafgar, a. (gwafgar) Unscattered; undispersed.

Anwafgaradwy, a. (anwafgar) Indispersible; indisipatable.

Anwafgarawg, a. (anwafgar) That is unscattered.

Anwafgarawl, a. (anwafgar) Indisperfive.

Anwafgaredig, a. (anwafgar) Undispersed.

Anwafgaredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwafgaredig) Indispersion.

Anwafgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwafgar) Indispersion.

Anwafgawd, a. (gwafgawd) Without shelter.

Anwafgedig, a. (gwafg) Unpressed; not squeezed.

Anwafgodawg, a. (anwafgawd) Unsheltering.

Anwafgodawl, a. (anwafgawd) Unsheltered.

Anwafgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwafgawd) A being unsheltered.

Anwaftad, a. (gwaftad) Uneven; unsteady; unstable; inconstant.

Anwaftadawl, a. (anwaftad) Unstable; inconstant.

Anwaftadedig, a. (anwaftad) That is made unequal.

Anwaftadez, s. m. (anwaftad) Unevenness.

Anwaftadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwaftad) A rendering uneven.

Anwaftadrwyz, s. m. (anwaftad) Unevenness; instability; inconstancy.

Anwaftadu, v. a. (anwaftad) To render uneven.

Anwaftata, v. (anwaftad) To be fickle, or inconstant.

Anwatwar, a. (gwatwar) Without derision.

Anwatwarawl, a. (anwatwar) Underided.

Anwatwaredig, a. (anwatwar) Being unsarcastic.

Anwatwargar, a. (anwatwar) Underisive.

Anwatwariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwatwar) Underisive.

Anwatwarllyd, a. (anwatwar) Uncontemptuous.

Anwatwarus, a. (anwatwar) Untaunting.

Anwawd, a. (gwawd) Without praise; without ridicule.

Anwawdus, a. (gwawd) Without ridiculing, or gibing.

Anwe, s. m. (gwe) The thread across the warp; the woof.

Anwez, s. m. (gwez) What has no form, or regulation; reek, or steam.

Anwêz, a. (gwêz) Without regulation, form, or order; shapeless. Yr oez yno beth anwêz ar ol, there was a monstrous quantity behind.

Anwezaiz, a. (anwez) Irregular; unseemly; unbecoming; indecent.

Anwezawg, a. (gwezawg) Not conformed; unmatched, or not paired; unyoked. Merç anwezawg, an unmarried woman, a spinster.

Anwezawl, a. (anwez) Unseemly; immoderate.

Anwezeizdra, s. m. (anwezaiz) Irregularity; unseemliness.

Anwezeizgar, a. (anwezaiz) Unbecoming.

Anwezeiziaw, v. (anwezaiz) To become unseemly.

Anwezeizrwyz, s. m. (anwezaiz) Unbecomingness.

Anweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwêz) A losing of form; a becoming indistinct; evaporation.

A N W

Anweziant, s. m. (anwez) Want of form, or aspect; unconformity.

Anweziawl, a. (gwezi) Not conforming, or submitting; not praying.

Anwezu, v. (anwez) To be out of order, or regulation; to become shapeless; to become indistinct; to cast a steam; to evaporate.

Anwezu, v. a. (gwezu) To refuse submitting, or conforming.

Anwezus, a. (anwez) Unregulated; unbeseeming; unbecoming.

Anwezufaiz, a. (anwezus) In some degree irregular, or unbecoming.

Anwezusrwyz, s. m. (anwezus) Insubjection; unbeseemingness.

Anwehynadwy, a. (gwehyn) Exhaustless, or inexhaustible.

Anwehynawl, a. (gwehyn) Unexhausted.

Anwehynedig, a. (gwehyn) Unexhausted.

Anwehyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwehyn) A being unexhausted.

Anweinyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweinyziad) A being inconducive.

Anweinyziawl, a. (gweinyziawl) Inconducive.

Anweinyzioldeb, s. m. (anweinyziawl) Inconduciveness.

Anweisgi, a. (gweisgi) Not quick, or nimble.

Anweithgar, a. (gweithgar) Inartificial; unworkman-like.

Anweithgarwç, s. m. (anweithgar) What is not workman-like.

Anweithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anwaith) A desisting from work.

Anweithiawl, a. (anwaith) Inactive; not working.

Anweithiolrwyz, s. m. (anweithiawl) Inactivity.

Anweithred, a. (anwaith) Without action, or work.

Anweithrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anweithred) Inaction.

Anweladwy, a. (gweladwy) Invisible.

Anwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweled) Invisibility.

Anweledig, a. (gweledig) Unseen; invisible.

Anweledigawl, a. (anweledig) Tending to be invisible.

Anweledigrwyz, s. m. (anweledig) Imperceptibility.

Anwellâd, s. m. (gwella) A being without amendment.

Anwelladwy, a. (gwell) Incurable; incurable.

Anwellâu, v. (gwell) To desist from mending; to relapse.

Anwelledig, a. (gwell) Uncorrected; unmended.

Anwelliant, s. m. (gwell) Inconvalescence.

Anwellyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwell) Want of amendment.

Anwellyniadwy, a. (anwellyniad) Incurable.

Anwellyniawg, a. (gwell) That cannot be amended; not in a state of convalescence.

Anwellyniogrwyz, s. m. (anwellyniawg) Incuribleness.

Anwellynrwyz, s. m. (gwell) Incuribleness.

Anwenwyn, a. (gwenwyn) Without venom.

Anwenwynawl, a. (anwenwyn) Unvenomous.

Anwenwyndra, s. m. (anwenwyn) Unpoisonousness.

Anwenwynig, a. (anwenwyn) Unpoisonous.

Anwenwynllyd, a. (anwenwyn) Unvenomous; not fractious, or ill-tempered.

Anwenwynus, a. (anwenwyn) Unvenomous.

Anwer, a. (gwer) Uncertain, or doubtful.

Anwer byw luoer dirybyz.

Uncertain the life of hosts not forwarned. *Taliefn.*

Anwerth, a. (gwerth) Without price, or value.

Anwerthadwy, a. (anwerth) Unsaleable.

Anwerthedig,

A N W

Anwerthedig, *a.* (anwerth) Unvalued; unfold.
Anwes, *s. m.* (gwes) Indulgence; ease; hardness to please; peevishness. Capel anwes, a chapel of ease.

Ai o gŵs ydyw ei gwŵ?
O's cas yw, nid oes cwys iaf;
O's moethau, mae'n esmwythaf;
O's anwes eisiau synwyr.

Is her frown from hatred?
If it is hatred, there is not a part that is well;
If affectations, I am more composed;
If indulgence, it is want of sense. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anwefawg, *a.* (anwes) Indulgent; peevish. *s.* One that is too much indulged.

Cario'r llwyth i cair er llôg
Y nôs val gwraig anwefog
Yn ifa'r hên lawenyf.

Carrying the load it may be had for hire, at night like a peevish wife, under the old play. *T. Pryi, i Gwŵ.*

Anwefogrwyf, *s. m.* (anwefawg) Indulgency; capriciousness.

Anwestlawg, *a.* (anwestyl) Untumultuous.
Anwestyl, *a.* (gwestyl) Without confusion, or tumult.
Anwëu, *v. a.* (gwëu) To unweave.
Anweuedig, *a.* (anwëu) Unwoven; uncombined.
Anwg, *a.* (gwŵg) Without a frown; pleasing.
Anwizon, *a.* (gwizon) Not dry, or withered.
Anwizonawg, *a.* (anwizon) Unwithered.
Anwir, *a.* (gwir) Untrue; lying; false; wicked. *s. m.—pl. t.* iaid, a wicked one.

A vo'n gam ni vyn y gwir,
A vo'n iawn ni vyn anwir.

He that is perverted will not espouse the truth; he that is just will not espouse the untruth. *H. Arwyll.*

Anwiraiz, *a.* (anwir) Untrue; deceptive.

Anwirez, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwir) Untruth; iniquity.

Yn ol anwirez y naill,
Anwirez i wha eraill.

From the iniquity of the one,
Iniquity will others commit. *M. ab Rhys.*

Anwirezawl, *a.* (anwirez) Iniquitous; lying.
Anwirezus, *a.* (anwirez) Apt to be false; lying.
Anwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwir) A falsifying.
Anwiriaw, *v. a.* (anwir) To falsify; to make false.

Gorvawr ei gynniv wrth anwiriaw hiv
Cadwaladyr gwaith heiniv.

Tremendous is his blustering in falsifying the surface, Cadwaladyr, the dexterous in his actions. *Taliesin.*

Anwirion, *a.* (anwir) That is without innocence; unignorant. Y tri anwirion, the three guilty ones.
Anwiriondeb, *s. m.* (anwirion) Want of innocence.
Anwirionez, *s. m.* (anwirion) Untruth; iniquity.
Anwirionezawl, *a.* (anwirionez) Iniquitous.
Anwisg, *s. m.—pl. t.* oz (gwisg) Dishabille.
Anwisgadwy, *a.* (gwisg) Not to be arrayed.
Anwisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwisg) Dishabillement.
Anwisgiedig, *a.* (anwisg) Unapparelled.
Anwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Unworthy; useless, or not to be regarded.

Anwiwdeb, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; baseness.
Anwiwder, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; impropriety.
Anwiwglod, *a.* (anwiw—clod) Inglorious.
Anwiwgoel, *a.* (anwiw—coel) Not worthy of belief, incredible.

Anwiwgov, *a.* (anwiw—cov) Immemorable; not worth remembering.

Anwiwcred, *a.* (anwiw—cred) Not to be believed.
Anwladaiz, *a.* (gwladaiz) Not rustic, or boorish.
Anwladawl, *a.* (gwladawl) Unrural, or not rustic.
Anwladeizrwyf, *s. m.* (anwladaiz) Unrusticity.
Anwladgar, *a.* (gwladgar) Unpatriotic.
Anwladgarwŵ, *s. m.* (anwladgar) Want of patriotism.
Anwladolrwyf, *s. m.* (anwladawl) Want of rurality.

A N W

Anwladwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwladwr) Want of patriotism.

Anwladwr, *s. m.—pl.* anwladwyr (anwlad—gwr) One that is not a patriot.

Anwlaiz, *a.* (gwlaiz) Not mild, or gentle.

Anwledwŵ, *a.* (gwledwŵ) Without government.

Anwledygiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwledwŵ) Misgovernment.

Anwlezawd, *a.* (gwlez) Unfestival; without feasting.

Anwledygu, *v. a.* (anwledwŵ) To misgovern.

Anwlith, *a.* (gw lith) Without dew.

Anwlithiedig, *a.* (anwlith) Unbedewed.

Anwlyb, *a.* (gwlyb) Not wet, humid, or moist.

Anwlybaniath, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwlyb) Want of humidity.

Anwlyz, *a.* (gwlyz) Not mild, soft, or tender.

Anwlybwr, *a.* (anwlyb) Unhumid; not moist.

Anwlybyrawg, *a.* (anwlybwr) Unhumid.

Anwlyzez, *s. m.* (anwlyz) Unmildness; rigidity.

Anwneuthuradwy, *a.* (gwneuthur) Infeasible; impracticable.

Anwneuthurawl, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecutive.

Anwneuthuredig, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecuted.

Anwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwneuthur) A being unexecuted.

Anwogawn, *a.* (gwogawn) Infirm; impotent.

Neud mau hoed am hoedyl anwogawn?

Do I not long for feeble life? *Cynzelw, m. E. ab Madawg.*

Llam anwogawn
A oryw Erov greulawn,
Myned yn y trevyn
Ynmlith oer gethern.

An impotent step was taken by the fierce Erov; the going in the course of things amongst the hideous fiends. *Taliesin.*

Anwr, *s. m.—pl.* anwyr (gwr) Not a man; a sorry wretch.

Beth oreu oll byth ar wr?
Byw 'n uniawn, na bo'n anwr.

What is the best thing of all ever in a man?
To live upright, and that he be no driveller. *W. Llew.*

Anwraiz, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; emasculate; cowardly.

Anwrandawgar, *a.* (gwrandaw) inattentive.

Anwrandawiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (gwrandaw) A being without hearkening; inattention.

Anwrawl, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; uncourageous.

Anwreiziad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwraiz) Effemination.

Anwrêiziad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (gwraiz) A being unrooted.

Anwreiziaw, *v. a.* (anwraiz) To effeminate.

Anwrêiziawl, *a.* (gwraiz) Unrooted; not rooting.

Anwrêiziedig, *a.* (gwraiz) Not rooted; unrooted.

Anwreizrwyf, *s. m.* (anwraiz) Effeminateness; baseness.

Anwreigiaiz, *a.* (gwreigiaiz) Ineffeminate.

Anwreigiaw, *v. a.* (gwreigiaw) To ineffeminate.

Anwreigiawl, *a.* (gwreigiawl) Ineffeminate.

Anwreigioldeb, *s. m.* (anwreigiawl) Ineffeminateness.

Anwres, *a.* (gwres) Without warmth; void of heat; cool.

Anwrefawg, *a.* (anwres) Unservid; not wanton; cool.

Anwrefogrwyf, *s. m.* (anwrefawg) Ineffervescence.

Anwrhydri, *s. m.* (gwrhydri) Unmanliness.

Anwriad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwr) Emasculation.

Anwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwr) Emasculation.

Anwriaw, *v. a.* (anwr) To emasculate; to become effeminate.

Anwriawg, *a.* (anwr) Without a husband.

Anwrolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (anwrawl) Invirility.

Anwroldeb, *s. m.* (anwrawl) Unmanliness; cowardliness.

Anwrrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (gwrryw) Emasculation.

Anwrrywiaw, *v. a.* (gwrryw) To render emasculate.

Anwrrywiawl,

A N W

Anwrywiawl, *a.* (gwryw) Unmasculine.
 Anwrywiedig, *a.* (gwryw) Emasculated.
 Anwrtaith, *a.* (gwrtait) Without being qualified, or cultivated.
 Anwrteithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrtaith) A being unqualified; incultivation.
 Anwrteithiadwy, *a.* (anwrtaith) Not to be qualified, or prepared.
 Anwrteithiaw, *v. a.* (anwrtaith) To render uncultivated.
 Anwrteithiawl, *a.* (anwrtaith) Unqualified. *Tir anwrteithiawl*; land not manured, or qualified.
 Anwrteithiedig, *a.* (anwrtaith) Uncultivated.
 Anwrteithus, *a.* (anwrtaith) Not tending to cultivate.
 Anwrthblaid, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Without antagonist.
 Anwrthblaidiawg, *a.* (anwrthblaid) Unopposing.
 Anwrthbrawv, *a.* (gwrthbrawv) Without refutation.
 Anwrthbrovadwy, *a.* (anwrthbrawv) Irrefutable.
 Anwrthbrovedig, *a.* (anwrthbrawv) Unrefuted.
 Anwrthbroviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthbrawv) A being unrefuted.
 Anwrthdro, *a.* (gwrthdro) Without recurvation.
 Anwrthdröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthdro) Irrecurvation.
 Anwrthdröadwy, *a.* (anwrthdro) Not recurrible.
 Anwrthdröedig, *a.* (anwrthdro) Unrecurrent.
 Anwrthdwyth, *a.* (gwrthdwyth) Inelastic.
 Anwrthdwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthdwyth) Inelasticity; not springing back.
 Anwrthzadlawl, *a.* (anwrthzadyl) Uncontradicting.
 Anwrthzadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthzadyl) A being uncontradicted.
 Anwrthzadyl, *a.* (gwrthzadyl) Without contradiction.
 Anwrthzryç, *a.* (gwrthzryç) Without an object, or reflecting counterpart.
 Anwrthzryçawl, *a.* (anwrthzryç) Inobjective.
 Anwrthzryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthzryç) A being unobjected; a being unrepresented.
 Anwartheb, *a.* (gwrtheb) Without a reply.
 Anwrthebawl, *a.* (anwrtheb) Unreplying.
 Anwrthebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrtheb) Irreplication.
 Anwrthvyn, *a.* (gwrthvyn) Without receiving back.
 Anwrthvynadwy, *a.* (anwrthvyn) Unreceivable.
 Anwrthvynawl, *a.* (anwrthvyn) Not receiving back.
 Anwrthvyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthvyn) A being unreceived.
 Anwrthgas, *a.* (gwrthgas) Unperverse; tractable.
 Anwrthgafez, *s. m.* (anwrthgas) Unperverseness.
 Anwrthgasrwyz, *s. m.* (anwrthgas) Unperverseness.
 Anwrthgil, *a.* (gwrthgil) Unrevolting; unreceding.
 Anwrthgiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthgil) Indefection.
 Anwrthgiliaw, *v. a.* (anwrthgil) To keep from revolting.
 Anwrthlaz, *a.* (gwrthlaz) Unresisting; unopposing.
 Anwrthlazadwy, *a.* (anwrthlaz) Irresistible.
 Anwrthlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthlaz) Unresistance.
 Anwrthnaid, *a.* (gwrthnaid) Without rebounding.
 Anwrthneidiawl, *a.* (anwrthnaid) Unresilient.
 Anwrthneu, *a.* (gwrthneu) Without refusal, or rejection.
 Anwrthneugar, *a.* (anwrthneu) Unrefusing.
 Anwrthnyfig, *a.* (gwrthnyfig) Unrefractory.
 Anwrthnyfigrwyz, *s. m.* (anwrthnyfig) Unrefractoriness.
 Anwrthodadwy, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrejectable.
 Anwrthodawl, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrefusing; unrefused.
 Anwrthodedig, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrejected.
 Anwrthodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrthawd) A being unrejected.

A N W

Anwrthred, *a.* (gwrthred) Without recurrence.
 Anwrthredawl, *a.* (anwrthred) Unretrograde.
 Anwrthrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthred) A being without recurrence.
 Anwrthryn, *a.* (gwrthryn) Non-resistant.
 Anwrthrynadwy, *a.* (anwrthryn) Irresistible.
 Anwrthrynawl, *a.* (anwrthryn) Unresisting.
 Anwrthrynedig, *a.* (anwrthryn) Uncontroverted.
 Anwrthryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthryn) A being uncontroverted.
 Anwrthfay, *a.* (gwrthfay) Without opposition.
 Anwrthfayawl, *a.* (anwrthfay) Inopposite.
 Anwrthfaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthfay) Inopposition.
 Anwrthun, *a.* (gwrthun) Not deformed; not ugly.
 Anwrthunawl, *a.* (anwrthun) Undeformed.
 Anwrthuni, *s. m.* (anwrthun) A being undeformed.
 Anwrthuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthun) A being undeformed.
 Anwrthwyneb, *a.* (gwrthwyneb) Without opposition.
 Anwrthwynebadwy, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposable.
 Anwrthwynebawl, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposing.
 Anwrthwynebez, *s. m.* (anwrthwyneb) Irresistibility.
 Anwrthwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthwyneb) Inopposition.
 Anwrthwynebrwyz, *s. m.* (anwrthwyneb) Irresistibleness.
 Anwrthwynebu, *v.* (anwrthwyneb) To desist from opposing.
 Anwrthwynebus, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposing.
 Anwryd, *a.* (gwryd) Without manliness.
 Anwrygiannus, *a.* (anwrygiant) Unmasculine.
 Anwrygiant, *s. m.* (gwrygiant) Want of vigour.
 Anwrym, *a.* (gwrym) Seamless; without a wale.
 Anwrymder, *s. m.* (anwrym) Want of seams.
 Anwrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrym) A being unseamed; a being without wales.
 Anwrymiawl, *a.* (anwrym) Unseamed.
 Anwrys, *a.* (gwrys) Without contention, or strife.
 Anwrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrys) Incontention.
 Anwybod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybod) What is not known: *a.* ignorant.

Anmau pob anwybod.

Dubious is every thing unknown.

Adage.

Anwybodadwy, *a.* (anwybod) Uncogniscible.
 Anwybodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwybod) Ignorance, unskilfulness.
 Anwybodawl, *a.* (anwybod) Unknowing.
 Anwybodedig, *a.* (anwybod) Unknown.
 Anwybodoldeb, *s. m.* (anwybodawl) Lack of knowledge.
 Anwybodus, *a.* (anwybod) Unknowing; ignorant.
 Anwybyzawl, *a.* (gwybyz) Unconscious; not knowing.
 Anwybyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybyz) A being without cognizance, or ignorant of.
 Anwybyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybyz) Inconsciousness; want of cognizance.
 Anwybyzu, *a.* (gwybyz) To become ignorant.
 Anwybyzus, *a.* (gwybyz) Ignorant of; not knowing.
 Anwyç, *a.* (gwyç) Irresolute; not brave; not in full health.
 Anwyçawl, *s. m.* (anwyç) Irresoluteness; timidity.
 Anwyçawg, *a.* (anwyç) Not gallant, or bold.
 Anwyçder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwyç) That is without gaiety; without bravery; uncheerfulness.

*Gwna vi'n iac, wezusaç wawd,
 O'm anwyçder a'm nyçdawd.*

Make me well, more pertinent will be the praise, from my ailing, and my suffering. D. ab Gwilym, i Zwyntwen.

Anwyçez,

A N W

Anwyceſ, *s. m.* (anwyce) Want of bravery, or courage.
 Anwyſrawl, *a.* (anwyſyr) Tending to be irrefolute.
 Anwyſu, *v. a.* (anwyſ) To deprive of bravery.
 Anwyſus, *a.* (anwyſ) Not brave, or courageous.
 Anwyſyr, *a.* (gwyſyr) Irrefolute; not gallant.
 Anwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nwyd) Temper; paſſion; nature, or diſpoſition; affection. Dyn yſgavyn ei anwyd.

Os dyn cynzeiriawg à vrath zyn arall, a'i zannez; a'i yariw o'r brath, ni's diwyg cenedyl yr ynyd; canys o anwyd yr haint y colles eue ei vywyd.

If a raving perſon ſhould bite another perſon, that he ſhould die of the wound, the family of the one that is mad ſhall not make amends; for it was from the nature of the diſorder that ſuch a man loſt his life.
Welſh Laws.

Anwydaiz, *a.* (anwyd) Affecting, or diſpoſing.
 Anwydawg, *a.* (anwyd) Affecting, or diſpoſed.
 Anwydawl, *a.* (anwyd) By diſpoſition; diſpoſed.

Creyzwr wyd, anwydawl,
 Cred vi. croyw yw dy vawl.

Thou art a religious, naturally,
 Believe me, articulate is thy praiſe. *D. ab Gwilym*

Anwydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyd) Affection; diſpoſition.
 Anwydus, *a.* (anwyd) Affecting, or diſpoſing.
 Anwydwyllt, *a.* (anwyd—gwyllt) Of a violent, or hot temper.

Anwyllt bobyl anpedwyz
 A'm dwg yn awr i'm dyz.

Violent uncircumſpect people
 Bring me now to my appointed day. *Gr. ab Gweilyn.*

Anwyz, *s. m.* (gwyz) What tends to be indiſtinct; what obſcures; reek, or ſteam; vapour.
 Anwyzaw, *v. a.* (anwyz) To reek; to evaporate.
 Anwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyz) Evaporation.
 Anwyl, *a.* (gwyll) Unbaſhful; ſhameleſs; dear; beloved. O'r anwyl, vwyned y cân adar! dear me, how melodiouſly ſing the birds. *s. pl.* anwyliaid, beloved ones.

Anwyl gan bawb à gâr.

Beloved by every one that loves. *Adage.*

Anwylâad, *s. m.* (anwyl) A rendering dear, or beloved.
 Anwylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyl) Endearment; a cheriſhing.
 Anwylaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyl) An endearing.
 Anwylaiz, *a.* (anwyl) Lovely; endearing.
 Anwylâu, *v. a.* (anwyl) To endear; to render lovely.
 Anwylaw, *v.* (anwyl) To endear; to become lovely.
 Anwylawd, *s. m.* (anwyl) Endearment.
 Anwylawg, *a.* (anwyl) Unabaſhed; endearing.
 Anwyllder, *s. m.* (anwyl) Unbaſhfulneſs.
 Anwylzyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anwyl—dyn) A beloved object; a sweetheart.
 Anwylez, *s. m.* (anwyl) Unbaſhfulneſs; belovedneſs.
 Anwylvab, *s. m.* (anwyl—mab) A beloved youth.
 Anwyladwyr, *a.* (gwyliadwr) Unguarded.
 Anwylwç, *s. m.* (anwyl) Endearingneſs; fondneſs.

Anwylwç i wan eilwaith.

Affection again to the object. *Gr. Gryg.*

Anwylid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (anwyl) A beloved object; love; endearment, friendſhip.

Pafgen a zywawd—Pwybynag à allai eſgynu hyny yn ei vezwl a'i zwyn ar berfeithdawl ar ei weithred, mi à roznw mîl o bun-nyoz o ariant, a'm anwylid inneu, a'm cydymethas hyd tra vyzwn byw.

Pafgen ſaid—“Whoſoever that can conſider that in his mind, and bring it to perfection in his action, I would give him a thouſand pounds of ſilver, and alſo my friendſhip and ſociety as long as I ſhould live.”
Gr. ab Arthur.

Anwyll, *a.* (gwyll) Not dark; inobſcure; not gloomy.
 Anwyllder, *s. m.* (anwyll) Inobſcurity.
 Anwylt, *a.* (gwyllt) Unwild; not violent.
 Anwyltawg, *a.* (anwyllt) Unwild; unferocious.

A N Y

Anwylltineb, *s. m.* (anwyllt) A being void of haſti-
 neſs of temper.
 Anwyllyhiawg, *a.* (gwyllyniawg) Uncultivated.
 Anwymp, *a.* (gwymp) Unſplendid; unbeauteous.
 Anwympez, *s. m.* (anwyp) Want of beauty; de-
 formity.
 Anwŷn, *a.* (gwyn) Without extacy; unimpaſſioned.
 Anwŷndawd, *s. m.* (gwyndawd) That is unbleſſed.
 Anwŷnvyd, *a.* (gwynvyd) Without happineſs.
 Anwŷnydedig, *a.* (anwŷnvyd) Unbleſſed.
 Anwŷniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyniaeth) A being without a bleſſing.
 Anwŷniawg, *a.* (gwyniawg) Impaſſionate; tem-
 perate.
 Anwŷnicithad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwŷniaeth) A de-
 priving of happineſs.
 Anwŷnt, *a.* (gwynt) Without wind; without air.
 Anwŷntawg, *a.* (anwŷnt) Unwindy.
 Anwŷnwg, *a.* (gwynwg) Without ſplendor.
 Anwŷnygiawl, *a.* (anwŷnwg) Unreſplendent.
 Anwŷr, *a.* (gŷr) Unoblique; uncurved.
 Anwŷraiz, *a.* (anwŷr) Undeviouſ; not bending.
 Anwŷrawg, *a.* (anwŷr) Undeviating; undiſtorted.
 Anwŷrawl, *a.* (anwŷr) Undiſtortive.
 Anwŷrdro, *a.* (anwŷr—tro) Without diſtortion.
 Anwŷrdroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwŷrdro) Indiſtortion.
 Anwŷrdroedig, *a.* (anwŷrdro) Undiſtorted.
 Anwŷrez, *s. m.* (anwŷr) Inobliquity; indiſtortion.
 Anwŷrth, *a.* (gwyſrth) Without wonder.
 Anwŷrthiant, *s. m.* (anwŷrth) Unmiraculoſneſs.
 Anwŷrthiawl, *a.* (anwŷrth) Unmiraculoſ.
 Anwŷrthioldeb, *s. m.* (anwŷrthiawl) Unmiraculoſ-
 neſs.
 Anwŷryv, *a.* (gwyryv) Not freſh; impure.
 Anwŷs, *a.* (gwŷs) Without citation, or ſummons.
 Anwŷfawl, *a.* (anwŷs) Uncited; unſummoned.
 Anwŷfedig, *a.* (anwŷs) Unſummoned; uncited.
 Anwŷflawg, *a.* (anwŷfyl) Unpledged.
 Anwŷfledig, *a.* (anwŷfyl) Unpledged; unpawned.
 Anwŷfyl, *a.* (gwyſfyl) Without pledge.
 Anwŷfyn, *a.* (gwyſfyn) Not dried up; unwithered.
 Anwŷth, *a.* (gwyth) Without wrath, or ire.
 Anwŷthawl, *a.* (anwŷth) Unwrathful; unferocious.
 Anwŷthlawn, *a.* (anwŷth) Unwrathful; not cruel.
 Anwŷthloncz, *s. m.* (anwŷthlawn) A being without
 wrath; unferocity.
 Anwŷthlwrw, *a.* (gwythlwrw) Not of a wrathful
 diſpoſition.
 Anwŷw, *a.* (gwyw) Not withering, or fading.
 Anwŷwawl, *a.* (anwŷw) Not withering; unfading.
 Anwŷwder, *s. m.* (anwŷw) Unfadingneſs.
 Anwŷwedig, *a.* (anwŷw) Ever-green; unfaded.
 Anygus, *a.* (anwg) Unfrowning; not lowring.
 Anymadverth, *a.* (ymadverth) Without protection.
 Anymadverthwç, *s. m.* (anymadverth) A being un-
 protected.
 Anymadnabod, *a.* (ymadnabod) Being unacquainted.
 Anymadrawz, *a.* (ymadrawz) Without converſation.
 Anymadrozawl, *a.* (anymadrawz) Inconverſant.
 Anymadroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymadrawz) A
 being without converſing.
 Anymadrozus, *a.* (anymadrawz) Inconverſant.
 Anymanerç, *a.* (ymanerç) Without ſalutation.
 Anymaraws, *a.* (ymaraws) Impatient, or haſty.
 Anymarbed, *a.* (ymarbed) Incontinent.
 Anymarbediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymarbed) Incon-
 tinnence.
 Anymarbedus, *a.* (anymarbed) Tending to incon-
 tinnence.
 Anymarzelw, *a.* (ymarzelw) Without claiming.

A N Y

Anymarver, *a.* (ymarver) Without accustoming.
 Anymarverawl, *a.* (anymarver) Unaccustomed.
 Anymarveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymarver) A being unaccustomed.
 Anymarveru, *v.* (anymarver) To cease from accustoming one's self.
 Anymarvoll, *a.* (ymarvoll) Unconfederate.
 Anymarvolliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymarvoll) A being unconfederate.
 Anymarôus, *a.* (ymarôus) Impatient; not staying.
 Anymarwar, *a.* (ymarwar) Without contention.
 Anymarwez, *a.* (ymarwez) Without conduct.
 Anymarwezawl, *a.* (anymarwez) Not conducting one's self.
 Anymarweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymarwez) A being without good demeanour.
 Anymattreg, *a.* (ymattreg) Without delaying.
 Anymattal, *a.* (ymattal) Without delaying.
 Anymattalgar, *a.* (anymattal) Incontinent.
 Anymattaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymattal) Inabstinence.
 Anymattalus, *a.* (anymattal) Incontinent; unchaste.
 Anymatteb, *a.* (ymatteb) Without replying.
 Anymattebawl, *a.* (anymatteb) Unresponsive.
 Anymattebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymatteb) A being unresponsive.
 Anytblaid, *a.* (ymtblaid) Without faction, or party.
 Anymbleidgar, *a.* (anymtblaid) Not factious.
 Anymbleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymtblaid) A being unfactious.
 Anymbleidiawl, *a.* (anymtblaid) Not tending to be factious.
 Anymborth, *a.* (ymborth) Without sustenance.
 Anymborthawl, *a.* (anymborth) Unalimentary.
 Anymborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymborth) A being without sustenance.
 Anymbrawv, *a.* (ymbrawv) Without attempting.
 Anymbrovawl, *a.* (anymbrawv) Unassayable.
 Anymbroviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymbrawv) A being unassayed.
 Anymçwel, *a.* (ymçwel) Without returning.
 Anymçweladwy, *a.* (anymçwel) Inconvertible; un-reverfible.
 Anymçweledig, *a.* (anymçwel) Unreversed.
 Anymçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymçwel) A being unreversed.
 Anymçwyz, *a.* (ymçwyz) Without swelling.
 Anymçwyzawl, *a.* (anymçwyz) Not swelling itself out.
 Anymçwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymçwyz) A being without swelling.
 Anymçwyth, *a.* (ymçwyth) Without inflation.
 Anymçwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymçwyth) Diffusion.
 Anymdaen, *a.* (ymdaen) Without expanding itself.
 Anymdaenawl, *a.* (anymdaen) Inexpansive.
 Anymdaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymdaen) Inexpansion.
 Anymdaith, *a.* (ymdaith) Without journeying.
 Anymdeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymdaith) A being without travelling.
 Anymdreç, *a.* (ymdreç) Without contention.
 Anymdreçawl, *a.* (anymdreç) Uncontentious.
 Anymdreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymdreç) A being without contention.
 Anymdro, *a.* (ymdro) Without turning about.
 Anymdröawl, *a.* (anymdro) Not turning back; not loitering.
 Anymzangaws, *a.* (ymzangaws) Without being manifested.

A N Y

Anymzangosawl, *a.* (anymzangaws) Not manifesting; that doth not come in view.
 Anymzangosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymzangaws) A being not manifested.
 Anymzattawd, *a.* (ymzattawd) Without dissolution.
 Anymzattodawl, *a.* (anymzattawd) Unrelaxed.
 Anymzibynawl, *a.* (ymzibynawl) Independent.
 Anymzibyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzibyniad) Independence.
 Anymzizan, *a.* (ymzizan) Without converfing.
 Anymzizangar, *a.* (anymzizan) Inconverfible.
 Anymziriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymziried) Diffidence; mistrust.
 Anymziried, *v. a.* (ymziried) To mistrust.
 Anymziriedawl, *a.* (anymziried) Mistrustful.
 Anymziriedus, *a.* (anymziried) Unconfident.
 Anymzwyn, *a.* (ymzwyn) Without conception.
 Anymzyfynadwy, *a.* (ymzyfyn) Untenable.
 Anymzyfynedig, *a.* (ymzyfyn) Undefended.
 Anymzygawl, *a.* (ymzygawl) Undemeaning; not deporting.
 Anymzygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzygiad) Misdemeanor.
 Anymedvryd, *a.* (ymedvryd) Without being renewed.
 Anymedliw, *a.* (ymedliw) Without being upbraided.
 Anymedliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymedliw) A being unupbraided.
 Anymegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymegniad) Inexertion.
 Anymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Not exerting.
 Anymeirgar, *a.* (ymeirgar) Unloquacious.
 Anymeiriag, *a.* (ymeiriag) Without intreaty.
 Anymeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymeiriad) Without altercation.
 Anymeiriawl, *a.* (ymeiriawl) Undeprecating.
 Anymerbyn, *a.* (ymerbyn) Without coming in opposition.
 Anymerbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymerbyn) A being not in contact.
 Anymerbyniawl, *a.* (anymerbyn) Not meeting with; not receiving.
 Anymerlyn, *a.* (ymerlyn) Without following, or attending.
 Anymerlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymerlyn) A being without attending.
 Anymvalçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymvalçiad) A being without priding one's self.
 Anymvalçiaw, *v.* (ymvalçiaw) To cease from priding one's self.
 Anymfrost, *a.* (ymfrost) Without bragging.
 Anymfrostiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymfrost) A being without boasting.
 Anymfrostiawl, *a.* (anymfrost) Not vaunting.
 Anymgadw, *a.* (ymgadw) Inabstinent; incontinent.
 Anymgadwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymgadw) Inabstinence.
 Anymgais, *a.* (ymgais) Without effort, or attempt.
 Anynganlyn, *a.* (ymganlyn) Without accompanying.
 Anynganred, *s. m.* (ymganied) Inaccompaniment.
 Anyngaru, *v. a.* (ymgaru) To cease from loving mutually.
 Anymgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymgasgyl) A being uncollected.
 Anymgasglu, *v.* (anymgasgyl) To cease from collecting.
 Anymgasgyl, *a.* (ymgasgyl) Uncollected.
 Anymgeccreth, *a.* (ymgeccreth) Without cavilling.
 Anymgeingar, *a.* (ymgeingar) Not apt to wrangle.
 Anymgeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgeiniad) A being free from wrangling.

Anymgeiniaw,

A N Y

Anymgeiniaw, v. (ymgeiniaw) To cease from wrangling.
Anymgeintag, v. (ymgeintag) To cease, or be without cavilling.
Anymgeifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymgais) A being unambitious.
Anymgeifiaw, v. (anymgais) To cease from seeking after.
Anymgeifiawl, a. (anymgais) Unambitious.
Anymgel, a. (ymgel) Without secreting, or hiding.
Anymgeledig, a. (anymgel) Unsecreted; unhidden.
Anymgelez, a. (ymgelez) Without protection.
Anymgelezawl, a. (anymgelez) Unprotecting.
Anymgeleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymgelez) A being unprotected.
Anymgelezu, v. (anymgelez) To cease from succouring.
Anymgelezus, a. (anymgelez) Unprotecting.
Anymgethrus, a. (ymgethrus) Uncontentious.
Anymgil, a. (ymgil) Without receding.
Anymgiliaw, v. (anymgil) To cease from receding.
Anymgrain, a. (ymgrain) Without rolling about.
Anymgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymgrain) A being without tumbling about.
Anymgreiniawl, a. (anymgrain) Not tumbling about.
Anymguz, a. (ymguz) Being unhidden.
Anymguziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymguz) A being unhidden.
Anymguziaw, v. (anymguz) To cease from hiding.
Anymgydvod, v. a. (ymgydvod) To disagree.
Anymgydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgydiad) A being without a junction.
Anymgydiawl, a. (ymgydiawl) Unconjunctive.
Anymgyvethyl, a. (ymgyvethyl) Without being ferocious.
Anymgyvred, a. (ymgyvred) Incoincident.
Anymgyvredawl, a. (anymgyvred) Not coinciding.
Anymgyvrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymgyvred) Incoincidence.
Anymgyfred, a. (ymgyfred) Incomprehensible.
Anymgyfredez, s. m. (anymgyfred) Incomprehensibility.
Anymgyfröad, a. (ymgyfröad) That has no self-motion.
Anymgyhydyr, a. (ymgyhydyr) Being matchless.
Anymgyymmod, a. (ymgyymmod) Without mutual agreement.
Anymgynnal, a. (ymgynnal) Incontinent.
Anymgynnull, a. (ymgynnull) Without being collected.
Anymgynnwys, a. (ymgynnwys) Incontinent.
Anymgyrç, a. (ymgyrç) Without coming together.
Anymgyrçawl, a. (anymgyrç) Incongressive.
Anymgyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymgyrç) A being incongressive.
Anymgyttal, a. (ymgyttal) Without cohabiting together.
Anymhânawl, a. (ymhânawl) Inseparable.
Anymhwrz, a. (ymhwrz) Without concussion.
Anymhwrzawl, a. (anymhwrz) Inconcussive.
Anymhwrziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymhwrz) Inconcussion.
Anymlazgar, a. (ymlaz) Uncontentious; peaceable.
Rhaid ei vod—yn dirion yn anymlazgar.
He must be—patient, not a brawler. i Tim. iii. iii.
Anymlaziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlaz) A being without strife.
Anymled, a. (ymled) Without being expanded.
Anymledawl, a. (anymled) Inexpansive.
Anymlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymled) Inexpansion.

A N Y

Anymliw, a. (ymliw) Without upbraiding.
Anymliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymliw) A being without upbraiding.
Anymliwiawl, a. (anymliw) Not upbraiding.
Anymlyn, a. (ymlyn) Without adhering.
Anymlynawl, a. (anymlyn) Inadherent.
Anymlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymlyn) Inadherence.
Anymmod, a. (ymmod) Without motion.
Anymmodawl, a. (anymmod) Unmoving.
Anymmodedig, a. (anymmod) Unremoved.
Anymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymmod) Immobility.
Anymmodrwyz, s. m. (anymmod) Immoveableness.
Anymoçel, a. (ymoçel) Without avoiding.
Anymoçelawg, a. (anymoçel) Not avoiding.
Anymozev, a. (ymozev) Without patience.
Anymozevawl, a. (anymozev) Not apt to be patient.
Anymozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymozev) A being without patience.
Anymoveg, a. (ymoveg) Without curiosity.
Anymovyn, a. (ymovyn) Without injury.
Anymovynawl, a. (anymovyn) Uninquisitive.
Anymovyngar, a. (anymovyn) Uninquisitive.
Anymovyngarwç, s. m. (anymovyngar) Uninquisitiveness.
Anymovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymovyn) Uninquisitiveness.
Anymogel, a. (ymogel) Incautious; improvident.
Anymogelawg, a. (anymogel) Incautious.
Anymogeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymogel) Incautiousness; improvidence.
Anymogelus, a. (anymogel) Incautious; heedless.
Anymorçest, a. (ymorçest) Without emulation.
Anymorçestawl, a. (anymorçest) Inemulatory.
Anymorçestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymorçest) Inemulation.
Anymorçuz, a. (ymorçuz) Without being secluded.
Anymorçuziawl, a. (anymorçuz) Not overshadowing; unsecluding.
Anymorçwyz, a. (ymorçwyz) Without being puffed up.
Anymorziwes, a. (ymorziwes) Without being overtaken.
Anymosgrain, a. (ymosgrain) Without tumbling itself about.
Anymosgryn, a. (ymosgryn) Without being intimidated.
Anymravel, a. (ymravel) Without contention.
Anymravelgar, a. (anymravel) Uncontentious.
Anymraveliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymravel) A being without contention.
Anymran, a. (ymran) Without being divided.
Anymranawl, a. (anymran) Unschismatic.
Anymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymran) A being without schism.
Anymreg, a. (ymreg) Without imprecation.
Anymregawl, a. (anymreg) Not imprecating.
Anymregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymreg) A being without imprecation.
Anymrith, a. (ymrith) Without disguise, or shew.
Anymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymrith) A being undisguised.
Anymrithiawl, a. (anymrith) Undisguised.
Anymröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymroad) Unresignation; inapplication.
Anymröawl, a. (ymröawl) Unresigned; unyielding.
Anymrozawl, a. (ymrozawl) Unresigned; not giving to.
Anymroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymroziad) Inapplication.
Anymroegar, a. (ymroegar) Unaffiduous; fluctuant; irresolute.

A N Y

Anymröus, *a.* (ymröus) Unresigned; unaffiduous.
 Anymryfon, *a.* (ymryfon) Without contention, or dispute.
 Anymryfonawl, *a.* (anymryfon) Uncontentious.
 Anymrysongar, *a.* (anymryfon) Undisputative.
 Anymrysongarwç, *s. m.* (anymrysongar) Uncontentiousness.
 Anymrysoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymryfon) Uncontentiousness.
 Anymfang, *a.* (ymfang) Without pressure.
 Anymfangawl, *a.* (anymfang) Not pressing down.
 Anymfangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymfang) A being unpressed.
 Anymferth, *a.* (ymferth) Without scolding.
 Anymferthawl, *a.* (anymferth) Not given to scolding.
 Anymferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymferth) A being unabusive.
 Anymfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymfyniad) Inconsideration; a being without contemplation.
 Anymfyniawl, *a.* (ymfyniawl) Inconsiderate.
 Anymfynied, *v.* (ymfynied) To be Inconsiderate.
 Anymunawl, *a.* (ymunawl) Uncombined; ununited.
 Anymuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymuniad) Disunion.
 Anymwad, *a.* (ymwad) Unrenounced; undenied.
 Anymwadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymwad) A being unrenounced.
 Anymwadu, *v.* (anymwad) To cease from denying.
 Anymwahan, *a.* (ymwahan) Without being separate; unseparating.
 Anymwahanawl, *a.* (anymwahan) Not tending to separate; inseparable.
 Anymwahaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymwahan) Inseparability.
 Anymwan, *a.* (ymwan) Without defence, or guard.
 Anymwarçad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwarçad) A being unprotected.
 Anymwared, *a.* (ymwared) Without deliverance.
 Anymwaredawl, *a.* (anymwared) Not being delivered.
 Anymwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymwared) A being undelivered.
 Anymwaredus, *a.* (anymwared) Not being able to extricate one's self.
 Anymwafgawd, *a.* (ymwafgawd) Without sheltering one's self.
 Anymwafgodawl, *a.* (anymwafgawd) Not being able to shelter one's self.
 Anymwafgodi, *v. a.* (anymwafgawd) To unshelter one's self.
 Anymwafgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymwafgawd) A being unsheltered.
 Anymwezawl, *a.* (ymwezawl) Uncomplying.
 Anymweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymweziad) Uncompliance.
 Anymwezu, *v.* (ymwezu) To cease from complying.
 Anymweithiawl, *a.* (ymweithiawl) Unfermentative.
 Anymweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymweliad) A being without visiting.
 Anymwisgawl, *a.* (ymwisgawl) Not apt to be dressy.
 Anymwisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwisgiad) A being not dressy.
 Anymwrthryn, *a.* (ymwrthryn) Without resistance.
 Anymwthgar, *a.* (ymwthgar) Inobtrusive.
 Anymwthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwthiad) A being inobtrusive.
 Anymwyth, *a.* (ymwyth) Without chafing, or fuming one's self.
 Anymwythawl, *a.* (anymwyth) Not given to passion.
 Anymwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymwyth) A being free from fretting.

A N Y

Anymyraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymyraeth) A being without making one's self busy.
 Anymyrawl, *a.* (ymyrawl) Not intermeddling.
 Anymyrgar, *a.* (ymyrgar) Inofficious.
 Anymyrgarwç, *s. m.* (anymyrgar) Inofficiousness.
 Anymyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymyriad) Inofficiousness.
 Anymyrus, *a.* (ymyrus) Inofficious; unimportant.
 Anymysgrain, *a.* (ymysgrain) Without scraping, or scratching one another.
 Anymysgreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymysgrain) A being without scratching.
 Anymysgreiniawl, *a.* (anymysgrain) Not scratching one another.
 Anymysgwr, *a.* (ymysgwr) Without branching out.
 Anymysgwyd, *a.* (ymysgwyd) Without shaking one's self.
 Anymysgwydiawl, *a.* (anymysgwyd) Not shaking one's self.
 Anynad, *a.* (ynad) Peevish, fractious, or petulent.
 Rhoea Duw hwy i vynyz i vezwl anynad (anmhwyllog) i wneuthur y pethau ni cyngwezent.
 God gave them up to perverse thought, to do the things that were not becoming.
W. Salisbury, Rom. i.
 Anynadrwyz, *s. m.* (anynad) Hastiness; peevishness.
 Anynawd, *a.* (ynawd) Hasty; fractious; petulent.
 Y cov ys ynov ys anynawd y try
 Tragywyz o'm ceudawd,
 Anghenwyd herwyd hir-wawd
 Angeu ym edeu am Awd.
 The memory that is within me, perversely it eternally flows from my bosom; I am fated, after my laborious song of praise, death will visit me for Awd.
Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.
 Anyni, *a.* (yni) Without vigour, life, or strength.
 Anynnill, *a.* (ynnill) Without gain, or advantage.
 Anynnillgar, *a.* (anynnill) Unprofitable.
 Anynnillgarwç, *s. m.* (anynnillgar) Unprofitableness.
 Anynnilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anynnill) A being made unprofitable.
 Anynwst, *a.* (ynwst) Not moist, wet, or humid.
 Anynystrwyz, *s. m.* (anynwst) Inhumidity.
 Anysbaid, *a.* (ysbaid) Without cessation, or intervention.
 Anysbail, *a.* (ysbail) Without spoil, or plunder.
 Anysbaith, *a.* (ysbaith) Without circumspection.
 Anysbeiawl, *a.* (ysbai) Unperceivable.
 Anysbeidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anysbaid) A rendering incessant.
 Anysbeidiaw, *v.* (anysbaid) To become incessant.
 Anysbeidiawl, *a.* (anysbaid) Incessant.
 Anysbeiliadwy, *a.* (anysbail) Not to be plundered.
 Anysbeiliawg, *a.* (anysbail) Undepredatory.
 Anysbeiliedig, *a.* (anysbail) Undepredated.
 Anysbeithiawl, *a.* (anysbaid) Uncircumspective.
 Anysbeithig, *a.* (anysbaid) Being not prospective.
 Anysblant, *a.* (ysblant) Unsplendid; without emanation.
 Anysblennyz, *a.* (anysblant) Unresplendent.
 Anysborthawl, *a.* (ysborth) Unsustaining.
 Anysborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysborth) A being without sustenance, maintenance, or support.
 Anysbryd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ysbryd) An apparition.
 Y cnawd anial, cnwd annoeth,
 A'r byd, a'r anysbryd noeth.
 The unruly flesh, simple its fruit, and the world, and the naked fiend.
Morys ab Rhys.
 Anysbrydawl, *a.* (anysbryd) Unspiritual.
 Anysbrydoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anysbrydawl) Unspirituality.
 Anysbwys, *a.* (ysbwys) Unimpressive.
 Anysbyzad, *a.* (ysbyzad) Inhospitable.
 Anysbyzawd, *s. m.—pl. t.* anysbyzodau (ysbyzawd) Inhospitality.
 Anysbys, *a.* (ysbys) Unmanifest; uncertain.
 Anysbysawl,

A N Y

Anybyfawl, *a.* (anybys) Unmanifested.
 Anybyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anybys) A being unmanifest; a being uninformed.
 Anybyfwrwyz, *s. m.* (anybys) Want of information; want of being manifest.
 Anygavael, *a.* (yfgavael) Not laid hold of.
 Anygavaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anygavael) A being without having hold of.
 Anygavala, *a.* (yfgavala) Not careless, or heedless.
 Anygavalawc, *s. m.* (anygavala) A being not careless.
 Anygavnder, *s. m.* (anygavyn) Want of lightness.
 Anygavniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anygavyn) A being without being lightened.
 Anygavyn, *a.* (yfgavyn) Not light, or volatile.
 Anygarth, *a.* (yfgarth) Without excretion.
 Anygarthawg, *a.* (anygarth) Unexcrementitious.
 Anygarthawl, *a.* (anygarth) Unexcretive, unexcremental.
 Anygarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anygarth) Inexcretion.
 Anygarthlyd, *a.* (anygarth) Unexcremental.
 Anygarthu, *v. a.* (anygarth) To cease from excretion.
 Anygawd, *a.* (yfgawd) Without being overshadowed.
 Anygawn, *a.* (yfgawn) Not light, or volatile.
 Anygeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfgain) A being unsprinkled.
 Anygeiniawl, *a.* (yfgain) Unbesprinkled.
 Anygiapiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfgiapiad) A being ungnatched.
 Anygiapiawl, *a.* (yfgiapiawl) Unrapacious.
 Anygiapiolrwyz, *s. m.* (anygiapiawl) Unrapaciousness.
 Anyglyv, *a.* (yfglyv) Without prey, or booty.
 Anyglyvaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyglyv) Inpredation.
 Anyglyvaethawl, *a.* (anyglyvaeth) Inpredatory.
 Anyglyvaethus, *a.* (anyglyvaeth) Unpredating.
 Anyglyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyglyv) A being without depredation.
 Anygöawl, *a.* (yfgöawl) Unreceding; not starting.
 Anygodawg, *a.* (anfgawd) Not apt to take shelter.
 Anygodig, *a.* (anyfgawd) Not apt to become secluded.
 Anygoew, *a.* (yfgoew) Not nimble, quick, or agile.
 Anygoewan, *a.* (anygoew) Not fickle, or inconstant.
 Anyfgog, *a.* (yfgog) Without motion; not motory.
 Anyfgogawl, *a.* (anyfgog) Immoveable.
 Anyfgoged, *a.* (anyfgog) Immoveable. Maen anyfgoged, an immoveable stone.

Gozev grwn yfgwn anyfgoged,
 Gozevwn, gwyln, gwaelled arnam!

Suffering the immoveable uplifted heap, we will bear, we will weep, how miserable we are! *Ll. P. Mof.*

Anyfgogi, *v. a.* (anyfgog) To render immoveable.
 Anyfgogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyfgog) Immobility.
 Anyfgräell, *a.* (yfgräell) Incombustible.
 Anyfgrivawl, *a.* (yfgriv) Not writing, or recording.
 Anyfgrivedig, *a.* (yfgriv) Unwritten.
 Anyfgrivenedig, *a.* (yfgriwen) Unwritten.
 Anyfgrud, *a.* (yfgrud) Not a carcase.
 Anyfgryd, *a.* (yfgryd) Without trembling, or quivering.
 Anyfgrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyfgryd) A being without trembling.
 Anyfgrydiant, *s. m.* (anyfgryd) A being without trepidation.
 Anyfgrydiawl, *a.* (anyfgryd) Not trembling.
 Anyfgryn, *a.* (yfgryn) Without quaking, or shaking.
 Anyfgrynawl, *a.* (anyfgryn) Untremulous.
 Anyfgryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyfgryn) Intrepidation.
 Anyfgrythyrawl, *a.* (yfgrythyr) Unscriptural.
 Anyfguall, *a.* (yfguall) Not violent, or vehement.
 Anyfgwn, *a.* (yfgwn) Without being lifted up.
 Anyfgwr, *a.* (yfgwr) Not having a branch.

A N Y

Anyfgwth, *a.* (yfgwth) Without impulse, or force.
 Anyfgwthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyfgwth) Impulsion.
 Anyfgwyd, *a.* (yfgwyd) Without shaking.
 Anyfgwydadwy, *a.* (anyfgwyd) Not to be shaken.
 Anyfgwydawl, *a.* (anyfgwyd) Not shaking.
 Anyfgwydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyfgwyd) A being unshaken.
 Anyfgyvlgar, *a.* (yfgwvyl) Unrapacious.
 Anyfgyvrith, *a.* (yfgyvrith) Without appearance of doubt; unfeigned.
 Anyfgymmod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfgymmod) Dissention.
 Llyw glyw glaiv anyfgymmod.
 The chief is a leader with the sword of dissention.
Blewyn Vars.
 Anyfgymmodi, *v.* (anyfgymmod) To become at variance.
 Anyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfiad) A being unconsumed.
 Anyfiant, *s. m.* (yfiant) A being undevooured.
 Anyfig, *a.* (yfig) Not bruised; not afflicted.
 Anyfigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anyfig) A being not bruised.
 Anyfmala, *a.* (yfmala) Not fickle, or careless.
 Anyfmaldawd, *s. m.* (yfmaldawd) A being without trifling.
 Anyfmalawc, *s. m.* (yfmalawc) Untriflingness.
 Anyfmudawl, *a.* (yfmudawl) Immoveable.
 Anyfmudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yfmudiad) Immobility.
 Anyfplygawl, *a.* (yfplyg) Inexplicable.
 Anyftadyl, *a.* (yftadyl) Not ready, or eloquent.
 Anyftig, *a.* (yftig) Undiligent, unassiduous.
 Anyftigrwyz, *s. m.* (anyftig) Inapplication.
 Anyftlyfawl, *a.* (yftlys) Not lateral, or sideways.
 Anyftlyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yftlys) A being without a bias to one side.
 Anystryw, *a.* (ystryw) Without subtilty, or craft.
 Anystrywgar, *a.* (anystryw) Not crafty, or cunning.
 Anystrywgarwç, *s. m.* (anystrywgar) Uncraftiness.
 Anystrywiawl, *a.* (anystryw) Unsubtil; uncrafty.
 Anystum, *a.* (ystum) Without a bend, or turn.
 Anystumgar, *a.* (anystum) Inflexible; not to be bent.
 Anystumgarwç, *s. m.* (anystum) Inflexibility.
 Anystumiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anystum) Inflexibility.
 Anystumiaw, *v. a.* (anystum) To render uncurved.
 Anystumiawl, *a.* (anystum) Inflexible; not to be bent.
 Anystumiolder, *s. m.* (anystumiawl) Inflexibleness.
 Anystwy, *a.* (yftwy) Unfruitful; barren; sterile.
 Anystwyth, *a.* (yftwyth) Unpliable; inflexible.
 Anystwythadwy, *a.* (anystwyth) Unpliable.
 Anystwythaw, *v. a.* (anystwyth) To render unpliable.
 Anystwythawl, *a.* (anystwyth) Unpliant.
 Anystwythder, *s. m.* (anystwyth) Unpliantcy.
 Anystwythdra, *s. m.* (anystwyth) Unpliantness.
 Anystwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anystwyth) A rendering unpliant.
 Anystynadwy, *a.* (yftyn) Inextensible; expansible.
 Anystynawl, *a.* (yftyn) Unextensive; not reaching.
 Anystynedig, *a.* (yftyn) Unextended; unstretched.
 Anystyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (yftyn) Inextension.
 Anystyr, *a.* (ystyr) Indeliberate; without study.
 Anystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anystyr) Indeliberation.
 Anystyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anystyr) Inconsiderateness.
 Anystyriaw, *v.* (anystyr) To become inconsiderate.
 Anystyriawl, *a.* (anystyr) Unsentimental; heedless.
 Anystyried, *v.* (anystyr) To cease from considering.
 Anystyriedig, *a.* (anystyr) Not regarded, or heeded.
 Anystyrioldeb, *s. m.* (anystyriawl) Inconsiderateness.
 Anystywallt, *a.* (yftywallt) unconstant; unsteady; untoward; unmanageable.
 Anystywell, *a.* (yftywell) Unsteady; unmanageable.

Ang,

A N G

Ang, a. (ag) Open; capacious; large; broad.

Rhan o farâad brenin yw cawg aur â angô llawn ziswd y brenin ynzi.

Part of the fine for insulting the king is a golden goblet that can contain the full quantity of drink that a king drinks.

Welsh Laws.

Angad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ang) What holds, or contains; the grasp, or palm of the hand.

Pen a borthav yn angad vy llaw.

A head I bear in the grasp of my hand. *Llywarc Hên.*

Angar, s. f. (ang—ar) The receptacle of heat; hell.

Angawd, s. m. (ang) A holding, or containing.

Angawl, a. (ang) Capacious, or wide; extending.

Angder, s. m. (ang) Capaciousness; extent; space.

Angze, a. (ang—de) Spacious; wide, or extensive.

O Vôn hyd Vynyw llyw llw angze.

From Môn to Mynyw a chief of the wide extended host.

Li. P. Moç.

Angel, s. m.—pl. t. ion, engyl (ang—el) A principle at liberty, or that has intire freedom; an angel.

Dy zauvraig, o'r diwez vry,
A vo 'ngylion vy ngwely.

Thy arms, at last, from above I crave may be the angels of my bed. *T. Aled.*

Angelystor, s. m.—pl. t. au (angel—ystor) The recording angel; evangelist.

Angell, s. f.—pl. engyll (ang—ell) A pinion; a fore leg; an arm.

Adar â gaid ar y gwynt
O'i zwy angell ni ziangynt.

The birds that might be found floating on the air, from his two pinions they would not escape. *T. Aled, i Walç.*

Mae dy wr yn y gell
Yn enoi angell hwç.

Thy husband is in the pantry gnawing the gammon of a sow. *Aneurin.*

Angellawg, a. (angell) Having pinions; pinioned.

Angelledig, a. (angell) Furnished with pinions.

Angerz, s. m.—pl. t. au (angar) A hot steam; heat; strength; force; animal spirits; disposition.

Angerz arall oez arno.

Another disposition was in him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Angerzawl, a. (angerz) Vehement; ardent; intense.

Tri ergyrwayw glyw, glew genawon.
Tri eryr ongyr angerzollion.

The three spear-pushing chiefs, that were gallant youths; the three eagles of lances, violent ones. *Cynzelw.*

Angerzolddeb, s. m. (angerzawl) Vehemency.

Angeu, s. m.—pl. angeuod (ang) Liberation; death.

Eryr gwyllt ar wâr gelltyz,
Nid ymgel pan zel ei zyz;
A'r pyg â vo'n mysg y môr,
A zwg angeu'n zigynghor;
Y byd, oll, be deallwn,
A'r yfyz â crys hwn.

The wild eagle on the brow of the cliffs, he cannot hide himself when his day comes; and the fishes that are amidst the seas, death will seize without demur; the world, yea, all that is, if I could but understand, wait his call. *W. Llyn.*

Angeuaw, v. a. (angeu) To render deadly, or mortal.

Angeuawl, a. (angeu) Dying; deadly, or mortal.

Angeuoldeb, s. m. (angeuawl) Mortality.

Angir, s. m. (ang—gir) Horror; awfulness.

Angiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angir) A rendering direful.

Angiriaw, v. a. (angir) To render horrible.

Angiriawl, a. (angir) Direful; intolerable; wonderful.

Angiriolder, s. m. (angiriawl) Horribleness.

Anglaz, s. f.—pl. t. au (ang—llaz) A funeral.

Anglas, s. m. (ang—glas) The blue liberator; a sword.

Anglev, s. f. (ang—lleu) A hollow noise; a loud voice.

Ei hun-gwaith, lais hen-gath lwyd,
Yw garw anglev dan gronglwyd.

Her sole work, with a noise like an old tabby cat, is to make a hideous yell under the roof. *Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Angor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ang—gor) A bearing, or staying round; an anchor.

A R A

Angorawl, a. (angor) Staying round; anchoring.

Angordeth, s. f.—pl. t. (angor—treth) Anchorage.

Angoredig, a. (angor) Ranged round; anchored.

Angorva, s. f.—pl. t. on (angor—ma) Anchorage.

Angori, v. a. (angor) To range round; to anchor.

Angoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angor) A staying; an anchoring.

Hunyz nen perçen parçus vad;
Parç aryvawr, Arvon angoriad.

An elder and chief proprietor of honourable emolument; the glory of the banquet, and the stay of Arvon.

Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Angu, v. (ang) To contain; to comprise, or to hold.

Nid engis bendigaid Vran mewn ty erioed.

A house never contained the blessed Bran. *Mabinogion.*

Pwy enw y zeu-air,
Ni aing yn un pair?

What are the names of the two things that cannot be contained in one vessel? *Taliesin.*

Angwyth, s. m. (gwyth) Anguish; violence.

Angylaiz, a. (angel) Like an angel; angelic.

Angyles, s. f.—pl. t. au (angel) A female angel; a goddess.

AR, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. The faculty of speaking; the speech.

AR, s. m. r.—pl. t. oz. A surface; ploughed land; arable.

Ar, prep. On; upon; ar lawr; on the ground; ar vy ngair; upon my word; galwoez ar yr arglwyz; he called upon the Lord. These are idiomatic expressions: ar i vyny upward; ar i waered, downward; ar gerzed, going on; haezoz ar Olwen ei garu, it was incumbent on Olwen to love him; aeth gwyr Llydaw hyd ar gynghair, the men of Brittany entered on a confederacy.

Ar, A prefix, enhancing the signification of words: when joined to a noun, it has the force of *arch* a chief in English; of *very*, and *most* in adjectives; and *much*, in verbs. The prefix, in the English, that is most like it is *Per*, from the Latin.

A'r, conj. (a—yr) And the; with the. Hwn a'r llall, this and the other; aeth ymaith â'r cyvan, he went away with the whole.

A'r, pronoun relative (â—yr) Who; that. It often occurs as an expletive.

A'r ni allo trais twyllled.

Who is not able to oppress let him deceive. *Adage.*

A'r ni oçelo'r mwg, ni oçel ei zrwg.

Who doth not avoid the smoke will not avoid its harm. *Adage.*

Ni çais barç a'r ni's dylo.

He will not receive honour that doth not deserve it. *Adage.*

Arab, a. (ar—ib) Joyous; pleasant; facetious.

Arabawl, a. (arab) Yielding enjoyment; pleasing.

Arabez, s. m. (arab) Merriment; drollery; jocundity.

Arabeziaith, s. f. (arabez—iaith) Pleasing discourse.

Arabezu, v. a. (arabez) To give pleasure; to be facetious; to jest; to dally.

Arabezus, a. (arabez) Merry; facetious; burlesque.

Arabhawl, s. f.—pl. arabholion (arab—hawl) A trifling action at law, a suit recommenced without any real grounds, which had been legally determined before. *Welsh Laws.*

Arabwr, s. m.—pl. arabwyr (arab—gwr) A buffoon.

Arad, s. m.—pl. t. au eryd (âr) A plough. Arad main, a plough drawn by a single team, or when the horses are not in pairs. *Mora.*

Ni nawz vyz arad heb helyrn, heb had;
Ni bu oleuad cyn Celi crëad.

The plough is no sanctuary without the irons, or without seed; there was no light before it was created by the Mysterious One. *Taliesin.*

Aradawl, a. (arad) Ploughing; arable.

Aradiad,

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Aradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arad) Aration; tillage.
Aradu, v. a. (arad) To plough; to till; to cultivate.
Aradwr, s. m.—pl. aradwyr (arad—gwr) Ploughman.
Aradwy, a. (arad) Arable; s. a ploughing.

Gwerth aradwy un dyz, dwy geinlawg gyvraith.
The value of one day's ploughing is twopence in law.
Welsh Laws.

Araeth, s. f.—pl. areithiau (ar) A speech; an oration.
Arav, a. (rhav) Slow; soft; mild; placid; still. *Yn arav deg, by degrees, or slowly; gan bwyll. Sil.*
Arava, v. (arav) To become slow, or moderate.
Aravâad, s. m. (arava) A slackening of a pace.
Aravaiz, a. (arav) Rather slow; gentle; moderate.
Aravair, s. m. (arav—gair) A gentle word.
Aravâu, v. a. (arava) To slacken pace; to grow soft and gentle.

Aravez, s. m. (arav) Slowness; gentleness.
Araveiziaw, v. a. (aravaiz) To slacken pace; to soften.
Aravu, v. a. (arav) To go slower; to moderate.

Tan gwyllt yw, ac na ellir ei aravu.
Wild is the fire that cannot be moderated. Welsh Laws.

Aravwç, s. m. (arav) Slowness; mildness; moderation.
Byzed eic aravwç yn hyfbydd i bob dyn.
Let your moderation be manifest to every man. Phil. iv. v.

Arail, a. (rhail) Attending, or looking after, or manage.
Arail, v. a. (rhail) to maintain; to attend; to look after, or take care of.

*I vyw'n gall—
 Ac arail ei za goreu,
 Rhyw gall hynt, rhag ei lleiâu.*
To live discreetly—and manage his best property, a wife undertaking, that it may not be diminished. S. Phylip.

Ys gwn arail goveiliant.
I am acquainted with harbouring of anxiety. B. Brwynllys

Arain, a. (ar) Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.
Arall, a. (ar—all) Another; other; not the same; different.

Drwg un drwg arall.
If one is bad the other is bad. Adage.

Ac o'r parth arall govalus oez Caswallawn, canys Nyniaw ei trawd oez yn vrathedig, ac yn bedrus am ei vyw.
And on the other hand Caswallon was anxious because his brother Nynio was wounded, and uncertain as to his living.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Arallair, s. m. (arall—gair) A paraphrase.
Aralledig, a. (arall) Diversified; varying; altering.
Aralleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (arall) That shews in another form; an allegory.
Arallegawl, a. (aralleg) Allegorical; allusive.
Arallegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aralleg) An allegorizing.
Arallegu, v. a. (aralleg) To allegorize.
Arallegus, a. (aralleg) Allegorical; allusive.
Arallegwr, s. m.—pl. arallegwyr (aralleg—gwr) An allegoriser.

Arallvro, s. m. (arall—bro) Another, or foreign country. *a. foreign, or of another region.*

Aralliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arall) A changing; alteration; a transferring to another; a conveyance.
Aralliad llywodraeth, an alteration of government.

Arallrwyd, s. m. (arall) Alteration; alternity.

Wedi ysmudaw o apaws ei draha yn yç a llew ac nid yn gorforawl namyn a arallrwyd ei vezwl.

Having been transformed on account of his pride to an ox, and a lion, and not bodily, but in the change of his mental faculty.
Hanesion.

Arallu, v. a. (arall) To alter, or to change to another; to transfer to another; to invert.

Arallus, a. (arall) Altering, or changing; inverting.

Arallwlad, s. m. (arall—gwlad) Another country. *a. foreign, of another country.*

Nid call i varz arallwlad.

It is not discreet for a bard to go to another country.
D. ab Gwilym.

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Arallwr, s. m.—pl. arallwyr (arall—gwr) A changer, or inverter.

Arallyz s. m.—pl. t. ion (arall) One that inverts, or changes to another; a conveyancer.

Aramred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amred) A running about.

Aramredawl, a. (aramred) Ambulatory.

Aramrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aramred) Perambulation.

Aran, s. f.—pl. t. au (ar) A high place; alp. *It is the name of several of the highest mountains in Britain.*

Arangel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ar—angel) Archangel.

Arau, s. m. (ar—gau) A plain, or manifest falsehood.

Araul, a. (ar—haul) Influenced by the sun; serene; pleasant. *Lle araul, an open sunny place.*

*Ni zaw ciry yn nyz araul,
 Yn y rhifw tywyno'r haul.*

The snow will not come in the serene day, on the cliff on which the sun shines.
D. Nanmor.

Arawd, s. f.—pl. arodion (ar) The power of speech; eloquence; an oration.

Tawawd un arawd ag Aneurin.

A tongue having the eloquence of Aneurin. Rhyddyn.

Arawd teg o oreu tdn.

A fair speech from the best voice. Sevnyn.

Arawn, s. m.—pl. aronau (ar) Eloquence; oratory.

Araws, s. m.—pl. arosau (ar—aws) A staying, or stopping.

Hir pob araws.

Long is every delay. Adage.

Araws, v. a. (ar—aws) To stay, or abide; to wait.

Araws, adv. (ar—aws) Almost; scarcely; hardly.

Araws agaws i ugain.

Scarcely, nearly to twenty. D. ab Gwilym.

Arbai, s. m.—pl. arbeion (pai) A prospect, or view.

Arbais, s. f.—pl. arbeisiau (ar—pais) An upper coat; a woman's safeguard.

Arbaith, s. m.—pl. arbeithiau (paith) A perspective.

Arbawr, s. f.—pl. arborion (pawr) A kitchen garden.

Arbed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—ped) A sparing, or saving.

Arbed, v. a. (ar—ped) To spare; to save; to preserve.

A arbedoez ei lwyn a golloez ei wryn.

He that saved his grove lost his enjoyment. Adage.

*Mal ewyn tdn ynnlaen tir,
 Yw da'r byd od arbedir.*

Like the spray of the wave on the shore are worldly good, when boarded. W. Cynwal.

Arbedawl, a. (arbed) Sparing; saving; frugal.

Arbededig, a. (arbed) That is spared, or saved.

Arbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbed) A sparing.

Arbedu, v. a. (arbed) To spare; to save.

Arbedwr, s. m.—pl. arbedwyr (arbed—gwr) A sparer.

Arbeiawl, a. (arbai) Prospective; open to view.

Arbeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbaith) Perspicacity.

Arbeithiawg, a. (arbaith) Perspicacious.

Arbeithiawl, a. (arbaith) Perspective, or optical.

Arbeithig, a. (arbaith) Conspicuous; perspicuous.

Arbel, s. f.—pl. t. au (pel) Convex; what is rounded at top, or outwards.

Arbellt, s. m.—pl. t. au (pellt) Rounded over.

Arbellus, a. (pellus) Compact; round, or close.

Arben, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen) A sovereign.

Arbenaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arben) Sovereignty.

Arbenawg, a. (arben) Principal, or supreme.

Arbenawl, a. (arben) Sovereign; supreme.

Arbenawr, s. m.—pl. arbenorion (arben) A principal.

Yn nghystuz heilyn dur arbenawr.

In the tumult of iron and steel of the chief. Aneurin.

Arbenig, a. (arben) Principal; sovereign; excellent. *Arbenig milwyr, the chief of warriors; tywylogion, ac arbenigion y zinas, the princes and*

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and principal persons of the city: y tair gwyl arbenig, the three principal festivals.

Arbèinig Lywiawdyr, Bryniawdyr breiniawl, Erbyniawd, llywiau, llw bedyziawl.

Supreme Governor, and privileged Saviour, thou didst receive, thou didst govern the baptized host. *Gwalchmai.*

Arbènigez, s. m. (arbenig) Excellency; chiefdom; solemnity.

Arbèniawd, a. (arbèinig) Excelling; excellent.

Nid oes ym, Davyz, dawn orvod ar bawb
Arbenigiawd, hebod—
Can llonyz byw un dyz bod.

To me there is none, without thee, Davyz, who art made to overcome every one superior, with quietness one day to exist. *G. Ryvel, i D. ab Owain.*

Arbèniwrwyz, s. m. (arbèinig) Sovereignty, or the summit. Arbeniwrwyz clod, the summit of fame.

Arberygliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arberygyl) An endangering.

Arberyglu, v. a. (arberygyl) To endanger; to hazard.

Arberyglus, a. (arberygyl) Hazardous; dangerous.

Arberygyl, a. (ar—perygyl) Very dangerous.

Penteulu a zyly vezyginiaeth rad i gan y mezyg teulu, eithyr ei waed-zillad, onid o un o'r tair gweli arberygyl; sev yw y rhai hynfy, dynawd yn mhen hyd yr emmenyz, dynawd yn nghorv hyd yr ymysgar, neu dōri un o'r pedair colovyn.

The patron of the family is intitled to free medicinal aid from the family physician, except his bloody clothes, but with respect to one of the three dangerous wounds; and those are a blow on the head till the brain is laid open, a blow in the body reaching the bowels, or the breaking one of the four limbs. *Welsh Laws.*

Arbetrus, a. (petrus) Very dubious, or uncertain.

Rhai y fyz arbetrus am veiciogi gwraig, o llygrir, pa beth a zylyir am dano, a'i wynebwarth a'i galanas.

Some are dubious with respect to the pregnancy of a woman, who has been debased, as to what is due for it, whether a compensation for shame of face, or fine for villainy. *Welsh Laws.*

Arbetrufaw, v. a. (arbetrus) To doubt; to hesitate.

Arbetrufawl, a. (arbetrus) Doubting; hesitating.

Arbetrufder, s. m. (arbetrus) Dubiousness.

Arbetrufi, s. m. (arbetrus) Uncertainty.

Arbetrufiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbetrus) A doubting.

Arblaid, s. f.—pl. t. arbleidiau (plaid) A sect.

Arbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pod) Forecast, or foresight.

Arbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbod) Anticipation.

Arbodawl, a. (arbod) Prepared; preparative.

Arbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbod) A preparing.

Arbodus, a. (arbod) Preparatory; introductory.

Arbrain, s. m.—pl. t. arbreiniau (prain) A great feast, or banquet.

Arbres, s. m.—pl. t. au (pres) Hurry, haste, or bustle.

Arbrefflez, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbreftyl) A witty discourse.

Arbrefflawg, a. (arbreftyl) Discouraging smartly.

Arbrefflu, v. a. (arbreftyl) To talk smartly.

Arbreftyl, a. (preftyl) Very smart, or witty.

Arbrid, s. m.—pl. t. au (prid) A price, or value.

Arbrin, a. (prin) Very scarce; greatly wanting.

Arbrinder, s. m. (arbrin) Great scarcity, or want.

Arbruz, a. (pruz) Very thoughtful, or pensive.

Arbrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy) Equivalence.

Arbrwyflaw, v. a. (arbrwyftyl) To discourse wittily.

Arbrwyfflez, s. m. (arbrwyftyl) Smartness in discourse.

Arbrwyftyl, a. (prwyftyl) Smart; lively; witty.

Arbryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pryd) Comeliness.

Arbrydus, a. (arbryd) Comely; beautiful.

Arbuç, s. m.—pl. t. iau (puç) Inclination of the mind.

Arbuçiant, s. m. (arbuç) The unrestrained bent of the mind.

Arbwl, a. (pwl) Very blunt, or dull; sluggish.

Arbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwyll) Reason.

Arbwyllator, ger. (arbwyll) Reasoning; thinking.

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Arbwyllaw, v. a. (arbwyll) To reason, or to argue.

Arbwyllawg, a. (arbwyll) Endowed with reason.

Arbwyllieb, s. f. (arbwyll) Logick; the art of making a right use of the rational faculty.

Arbwyllieg, s. f. (arbwyll) Logick; art of reasoning.

Arbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arbwyll) A reasoning.

Arbwyllig, a. (arbwyll) Considerate; thinking.

Arbwyllineb, s. m. (arbwyll) Ratiocination.

Arbwyllitor, sup. (arbwyllaw) To be reasoning.

Arbwylllogrwyz, s. m. (arbwyllawg) Reasonableness.

Arbwyllwr, s. m.—pl. t. arbwyllwyr (arbwyll—gwr) A reasoner.

Arbwyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arbwyll) A logician.

Arbylder, s. m. (arbwl) Extreme bluntness.

Arbylez, s. m. (arbwl) Bluntness; dullness.

Arbylu, v. a. (arbwl) To make very blunt.

Arç, s. f.—pl. t. au (ar) A request; a petition; a demand.

Caru Duw o vryd uniawn,
Ac erç arçau cyviawn,
A bair nêv, a bydawl zawn.

To love God with an honest mind, and asking of just demand, will insure heaven, and worldly good. *Engl. Arthur ac Eliwlod.*

Arç, s. f.—pl. t. oz (ar) A trunk, or chest; the trunk, or body of an animal, exclusive of the limbs; a coffin: Noah's Ark, Arç Nôc.

Arç, a. (ar) Chief, or topmost; principal.

Arçadw, v. a. (cadw) To guard, keep, or protect.

Derçavad mwg o guz,
Nid arçatwo ei zeuruz.

Let him raise smoke from the shade, that doth not defend his countenance. *Myrzin.*

Arçaezon, s. m.—pl. t. au (arç—aezon) Archdeacon.

Hael arçaezon gan engylion cynnwysfeter.

The generous archdeacon, may he be received by angels. *Taliesin.*

Arçavad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—cavad) Exaltation; advancement.

Gnawd gan draws lu maws luman arçavad yn argad i ar gân.

It is usual to see the perverse with a gay host, and an uplifted banner in the conflict on the plain. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Arçavael, v. a. (ar—cavael) To ascend; to exalt; to rise, or lift up.

Braint arçavael hael heilyn.

Honour will exalt the liberal server of the beverage. *Cynzelw.*

Arçan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cân) A deprecation.

Arçangel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arç—angel) An archangel.

Arçar, a. (câr) Reprehending; chiding; rebuking.

Arçawg, a. (arç) Having a trunk, or body; chested.

Arçdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (arç—teyrn) A monarch.

Arçdeyrnawl, a. (arçdeyrn) Monarchical.

Arçdeyrnaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçdeyrn) Monarchy.

Arçzug, s. m.—pl. t. au (arç—dwg) Archduke.

Arçzugaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçzug) Archdukedom.

Arçzugawl, a. (arçzug) Archducal.

Arçzuges, s. f.—pl. t. au (arçzug) Archduchess.

Arçedig, a. (arç) That is demanded; required.

Arçedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçedig) A bidding, or demanding.

Arçedigawl, a. (arçedig) Imperative; requiring.

Arçen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arç) What incloses like a trunk; a shoe.

Mis Rhagwyr tomlyd arçen,
Trwm tir, trymluawg huan.

In the month of December dirty is the shoe, heavy is the ground, the sun seems drowsy. *Aneurin.*

Arçenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçen) What surrounds the body; apparel; clothing.

Y vorwyn ystafell biau gyvrwyauy vrenines a'l harçenad.

The chambermaid is intitled to the saddles, and apparel of the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

Arçeniad,

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Arçeniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arçen) A putting on shoes.
Arçenu, v. a. (arçen) To put on shoes.
Arçenwr, s. m.—*pl. arçenwyr* (arçen—gwr) A shoemaker; a dealer in shoes.
Arçesgob, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (arç—esgob) An archbishop.
Arçesgobaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arçesgob) An archbishoprick.
Arçesgobawd, s. m.—*pl. arçesgobodau* (arçesgob) Archiepiscopacy.
Arçesgobdy, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arçesgob—ty) The palace of an archbishop.
Arçvain, a. (arç—main) Slender-waisted, or slim.
Iwrc a vyn gloç, arçvain glan.
Like a ree, he will bear the bell, that is neat and slender-bodied.
T. Aled, i Varç.
Arçgrwn, a. (arç—crwn) Round-bodied, or plump.
Y marc fyrv arçgrwn byr-vlew.
The round-bodied powerful steed with a sleek coat. T. Aled.
Arçiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arç) A demanding; a commission.
Arçlen, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (arç—llen) The loin, or waist.
Hud arvoll arçoll yn arçlen.
A wound of a deceitful meeting in the loin. Cynzelw.
Arçlawd, a. (arç—llawd) Empty-bellied; empty-gutted.
Arçlyvyn, a. (arç—llyvyn) Smooth-bodied. Emys eirçlyvyn, sleek-bodied stallions.
Arçoll, s. m.—*pl. t. ion & erçyll* (arç—holl) A wound.
Toffion erçyll, ti yn nhywyll.
Poignant were the wounds thou hadst in the dark.
Gr. Gryg, i Grif.
Arçolladwy, a. (arçoll) Vulnerable; that may be cut.
Arçollawg, a. (arçoll) Having wounds, or wounded.
Arçolledig, a. (arçoll) That is wounded.
Arçolli, v. a. (arçoll) To vulnerate, or wound; to gash.
Ni erçyll enaid ni ziwyg.
He will not wound a soul that he will not reform. Adage.
Arçolliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arçoll) A wounding.
Arçre, s. pl. aggr. (arç—rhe) Raiment; cloaths; drefs.
Arçreth, s. m.—*pl. erçryth* (creth) A shivering.
Arçro, s. pl. aggr. (arç—rho) Cloaths; drefs.
Arçwa, s. f.—*pl. t. oz* (çwa) Steam; a smell; a stench.
Tarawoez y vath arçwa vi o vygvëyz, a thagvëyz ag a'm gor-fenafai, onâ buafai izo yn zisymwth vy açub.
Such a stench of smokes, and suffocations, struck me, as would have ended me, if I had not been suddenly saved by him.
Elis Wyn, Barç Gwsg.
Arçwâad, s. m. (arçwa) A steaming; a sending a stench.
Arçwaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (çwaeth) Savour; taste.
Arçwaethedig, a. (arçwaeth) Tasted; favoured.
Arçwaethiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arçwaeth) A tasting.
Arçwaethu, v. a. (arçwaeth) To taste; to favour.
Arçwaethus, a. (arçwaeth) Savoury; tasting.
Arçware, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (çware) A playing, or sporting.
Arçwr, s. m.—*pl. arçwyr* (arç—gwr) A demander.
Arçyllu, v. a. (arçoll) To wound; to vulnerate.
Fen cred vu weled dy weliau,
Pan yth arçyllwyd o'th arçollau.
The perfection of faith was to behold thy wounds, when thou wert cut with gashes.
Elin. ab Gwalçmai.
Arçyth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyth) A belch; a belching.
Ardal, s. f.—*pl. t. oz* (tâl) The marches, or borders of a country; a region; a province.
Bid vuan redaint yn ardal mynyz;
Bid y'ngheudawd oval;
Bid anniwair anwadal.
Let the racer be swift on the border of the mountain; let care fill the bosom; let the inconstant be unchaste. Llywarc Hên.
Ardalaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (ardal) A marquifate.

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Ardalawr, s. m.—*pl. ardalion* (ardal) A marquis.
Ardaleithiawg, a. (ardalaeth) Belonging to a marquifate.
Ardalm, s. m.—*pl. t. oz* (talm) Preparation.
Ardalwr, s. m.—*pl. ardawyr* (ardal) A marcher, or inhabitant of the marches, or bordering country.
Ardalwy, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (ardal—gwy) A maritime region; sea coast.
Ni byz diogelawr y'nghellawr Ardudwy
Yn ardalwy Cymry.
There will be no security in the coverts of Ardudwy, in the maritime region of the Welsh.
Myrzin.
Ardalyz, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (ardal) A marcher; a marquis.
Ardant, a. (ar—tant) Clamorous; tumultuous.
Dyviau bu gwartheg â amygant,
Ac yz oez vriger coç, ac oç ardant,
Oez lludwed vyned dyz y daethant.
On Thursday it befel that they guarded the king, and the hair was red, and there was clamorous woe, and it was lamentable that the day happened when they came.
Taliesin.
Ardawç, a. (tawç) Hazy and fultry; thick and calm, as when the vapours are exhaled by the sun's heat; tranquil.
Ev oez—
Llawç ardawç ardwy rheidufion.
He was the tranquil refuge, the protection of the sons of necessity.
D. Benfras.
Ardebed, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (tebed) The countenance.
Gweled ardebed y gwyr bryçwyn
Rhwng faeth verau a haearn gwyn.
Seeing the aspects of the tawny men between the shafts of arrows and the shining iron.
Taliesin.
Ardoçi, v. (ardawç) To render hazy, or tranquil.
Mor tawç yn ardawç ardwyad,
Cyn ni vwy o Zavyz yn ymzivad.
May the hazy sea be a thick obscuring refuge if I am not be-reaved of good after Davyz!
D. Benfras.
Ardraws, a. (traws) Cross; crosswife; across.
Hir-drwyn gwa ardraws—
Ni zwg bwn.
The long-nosed cropt ungainly one, she will not bear a load.
W. Cynwal, i gafeg.
Ardrem, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (trem) A prospect.
Ardremiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (ardrem) A surveying.
Ardremu, v. a. (ardrem) To behold; to look upon.
Ardremynt, s. m. (ardrem) A purview; a survey.
Ardres, s. m.—*pl. t. i* (tres) Labour; toil; trouble; bustle.
Lluest Cadwallawn ar Gaint,
Lloegyr ardres armes arnaint,
Llaw zillwng ellwng aez vrant.
The host of Cadwallon is encamped on Gaint; the trouble of Lloegyr, to them foretold, the liberal hand giving high-sounding honour.
Llywarc Hên.
Ardresawl, a. (ardres) Laborious; toiling, or busy.
Ardreth, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (treth) The chief rate, or toll; rent. **Ardreth y brenin,** the land tax.
A llawen yw'r bonezigion,
Sy'n zeublyg eu hardrethion.
And joyful are the gentry whose rents are doubled. S. Tudur.
Ardrethadwy, a. (ardreth) Rateable; rentable.
Ardrethawl, a. (ardreth) Rented; that is rated.
Paul a drigoez zwy vlynez yn ei dy ardrethawl, ac â zerbynioez bawb oll â zaeth i mewn atto gan bregethu teyrnas Zuw.
Paul dwelt two years in his rented house, and he received all that came in to him, preaching the kingdom of God.
Acts xxviii. xxx.
Ardrethedig, a. (ardreth) Rented; rated, or taxed.
Ardrethiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (ardreth) A renting; a rating.
Ardrethu, v. a. (ardreth) To rate; to pay rent.
Hir yth ardrethir ar drethau o bell,
Hill Cadell, cell cerzau.
Long wilt thou be paid tribute with rates from afar, thou of the race of Cadell, the fountain of songs. Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.
Ardrethwr, s. m.—*pl. ardrethwyr* (ardreth—gwr) A renter; also an assessor, or tax-gatherer.
Ardrosi,

A R D

Ardrosi, v. a. (ardraws) To lay across; to drive over.
Ardrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardraws) A laying across.
Ardwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwyth) Alkahest; an universal menstruum for resolving bodies to their first matter.

Ardud, s. m.—pl. t. oz (tud) Bordering land.
Ardudwy, s. m. (ardud—gwy) A maritime region.
Ardum, s. m. (tum) A form, image, or figure.
Ardumiaw, v. a. (ardum) To form; to organize.
Ardumiawg, a. (ardum) Having a form; formal.

Mae'r arwyb o'r mawr arail,
 Y gôg ardumiawg o'r dail.

There is a token of great assiduity, thou formal cuckoo of the leaves.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ardumiawl, a. (ardum) Organizing, or forming.
Ardwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy) Government; protection.

Gad ardwy rhad, er Duw rhi,
 Rhwyvaf dwyr rh'ov â Dyvi.

Grant me a passage free, for the Lord's sake,
 Govern the waters between me and Dyvi. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ardwyad, s. m.—pl. ardwyaid (ardwy) A governor; a manager; a regulator; a protector.

Trwy yw'r gwr, arwr ardwyad gwerin
 A goreu vab y tad.

Blunt is the man, the hero and protector of the people, and the best son of the father.
Einiawon Wan.

Ardwyaw, v. a. (ardwy) To govern, or manage; to keep regular, or in bounds; to protect.

Gwenllian vu—
 A'i haur a'i diawl i'm hardwyaw.

Gwenllian was—with her gold, and her drink ready to supply me.
L. G. Colbi.

Llaçar vy nghlezyv, lluc yz ardwy glew;
 Llewycedig aur ar vy nghylçwy.

Glittering is my sword, quick to protect the brave; shining is the gold on my round shield.
Gwalçmai.

Ardwyawg, a. (ardwy) Governing, or managing.

Toryd yn trwy ardwyawg.

The ruthless pushing shafts were broken. *Taliesin.*

Ardwyawl, a. (ardwy) Managing; governing.

Ardwyedig, a. (ardwy) That is governed, or managed.

Ardwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyth) Repelling force; elasticity.

Ardwythaw, v. a. (ardwyth) To render elastic.

Ardwythawl, a. (ardwyth) Elastic; springing.

Ardwythedig, a. (ardwyth) That is very elastic.

Ardwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardwyth) A rendering elastic.

Ardwywr, s. m.—pl. ardwywyr (ardwy—gwr) A governor, or manager.

Ardymher, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymher) Temperature.

Ardymherawl, a. (ardymher) Depending on the temperature of the body; temperament.

Ardymheredig, a. (ardymher) That is temperate.

Ardymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardymher) A rendering, or disposing to be temperate.

Ardymheru, v. a. (ardymher) To temper, or moderate.

Ardymherus, a. (ardymher) Temperate; moderate.

Ardymherusrwyz, s. m. (ardymherus) Temperament; temperateness; due moderation.

Ardymhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymhyr) Temperature; temper, constitution, or disposition of the body; temperament.

Ardymhyr eryr, neu walç.

The disposition of the eagle, or the hawk. *L. G. Colbi.*

Arwyz cyfredin hinza,
 Eryr, rhyz ardymhyr da.

A sign of a settled fine weather is the eagle, an open fine temperature.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ardyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyft) An open witness.

Ardystiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardyst) Protestation; declaration; a witnessing.

A R Z

Ardystiaw, v. a. (ardyst) To certify, or witness.

Ardystiawl, a. (ardyst) Protesting; declaratory.

Ardystiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardystiawl) Protestation; a public testimony, or declaration.

Ardystioli, v. a. (ardystiawl) To make protestation.

Ardystu, v. a. (ardyst) To protest; to certify.

Ardystwr, s. m.—pl. ardystwyr (ardyst—gwr) A certifier; a protester; a witness.

Ardystyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ardyst) A testifier.

Ardwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tywyn) Luminary.

Ardwynig, a. (ardwyn) Illumined; evident; manifest.

Arz, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar) What is turned up; ploughed land; arable.

Arzadgan, v. a. (dadgan) To denounce, or set forth.

Arzadganawl, a. (arzadgan) Denouncing; reciting.

Arzadganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzadgan) Denunciation.

Arzadguz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dadguz) Apocalypse.

Arzadguziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzadguz) A revealing.

Arzadguziaw, v. a. (arzadguz) To reveal.

Arzadguziawl, a. (arzadguz) Apocalyptic.

Arzadlawl, a. (arzadyl) Disputative; disputations.

Arzadledig, a. (arzadyl) That is disputed.

Arzadlez, s. m. (arzadyl) Debate; disputation.

Arzadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzadyl) A pleading.

Arzadlu, v. a. (arzadyl) To plead; to debate.

Arzadlwr, s. m.—pl. arzadlwyr (arzadyl—gwr) A pleader; a counsellor.

Tri anhebgor cenedyl: pencenedyl, a'i dialwr, a'i harzadlwr.

The three indispensables of a family: its patron, avenger, and its advocate.
Welsh Laws.

Arzadyl, s. m.—pl. arzadlau (dadyl) Debate; plea.

Arzal, s. m. (dâl) A holding, or supporting up.

Arzal, v. a. (dâl) To support, raise, or hold up.

Arzaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzal) A supporting up.

Arzaly, v. a. (daly) To bear up, hold, or support.

Arzaly nev arzuniav yn edlid.

To support heaven I will earnestly implore. *P. Mog.*

Arzamçwa, s. f.—pl. t. oz (damçwa) An overwhelming, overthrowing, or turning upside down.

Arzamfrwd, s. m.—pl. arzamfrydiau (damfrwd) A pouring down on all sides.

Arzamfrydiaw, v. a. (arzamfrwd) To pour upon all around.

Arzamfrydiawl, a. (arzamfrwd) Pouring upon all sides, or flowing over in a torrent.

Arzamlewyç, s. m. (demlewyç) A light on all sides.

Arzamlewyçawl, a. (arzamlewyç) Illumining on every side; revealing.

Arzamlewyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzamlewyç) A shining upon every side; a revelation.

Arzamlewyçu, v. a. (arzamlewyç) To illumine on all sides; to reveal.

Arzamnawz, s. m.—pl. arzamnozau (damnawz) Protection on all sides.

Arzamnozawl, a. (arzamnawz) Protecting on all sides, or affording a secure defence, or sanctuary.

Arzamnozi, v. a. (arzamnawz) To protect on every side.

Arzamnoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzamnawz) A protecting on every side.

Arzamfaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (damfaç) A skipping about.

Arzamfang, s. m.—pl. t. au (damfang) A dancing about.

Arzamwain, s. m.—pl. arzamweiniau (damwain) A contributing to on all sides; what comes by fate, or fortune.

Arzamweiniaw, v. a. (arzamwain) To come by contributing causes, or fortune; to happen.

Arzamweiniawl,

A R Z

Arzamweiniawl, *a.* (arzamwain) Contributing to on all sides; coming eventually; happening by chance.
Arzannezawg, *a.* (arzan) Gag-toothed.
Arzanfawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzanfozion (danfawz) Ontology; metaphysics, or science of being.
Arzanfozawl, *a.* (arzanfawz) Metaphysical.
Arzanfozi, *v. a.* (arzanfawz) To investigate abstract principles, ideas, or immaterial existence.
Arzanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzanfawz) A treating of abstract ideas; ontology.
Arzanfoziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzanfawz) The science of metaphysics.
Arzanfozwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzanfozwyr (arzanfawz—*gwr*) One that treats of metaphysics, or ontology.
Arzant, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzannez (dant) A gagtooth.
Arzangaws, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dangaws) Indication.

*Bre uchel baint arzangaws,
 Lle trydar Lleŷ Yŷgar Llys.*

A lofty hill indicating honour, a place of clamour, the court of Lleŷ-Yŷgar. *Cynzelw*

Arzangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To indicate; to represent.
Arzangofadwy, *a.* (arzangaws) Demonstrable.
Arzangofawl, *a.* (arzangaws) Indicative; demonstrative.
Arzangofedig, *a.* (arzangaws) That is demonstrated.
Arzangofedigawl, *a.* (arzangofedig) Demonstrative.
Arzangofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzangaws) Indication.
Arzangofiadawl, *a.* (arzangofiad) Indicative.
Arzangofiadus, *a.* (arzangofiad) Demonstrative.
Arzangofrwyz, *s. m.* (arzangaws) Conspicuousness.
Arzangofwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. arzangofwyr* (arzangaws—*gwr*) A demonstrator.
Arzarmain, *s. m.* (darmain) Prognostication.
Arzarmain, *v. a.* (darmain) To forbode; to indicate.
Arzarmerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darmerth) A providing.
Arzarmerth, *v. a.* (darmerth) To prepare.
Arzarmerthez, *s. m.* (arzarmarth) Preparation.
Arzarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzarmarth) A preparing before hand.
Arzarmerthu, *v. a.* (arzarmarth) To prepare.
Arzarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) A being in readiness, or prepared.
Arzarparawl, *a.* (arzarpar) Preparatory, or previous.
Arzarparedig, *a.* (arzarpar) That is prepared.
Arzarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzarpar) Preparation.
Arzawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzodion (dawd) What is placed on, or added to; a prefix, or adjunct.
Arzawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzoniau (dawn) A distinguished natural gift; endowment.
Arzedig, *a.* (arz) Tilled, or ploughed; cultivated.
Arzezvawl, *a.* (arzezyv) Ceremonial; ritual.
Arzezyv, *s. f.*—*pl.* arzezvau (dezyv) Institute.
Arzevawd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (devawd) Ceremony; rite.
Arzevodawl, *a.* (arzevawd) Ceremonial, or ritual.
Arzevodi, *v. a.* (arzevawd) To establish a custom.
Arzel, *a.* (dél) Very morose, fullen, or surly.
Arzededawg, *a.* (deledawg) Superb; sumptuous.
Arzelw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyelw) A claim; avouchment; a challenging, or laying claim to; a claiming: gwneuthur arzelw, to make a defence: bod ar arzelw un, being claimed by one: cael arzelw ar le, to obtain tidings of a place.

O delai dyn â'i ladrad yn ei law, rhaid i'zo geisfaw arzelw cyvreithlawn i vwrw ei ladrad oziwrtho.

Should a person come with his theft in his hand, he must obtain a lawful avouchment in order to put the theft from him. *Welsh Laws.*

Arzelw, *v. a.* (dyelw) To avouch, or challenge; to lay claim to.
Arzelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzelw) Averment.
Arzelwadwy, *a.* (arzelw) Claimable; avowable.

A R Z

Arzelwedig, *a.* (arzelw) Avouched; professed.
Arzelwi, *v. a.* (arzelw) To avouch; to make a claim.
Arzelwaw o'rh nawz rhag tawz tanawl.
I will claim thy protection against the fiery dissolution. *Gwaiŷmaŷ.*

Arzelwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arzelw) An avoucher; a claimant, or one who claims a right to a thing.
Arzemyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dyemyl) An edging, or sharpening; keenness.

*Gweilwon gweyl,
 Ag arzemyl glezyval.*

Pale the lips from the sharpened edge of the destructive sword. *Aneurin.*

Arzerç, *a.* (dyerç) Aloft; that is exalted, or raised.
Arzerçav, *a.* (arzerç) Dignifying; advancing.
Arzerçavad, *s. m.* (arzerç) Advancement.
Arzerçavadwy, *a.* (arzerçavad) That may be elevated; that may be advanced, or augmented.
Arzerçavael, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzerç) An exalting; ascending; advancement. In law, the augmenting of a fine or penalty; and in those cases where the injury required, it was done by adding a third, generally, to the common fine.

Gwerth—imp. pedair ceiniawg heb arzerçavael hyd galan-gauav rhagwyneb gweyl yz impiet; o hyny allan dwy geiniawg bob tymhawr â zerçav arnei, yn i arwezo frwyth; ac yna tri-ugaint yw ei gwerth.

The price of a graft is four-pence without augmentation until the first day of the ensuing winter after it is grafted: from that time forward two-pence every season is to be advanced on it, until it bears fruit; and then it is worth sixty pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Arzerçavael, *v. a.* (arzerç) To exalt, or elevate; to advance.

Bryŷia Arthur!—i ein arzerçavael ni oll; a hyd pan arzerçavyg tithau, ni o'celwn ninnau gymeryd gweliaw nag angu o byz raid.

Hasten Arthur!—to exalt us all: and whilst thou art exalting, we will not avoid receiving wounds, nor death, if there shall be a necessity. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arzerçavawl, *a.* (arzerç) Supereminent; superior.
Arzerçavedig, *a.* (arzerç) Advanced, or exalted highly.
Arzerçaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzerç) Elevation; exaltation.
Arzerçaviaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzerç) Supereminence.
Arzerçavu, *v. a.* (arzerç) To elevate highly.
Arzerçavwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzerçavwyr (arzerçav—*gwr*) An elevator, or one that exalteth.
Arzerçator, *ger.* (arzerç) Exalting, or elevating.
Arzerçawg, *a.* (arzerç) Excellent; exalted.
Arzerçawl, *a.* (arzerç) Exalting; excelling.
Arzerçedig, *a.* (arzerç) That is exalted, or elevated.
Arzerçez, *s. m.* (arzerç) Excellence; precedency.
Arzerçitor, *sup.* (arzerç) To be elevated, or uplifted.
Arzerçogi, *v. a.* (arzerçawg) To render excellent; to dignify.

Gwedi gweled o Wenzolau Madawg ei mab yn oedran y gallai yntau vod yn vrenin, hi â rozas wyalen y deyrnas yn ei law; ac ai harzerçoges ev yn vrenin.

When Gwenzolau saw that Madog, her son, was of age able to be a king, she gave the sceptre of the kingdom into his hand, and exalted him to be king. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arzerçogrwyz, *s. m.* (arzerçawg) Magnificence.

Tri arzerçogrwyz cerz: godidawg iaith, godidawg ystyr, a godidawg grebwyll.

The three excellencies of song: elegant language, dignified subject, and dignified invention. *Barzaz.*

Arziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arz) A ploughing; aration.
Arzigon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (digon) Excess; superfluity.
Arzigonawl, *a.* (arzigon) Superabundant; satiating.
Arzigonez, *s. m.* (arzigon) Superfluity; copiousness.
Arzigoni, *v. a.* (arzigon) To satiate; to render superfluous.
Arzigoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arzigon) A superabounding.
Arzigonoldeb, *s. m.* (arzigonawl) Superabundance.
Arzigor,

A R Z

Arzigor, s. m.—pl. t. au (digor) A habit. H. S.
Arzifgyn, v. a. (disgyn) To befall; to happen.

O dervyz i zyn wneuthur farâad, neu argywez ar arall, pa argywez bynag vo, o's yn amzyfyn rhag y neb â argywezir, neu â farâer; o's arzifgyn y weithred o'r cyfelyb voz ar y ceisier ei argywezu yntau, ni-zyly y gyvraith ei luziaw.

If a person has committed an insult or injury on another whatever injury it be, if in protecting himself against the one that is injured, or insulted, if the act, in the same manner *should fall* on him who is attempted to be injured, the law ought not to hinder him.
Welsh Laws.

Arzifgynawl, a. (arzifgyn) Befalling, or happening.
Arzifgynedig, a. (arzifgyn) Befalling; coming upon.
Arzifgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzifgyn) A befalling.
Arzifum, a. (disum) Diminutive; very small.
Arzifumig, a. (arzifum) Very diminutive, or small.
Arziwes, v. a. (diwes) To overtake; to come upon.
Arzodadwy, a. (arzdawd) Imposable; prefixable.
Arzodawl, a. (arzdawd) Prepositive; prefixing.
Arzodedig, a. (arzdawd) That is prefixed, or fixed to.
Arzodedigawl a. (arzdodedig) Prefixing; adjunctive.
Arzodi, v. a. (arzdawd) To lay on; to prefix; to impose; to annex.

Nid arzodes ei vorzwyd dros Voel Maelawr,
 Meirç o genedyl vryç mor greidiawl.

He did not lay his thigh on Moel Maelor, of a breed of steeds bay and so fiery.
Taliesin.

Arzodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzdawd) A preposition; a prefix; adjunction. Arzodiad dwylaw, the imposition of hands.
Arzolev, s. f.—pl. t. au (dolev) A great outcry.
Arzoloc, s. m.—pl. t. au (doloc) Extreme woe.
Arzoniant, s. m.—pl. arzoniannau (arzdawn) Superior endowment; excellence.
Arzoniaw, v. a. (arzdawn) To bestow excellence.
Arzoniawl, a. (arzdawn) Greatly gifted; excellent.
Arzofbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dofbarth) Discretion.
Arzofbarthawl a. (arzdofbarth) Discretive.
Arzrud, a. (drud) Intrepid; very bold, or daring.

Arzrud walç gorvalç goradain.

A daring hawk proudly-towering on the strongest wing.
Cynzelw.

Arzrws, s. m.—pl. arzryfau (drws) The lintel of a door.

Yr ymaçluz mwyn ei gwç
 Dan arzrws y dyn oer-zrwg.

She with the kind look has secluded herself within the door of the ill-natured churl.
D. ab Gwilym.

Arzryç, s. m.—pl. t. au (dryç) A prospect, or survey.
Arzryçawl, a. (arzryç) Surveying, or overlooking.
Arzu, a. (du) Very black, or dark; fable; gloomy.

Tervysg llew dewr-zyçg. Ildid arzu gatgun,
 Tary cun rwyv Alun yn rhyvelu.

The tumult of a lion, boldly taught, a chief of battle; whose anger is gloomy, a panic-striking prince of Alun in the war.
Gr. ab Maredux, i D. ab Gronw.

Arzu, v. a. (arz) To plough. Odid â arz, except that ploughs.

Arzafoc i çwi zrygioni.

Ye have ploughed for yourselves wickedness. *Hosea, x. xlii.*

Pwybynag â arzo dir yn anghyvarç, taled bedair ceiniawg i'r neb bieuo y tir; a çeiniawg am bob cwys â arzer, ac anghyvarç i'r brenin.

Whoever that ploughs land illicitly, let him pay four-pence to him who owns the land, and a penny for every furrow that shall be ploughed, as contempt, to the king.
Welsh Laws.

Arzuaw, v. a. (arzu) To blacken over; to overcast.
Arzuawl, a. (arzu) Blackening; gloomy; darkening.
Arzuvryç, a. (arzu—bryç) Dark brown; murrey; swarthy.

I guzio'r croen, a'r gwzw cryç,
 A'r zwyvron oer arzuvryç.

To hide the skin and the rough neck, and the breast, cold and swarthy
Iolo Goc.

Arzull, s. m.—pl. t. au (dull) Form; figure, or image.
Arzulledig, a. (arzull) That is delineated; imitated.

A R Z

Arzulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzull) Imitation, or copy.

—Eryr Gwydien,
 Gwyzug neus amug ac waen,
 Arzulliad diwylliad ei berçen.

The eagle of Gwydien, did the woods not protect his mead, whose culture was an imitation of its owner.
Aneurin.

Arzulliawg, a. (arzull) Imitative; figurative.

Arzulliwr, s. m.—pl. arzullwyr (arzull—gwr) An imitator.

Arzun, a. (dyun) Sublime; grand; unique; simple.

Bonezicav ar yr holl vesurau ydynt y naw gorçan, am vod colovnau arzun a godidawg yn blaenori ar y rhai cymhleth.

The most noble of all the measures are the nine primary elements, because the principles that are *simple* and unadorned precede those that are compounded.
Barzas.

Arzunaw, v. a. (arzun) To dignify; to revere; to honour.

Manyled meinwen mal yd iollr,
 Mal yd arzunav ym arzunir.

How inquisitive the slender fair how she is praised; as I am honoured I will honour.
Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.

Arzunawg, a. (arzun) Having a simplicity; grand.

Y gorçanau—â elwir yn arzunogion am yr under anlawz yfyz arnynt.

The primary elements are denominated *simplified ones*, because of the unity of structure that they have.
Barzas.

Arzunawl, a. (arzun) Dignifying; majestic; unique.

Arzunedig, a. (arzun) Dignified; sublime; grand.

Arzuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzun) A dignifying.

Arzuniant, s. m.—pl. arzuniannau (arzun) Sublimity; honour; dignity.

Arzunedig zyn è zwg ei fyniant
 Arzuniant moliant mal yd glywir.

The dignified fair one meets with prosperity, honour, and praise, so as to be heard afar.
Cynzelw, i Eva.

Arzwl, s. m.—pl. arzylion (dwl) What is inherent; a prevailing passion.

Arzwlw, s. m.—pl. arzylyon (dwlw) A prevailing passion, or inclination.

Arzwl, s. m.—pl. arzyllion (dwl) Gloom; a lowering.

Arzwr, s. m.—pl. arzwyr (arz—gwr) A ploughman.

Arzwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzwr) Agriculture.

Arzwrn, s. m.—pl. arzyrnau (dwrn) The wrift.

Arzwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (dwy) Rule, or management; a guarding.

Arzwyad, s. m.—pl. arzwyaid (dwy) A governor; a manager, adjuster, or regulator; a guardian.

Arzwyaw, v. a. (arzwy) To manage; to guard.

Taith i zyn! tithau â zaw,
 I'f zacar i'th arzwyaw.

The journey of man! thou wilt likewise come to the earth to be guarded.
D. ab Gwilym.

Arzwyawg, a. (arzwy) Managing; guarding.

Arzwyawl, a. (arzwy) Managing; guarding; ruling.

Arzwyn, s. f. (dwyn) Perfection of love; the goddess of beauty and complacency.

Arzwyrain, v. (dwyrain) To become exalted, or lifted up.

Azwyn gaer yfyz yn arzwyrain,
 Gocawn ei mezud, ei molud gywrain.

A pleasant city there is *lifting itself on high*, I should have its mead, and its elegant praise.
Taliesin, Mic Dinbyç.

Arzwyre, v. a. (dwyre) To extol; to elevate, or lift up.

Arzwyreav vi hael o hil Grufuz.

I will magnify the generous one of the race of Grufuz.

Ll. P. Moç.

Arzyar, a. (dyar) A tumult; an uproar, or outcry.

Arzyçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyçwel) Preposition.

Arzyelw, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyelw) A claiming, or challenging; avouchment.

Arzyvod, v. a. (dyvod) To come upon, or forward.

Arzyvodawl, a. (arzyvod) That is approaching; future.

Arzyfryd,

A R Z

Arzyfryd, v. a. (dyfryd) To afford protection, or safety.

Oni llas Arzerç ? Yn arzyfryd llu
Y llas cu can vy mryd !

Is not Arzerç slain ?—In defending a host was slain the beloved
of my soul ! *Cynzelw, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.*

Arzyfysg, a. (dyfysg) Very fleeting, or hastening.

Arzyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwg) Archduke.

Arzygawl, a. (arzyg) Archducal.

Arzyges, s. f.—pl. t. au (arzyg) Archduchess.

Arzylawg, a. (arzw) Ruled by the will ; impulsive.

Arzyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arzw) Obligation, or duty.

Arzygraf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dygraf) An impression, or print ; orthography.

Arzygrafawl, a. (arzygraf) Impressing, or printing distinctly ; orthographical.

Arzygrafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzygraf) A making a true impression of a character.

Arzygrafu, v. a. (arzygraf) To impress a character truly ; to write a correct orthography.

Arzygrafyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arzygraf) An orthographer.

Arzyledawg, a. (arzyled) Ruled by the will ; incumbent ; being a duty ; under obligation.

Arzyledawg canu cyman o vri ;
Twryv tân, a tharan, a rhyverthi,
Gwryd arzerçawg marçawg myfgi,
Rhuzvedel rhyvel a eizuni.

It is incumbent to sing of so much honour ;
The tumult of fire, thunder, and torrents :
The glorious heroism of a protecting warrior ;
The ruddy reaping of war thou dost pant for. *Aneurin.*

Arzyledogi, v. a. (arzyledawg) To render very incumbent.

Arzyledus, a. (arzyled) Highly incumbent.

Arzyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arzw) Subserviency to the will ; obligation ; incumbency.

Arzyledawg, a. (arzyled) Having an obligation, or being under a superiority of the will ; incumbent.

Arzyledogi, v. a. (arzyledawg) To render highly obligatory.

Arzyledogrwyd, s. m. (arzyledawg) Incumbency.

Arzyledus, a. (arzyled) Incumbent ; being a duty.

Arzyllyn, v. a. (dyllyn) To adhere ; keeping close to.

Arzyllynawl, a. (arzyllyn) Adherent ; following upon.

Arzyllyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyllyn) Adhesion.

Arzyllynu, v. a. (arzyllyn) To adhere to ; to keep close.

Arzyllest, s. f.—pl. t. au (arzw) A veil of darkness ; a mystery.

Arzyllyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzw) A being enveloped in darkness.

Arzymçwel, v. a. (dymçwel) To overwhelm.

Arzymçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzymçwel) A overwhelming.

Arzymçwelyd, v. a. (arzymçwel) To overwhelm.

Arzymgais, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzymgais) The making a great effort.

Arzymgeifiaw, v. a. (arzymgais) To make a great effort, struggle, or endeavour.

Arzymgeifiawl, a. (arzymgais) Making a violent effort, attempt, or endeavour ; struggling hard.

Arzymnawz, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzymnozau) The giving safe protection.

Arzymnozawl, a. (arzymnawz) Affording sure protection.

Arzymnozedig, a. (arzymnawz) Securely protected.

Arzymnozi, v. a. (arzymnawz) To guard securely.

Arzymnoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzymnawz) A secure protection.

Arzyoresgyn, v. a. (dyoresgyn) To effect a conquest.

Arzyoresgynawl, a. (arzyoresgyn) Effecting a conquest ; subjugating, or overcoming.

A R Z

Arzyoresgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyoresgyn) The effecting a conquest ; a subjugation.

Arzyorvod, v. a. (dyorvod) To effect an overthrow.

Arzyorvodawl, a. (arzyorvod) Being able to overcome.

Arzyorvodez, s. m. (arzyorvod) The effecting an overthrow.

Arzyorvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyorvod) The effecting an overthrow.

Arzyormes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyormes) A molesting.

Arzyormefawl, a. (arzyormes) Causing great molestation.

Arzyormesu, v. a. (arzyormes) To cause molestation.

Arzyorfen, v. a. (dyorfen) To effect a conclusion.

Arzyorfenawl, a. (arzyorfen) Causing a termination.

Arzyorfeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyorfen) The effecting a conclusion.

Arzyrç, a. (dyrç) That is lifted up, or exalted.

Arzyrçav, a. (arzyrç) Exalting ; dignifying.

Arzyrçavad, s. m. (arzyrçav) Supereminent.

Arzyrçavael, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrçav) Exaltation ; advancement ; augmentation.

Arzyrçavael, v. a. (arzyrçav) To exalt ; to augment.

Arzyrçavawl, a. (arzyrçav) Supereminent.

Arzyrçavedig, a. (arzyrçav) Highly exalted.

Arzyrçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrçav) Elevation ; advancement.

Arzyrçaviaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrçav) Supereminence ; superiority ; excellence.

Arzyrçavu, v. a. (arzyrçav) To elevate, or advance highly ; to magnify, extol, or celebrate.

Pa açaws yd arzyrçavafawç çwi vyvi erioed ar uwçelder an-
rhydez.

For what reason have you ever exalted me to the summit of
honour. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arzyrçavwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrçavwyr) (arzyrçav—gwr) One that elevates.

Arzyrain, v. a. (dyrain) To be very wanton, or frisky.

Arzyre, s. m. (dyre) Lechery ; wantonness.

Arzyrnawl, a. (arzw) Relating to the wrist.

Arzyrbaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrbaid) Discontinuity, or discontinuance.

Arzyrbaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrbaid) Discontinuation.

Arzyrbaidiaw, v. a. (arzyrbaid) To discontinue.

Arzyrbaidawl, a. (arzyrbaid) Tending to discontinue.

Arzyrbaidiaw, v. a. (arzyrbaid) To brandish about.

Arzyrbaid, s. m. (dyrbaid) A brandishing aloft.

Arzyrbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrbwyll) Reasoning faculty.

Arzyrbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyrbwyll) Ratiocination, or deducing consequences.

Arzyrbyz, s. m. (dyrbyz) A quick exhausting.

Arzyrbyzadwy, a. (arzyrbyz) Exhaustible.

Arzyrbyzawl, a. (arzyrbyz) Soon exhausting.

Arzyrbyzedig, a. (arzyrbyz) Soon exhausted.

Ni thrainc, ni ziainc, nid arzyrbyz,
Ni wyw, ni wellyg, ni flyg, ni cryz.

He will not die, he will not run away, he will not exhaust, he
will not fade, he will not fail, he will not bend, he will not
shake. *Taliesin.*

Arzyfsg, s. m. (dyfsg) Classical learning ; literature.

Arzyfsgaid, a. (arzyfsg) Classical ; correctly learned.

Arzyfsgawr, s. m. (dyfsgawr) A violent screaming.

Arzyfsgaidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyfsgaid) The belles lettres.

Arzyfsgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arzyfsg) Literature.

Arzyfsglaer, a. (dyfsglaer) Resplendent, or shining.

Arzyfsgleirdeb, s. m. (arzyfsglaer) Resplendency.

Arzyfsgleiriaw, v. a. (arzyfsglaer) To throw a splendor.

Arzyfsgogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyfsgogan) A prognostic.

Arzyfsgoganawl, a. (arzyfsgogan) Prognosticating.

Arzyfsgoganiad,

A R E

Arzysgoganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzysgogan) Prognostication.

Arzysgoganu, *v. a.* (arzysgogan) To prognosticate.

Arzysgori, *v. a.* (arzysgawr) To scream violently.

Arzysgwyl, *v. a.* (dysgwyl) To be in expectation.

Arzysgwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzysgwyl) A being in expectation.

Arzysgyvrith, *s. m.* (dysgyvrith) A congeniality of form.

Arzysmeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dysmeg) Confabulation.

Arzysmegawl, *a.* (arzysmeg) Confabulatory.

Arzysmegu, *v. a.* (arzysmeg) To confabulate.

Arzysfaw, *a.* (dyfaw) Very silent or tranquil.

Arzysfawi, *v.* (arzysfaw) To become tranquil.

Arzysfreuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyftraul) A lavishing, or squandering about.

Arzysfreuliaw, *v. a.* (dyftraul) To lavish, or consume much.

Arzysfru, *a.* (dyftru) Very sorry, or greatly vexed.

Yr pldyzawg, o Llycllyn, a zaeth yma, yn oes Cadial mab Eryn, i erci cymhorth yr ynys hon; ac nid arcoez o bob priv-gaer, namyn cymmaint ag a zelai ganto izi; ac ni zaeth ganto i'r gaer gyntaf, namyn ev, a Mathutawr ei was; ac arzysfru vu gan wyr yr ynys hon rozi hyny izo.

Yr p the warlike, of Llycllyn came here in the time of Cadial the son of Eryn, to request the aid of this island; and he asked not from every principal city but so many as came with him into each; and he brought to the first city only himself and Mathutawr his servant; and wretchedly sorry were the people of this island for giving him his request.

Trioz.

Arzysfryc, *a.* (dyfstryc) A scattering, or breaking into particles.

Arzysfyll, *s. m.* (dyfstyll) A double distilling.

Arzysfylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzysfyll) Double distillation.

Arzysfylliaw, *v. a.* (arzysfyll) To double distil.

Arzysfyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfstyr) A contemplating.

Arzysfyrwl, *a.* (arzysfyr) Contemplative.

Arzysfyrriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arzysfyr) Contemplation.

Arzysfyr, *v. a.* (arzysfyr) To contemplate.

Arzysfylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfylliad) A surveying.

Arzysfyllu, *v. a.* (dyfyllu) To survey, or view.

Arzyunaw, *v. a.* (dyunaw) To make an agreement.

Arzyunawl, *a.* (dyunawl) Concordating; unitive.

Arzyundeb, *s. m.* (dyundeb) Accordance; union.

Arzyuniant, *s. m.*—*pl.* arzyuniannau (dyuniant) Sublimity; dignity.

Arzywal, *a.* (dywal) Very ferocious; frenetic.

Arzywalder, *s. m.* (arzywal) Extreme ferocity.

Arzywyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (dywyn) Great splendor.

Arzywyflaw, *v. a.* (arzywyfystyl) To give hostage.

Arzywyfystyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (dywyfystyl) The giving of hostage.

Areb, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (ar) The faculty of speaking.

Arebawl, *a.* (areb) Fluent in speech; smart; witty.

Arebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (areb) The art of speaking.

Arebu, *v. a.* (areb) Witty in discourse; fluent.

Arebyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (areb) A facetious person; a wit.

A celdw wyneb arebyz,
A cyda llyth byth ni byz.

And he will keep in countenance the wit, and with the mean he will never be.

D. ab Ieuan Du.

Aredig, *s. m.* (arad) A ploughing; tillage.

O'r tri rhyw zadannuz y cyntaf yw dadannuz ar, ac aredig, a thai, ac anlluez.

Of the three sorts of proofs of inheritance, the first is of arable land, ploughing, houses, and implements.

Welsh Laws.

Aredig, *v. a.* (arad) To plough; to till.

Y drev wen rhwng Tren a Thraval,
Oez gnodaç ei gwaed
Ar wyneb gwellt, nog aredig braenar.

The fair town between Tren and Traval, more common was its blood on the grass than the ploughing of the fallow.

Llywarc Hen.

A R V

Arez, *s. m.* (ar) Agriculture; culture; tillage.

Areglyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (rheglyz) Great merit.

Morgant—

Gwenwyn ei azwyn gwân adrywant,
Areglyz devnyz dyozeviant llavyn,
Llyvyn ei deutu, llym ei hamgant!

Morgant—Ah, distraction! torn away, pierced by the destructive shaft; too high a desert for the torture of the gleaming blade encompassed with sharpness.

O. Cyveiliawg.

Areiliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* areiliaid (arail) A guardian; a looker after. Areiliad wyv, I am a shepherd.

Areiliaw, *v.* (arail) To attend, or look after.

Areiliawg, *a.* (arail) Attending to, or guarding.

Areiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* areilwyr (arail—gwr) A looker after; a shepherd.

Areithva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (araeth—ma) Oratory.

Areithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (araeth) A haranguing.

Areithiaw, *v. a.* (araeth) To harangue; to speechify.

Areithiawl, *a.* (araeth) Rhetorical; oratorical.

Areithiedig, *a.* (araeth) That is harangued.

Areithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* areithwyr (araeth—gwr) An orator.

Areithyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (araeth) An orator.

Areithyzawl, *a.* (areithyz) Oratorical; rhetorical.

Areithyzes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (areithyz) A female orator.

Areithyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (areithyz) Oratory.

Aren, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gren) A kidney.

Arain, *a.* (ar) Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.

Pe bai genyv synwyr pen,
A medru'n arain ieithus
Adrawz y faith gelvyzyd—

If I were possessed of common sense, and could eloquently describe the seven sciences—

Govalus.

Areiniawl, *a.* (arain) Tending to be eloquent.

Areinrwyz, *s. m.* (arain) Eloquence; fine language.

Arefgob, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (efgob) Archbishop.

Arefgobaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arefgob) Archbishoprick.

Arefgobawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arefgobodau (arefgob) Archbishoprick, or archiepiscopacy.

Arefgobawl, *a.* (arefgob) Belonging to an archbishoprick.

Arefgobdawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arefgobdodau (arefgob) An archbishoprick.

Arefgobty, *s. m.*—*pl.* arefgobtai (arefgob—ty) Archbishop's palace.

Areulez, *s. m.* (araul) Serenity; calmness; pleasantness.

Arv, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au & eirv (ar) A weapon; a tool. Tynu arvan, to blazon arms; arvau gwynion, white armour.

Arv doeth yw pwyll.

Reason is the weapon of the wise.

Adage.

Tri arv cyvreithiawl: clezyv, a gwayw, a bwa a deuzeg faeth.

The three lawful arms: a sword, a spear, and a bow with twelve arrows.

Welsh Laws.

Ervyniav, o's av i fon,
Genyç gael arvau gwynion.

I beseech, if I may mention it, to have from you a suit of white armour.

T. Prys.

Arvaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (maeth) What is matured, or reared; design; purpose.

Celvyz celed ei arvaeth.

Let the ingenious hide his design.

Adage.

Nid ei arvaeth a byrth dyn,
Namyn ei dynged a'i herlyn.

It is not man's purpose that supports him, but his fate that attends him.

Adage.

Arvaethadwy, *a.* (arvaeth) Designable.

Arvaethawl, *a.* (arvaeth) Designative; intentional.

Arvaethedig, *a.* (arvaeth) Designed; invented.

Arvaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arvaeth) Designation; intention.

Arvaethu,

A R V

Arvaethu, v. a. (arvaeth) To design, or purpose.

Arvezyd yw i'm bryd, prydu izi,
Arvaethwn, dyfwn dyfrynt Dyvi;
Ac a vynwy Duw nid egrgyi izaw,
Arveiziaw, treiziaw trag Eryri.

It is natural to my mind to sing her praise: I *design*, and I may come to the vale of Dyvi; and what God pleaseth, it is not difficult for him, that I may adventure, that I may pass onward towards Eryri. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Arvaethus, a. (arvaeth) Designing; inventive.

A gweifionain fraeth bid arvaethus.

And the pert young youths let them be *ready in design*. *Myrzin.*

Arvaethwr, s. m.—pl. arvaethwyr (arvaeth—gwr) A designer, or inventor.

Arvaid, s. m. (baid) What is full of life; a wolf.

Arvaiz, s. m.—pl. arveiziaw (baiz) An adventurous act, or great enterprize.

Arvaiz—yz yfym eziw ar grair;
Ni's arvaiz llew adar lloer.

An *adventure* I have this day vowed to perform; the lion will not dare the birds of the moon. *Cynzeitu.*

Arvail, s. m.—pl. arveiliau (mail) Ruin; destruction.

Arval, s. m. (ar—mal) Toll for grinding.

Arvanawl, a. (mānawl) Impressive; imprinting.

Arvanu, v. a. (mānu) To impress a mark, or print.

Arvanwl, a. (manwl) Very accurate, or correct.

Celenig ruz aur a'm rhozai Riryd,
Nym rhozes a vai lai;
Nid arvanwl vuz yzai,
Nid ar vān-arç ym parçai.

A present of the ruddy gold was given me by Riryd; he gave me nothing less; he was not *over-accurate* in his bounty; it was not upon small request that he would honour me. *Cynzeitu, m. R. Vlaiz.*

Arvarw, s. m.—pl. arveirwon (marw) A being dead.

Arvarwawl, a. (arvarw) On the point of death.

A fan yttoczynt yn gadael traeth Lîfbi, drwy zîrvawr dymhestyl, ni welied wynt o hyny allan; gwedy hyny hagen i dywedid eu bod yn arvarwawl.

And when they were leaving the shore of Lîfbi, through a tremendous storm, they were not seen from that time forward; but it was said that they were *dead*. *Yffori Dared.*

Arvaul, s. m.—pl. arveuliau (bawl) A quick glance.

Arvawd, s. f.—pl. arvodau (arv) The stroke of a weapon; an endeavour to strike.

Ni byz o wr, o bai za,
Ond arvawd yn y dyrva.

There is of a man, though powerful, but merely a *stroke* in the crowd. *T. Aled.*

Arvawg, a. (arv) Armed; in arms, or bearing arms.

Arvawg a gafu rybyz.

Armed is he that is warned.

Adage.

Arvawl, a. (arv) Armed; arming; warring.

Arvawr, s. m.—pl. arvorian (arv) A soldier.

Arvderyz, a. (arv—teryz) Using a weapon violently quick.

Arvdy, s. m.—pl. arvdai (arv—ty) Armoury.

Cipioez vi i vyny i entryc nevoz trwy vro'r mellit a'r taranau, a holl arvadau gwynias yr wybyr.

He snatched me up to the height of the heavens, through the region of the lightnings and the thunder, and all the glowing *armories* of the sky. *Elis Wyn—Barz Cwsg.*

Arvedig, a. (arv) That is furnished with arms.

Arvedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvedig) Armature; armament.

Arvez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mez) What is inherent, or on the mind; purpose; determination; use; custom. *Sil.*

Oç roi dan erçwyn clo clod;
Awç heb arvez, oç heb orvod!

Alas! that the pillar of fame should be laid under the turf! it is violence without *purpose*, it is endless woe! *Gr. ab Gweilyn.*

Arvez, v. a. (mez) To intend, or purpose; to use, or accustom.

Arvezator, ger. (arveziad) Purposing, or intending.

Arvezawg, a. (arvez) Purposing; determined.

A R V

Arvezawl, a. (arvez) Intent upon; purposing.

Arveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvez) A purposing, or intending.

Arvezitor, sup. (arvez) To be purposing, or designing.

Arvezu, v. a. (arvez) To intend, or purpose; to use.

Arvezyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvez) What is inherent to the mind; providence; design; purpose; usage; custom. *Sil.*

Rhyvez, o çai d'arvezyd,
Vod cwys o Bowys heb yd.

If thou hadst thy *purpose* it would be a wonder that a furrow of Powys should be without corn. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Arveiciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mâç) A giving bail, or bailing.

Arveiciaw, v. a. (mâç) To give bail, or security.

Obyz un a holo llovruciaeth, yna arveicier ev i zylyd ei hawl.

If one should prosecute murder, then he *must be bound* to follow his cause. *Dezyu Rbuzlan.*

Arvezadwy, a. (arvaiz) That may be encountered.

Arvezedig, a. (arvaiz) That is encountered.

Arveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvaiz) A adventuring.

Arveiziaw, v. a. (arvaiz) To adventure, or to dare.

Ys dir o'i wareu divuriaw pob twr;
Ys anhawz i wr ei arveiziaw.

It is true, from his playing, every tower was dismantled; it is dangerous for a man to *dare* him. *Llygad Gwr, i R. Maelawr.*

Arveiziawl, a. (arvaiz) Adventurous, or daring.

Arvezus, a. (arvaiz) Adventuring; hazarding.

Arveiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvail) A ruining, or destroying.

Arveiliaw, v. (arvail) To fall to dust; to decay, or ruin.

Adnewyzu f orug y ceuryz a arveilynt ag adellad arall o newy.

He re-constructed the walls that were *decaying*, with another building that was new. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arveiliawg, a. (arvail) Falling to dust, or decaying.

Arveilyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (meilwn) Sashoons, a kind of leather bandages for the small of the leg, used for preserving boots from wrinkling.

Arvel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mal) A design; a portraiture.

Arveliaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvel) A portraying.

Arvelu, v. a. (arvel) To make a likeness, or image.

Arvelyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arvel) A portrayor.

Arvelyzu, v. a. (arvel) To portray, or delineate.

Arver, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mer) Use; custom; manner; fashion; maxim.

Pob gwlad yn ei harver.

Every country agreeable to its *custom*.

Adage.

Deuparth trev ei harverion.

Two thirds of a town are its *customs*.

Adage.

Arver, v. a. (mer) To use; to accustom, or inure.

Arveradwy, a. (arver) That may be used, or be accustomed to.

Arverawl, a. (arver) Customary; usual, common.

Arveredig, a. (arver) That is used; accustomed.

Arveredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arveredig) Customariness.

Arveredigawl, a. (arveredig) Customary.

Arvergar, a. (arver) Fond of custom; modish.

Arvergarwç, s. m. (arvergar) Modishness.

Arveriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arver) Usage; a being accustomed.

Arveriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arver) An accustoming.

Arveroldeb, s. m. (arverawl) Customariness.

Arverolrwyz, s. m. (arverawl) Customariness.

Arveru, v. a. (arver) To use; to accustom; to inure; to be wont.

Tel feth a gynnyz awen: ei hiawn arver, ei mynyç arver, a llwyziant o'i harver.

Three things improve genius: right *use*, frequent *use*, and prosperity from its *use*. *Barzas.*

Arverwr,

A R V

Arverwr, s. m.—pl. arverwyr (arver—gwr) Practitioner.

Arveryd, v. a. (arver) To use; to accustom, or inure.

Arvgell, s. f.—pl. t. oz (arv—cell) Armoury.

Arviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arv) An arming.

Arvlodeuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blodeuad) Reflorescence.

Arvlodeuaw, v. a. (blodeuaw) To re-blossom.

Arvlodeuawg, a. (blodeuawg) Re-blossoming.

Arvod, s. f.—pl. t. au (bod) Convenient time; opportunity; season; occasion. Nid oes geni arvod yn awr, I have no opportunity at present. *Sil.*

Trwy zerbyniad groesawgar o'm poen ewyllysgar i, yn y cyfieithiad o'r llyvryn hwn; a than ei zarllen ar ei arvod gor-eu, a galonau hawzgar, na zeliwç ar vy aneiriv gamfyniadau.

By a kind reception of my willing labour in the translation of this little book, and whilst reading it at your best *convenience*, with affectionate hearts, be not obstructed by my numerous misconceptions. *Sion Trefredyn,*

Arvodadwy, a. (arvod) That may be opportune; seasonable.

Arvodawg, a. (arvod) Having an opportunity.

Arvodawl, a. (arvod) Occasional; opportune.

Arvodedig, a. (arvod) That is made seasonable, or opportune.

Arvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvod) A becoming seasonable.

Arvodig, a. (arvod) Occasional; convenient; timely.

Arvodigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvodig) Occasion; opportunity.

Dygav i'm harvodigaeth.
Vwa yw sâd i vwrw faeth.

I will carry, for my *occasion*, a firm yew bow to cast the arrow. *T. Derllysg.*

Arvodogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvodawg) Opportunity, or convenient season.

Arvodus, a. (arvawd) Dexterous at striking; prompt.

Arvoel, a. (moel) Bald on the top; bald-pated.

Arvoelaiz, a. (arvoel) Baldish; tending to be bald.

Gwae—hen oervelawg arvoelaiz ei dalcen.

Woe to the chilly old man with his *baldish* forehead.

Ieuan Tew.

Arvoelez, s. m. (arvoel) Baldness; nakedness.

Arvoeli, v. (arvoel) To become bald-headed.

Arvoelni, s. m. (arvoel) Baldness of the crown.

Arvogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvawg) Armature; habiliments of war.

Arvogaethu, v. a. (arvogaeth) To harness, or put on armour.

Ni zicyn holl arvau Gwenethia arvogaethu ovin.

All the armour of Venice will not suffice to *harness* fear.

H. Perri—Ital. Proverb.

Arvogai, s. m.—pl. arvogeion (arvawg) One armed at all points; the palmer, or canker-worm.

Arvodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvodedig) Armament.

Arvodedig, a. (arvawg) Harnessed, or armed.

Arvogi, v. a. (arvawg) To put on armour; to harness; to arm; to put men to arms.

Arvogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvawg) An arming.

Arvogwl, s. f. (bogwl) A dried horse-skin tied to a staff, with pebbles in it, used by herdsmen to scare cattle.

Arvogwr, s. m.—pl. arvogwyr (arvawg—gwr) An armed man.

Arvoez, s. m. (molez) Exultation; a great rejoicing.

Arvolezawl, a. (arvoez) Greatly exulting.

Arvoeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvoez) Great triumph.

Arvolezu, v. a. (molez) To exult, or rejoice greatly.

Arvolezwr, s. m.—pl. arvolezwyr (arvoez—gwr) One that exults.

Arvoliannawl, a. (arvoliant) Encomiastic.

Arvoliannu, v. a. (arvoliant) To praise greatly.

Arvoliannus, a. (arvoliant) Encomiastic; praising.

Arvoliant, s. m.—pl. arvoliannau (moliant) Encomium.

A R V

Arvoloç, a. (moloç) Troublesome; unquiet; molesting.

Molaw—

Ei drylew yn rhiw,
Ei doryv drylwyn wiw,
Ei darian dryliw droç,
Ei barau, ei arvau arvoloç.

I will praise his ardency on the pass; his gallant and dexterous host; his shield stained and broken; his spears, and his ever-reflex arms. *Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Arvoll, s. m.—pl. t. au (moll) Entertainment; reception; a welcome; a connection; contract; promise.

Gweithred cadarn cadw arvoll.

It is the duty of the mighty to keep a *contract*. *Llywarc Hên.*

Pafgen, trwy gadernid arvoll, a azewys cywiraw pob peth izo megys i hazawfal.

Pafgen, under the obligation of a *contract*, promised to fulfil every thing to him, as he had agreed. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arvolladwy, a. (arvoll) That may be received, or entertained.

Arvollaawg, a. (arvoll) Chearing; entertaining; welcome.

Arvolledig, a. (arvoll) That is cheared; entertained; made welcome.

Arvolledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvolledig) A welcoming, or entertaining.

Ymzeraçavael a wnaethant y Seison—ac ymrozi i enrhydeza anwrez a çamweithredoç tros hygarwç, a hynawider; arvoll-edigaeth diawl ymmlaen engyl lleuer.

The Saxons became arrogant—and gave themselves up to honour iniquity, and unjust actions, in return for complacency and kindness; a *receiving* of the devil in preference to the angels of light. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arvolli, v. a. (arvoll) To entertain hospitably; to welcome; to receive; to connect, or make a contract; also, to conceive; Gwreigez gwedi yr arvollont, women after they have conceived.

Yr eizo ei hun nid arvollaçant ev.

His own *they* received him not.

Davyd Zu.

Meiryg, wedi ei zyvod ev rhag bron Macfen, ev a arvollas ym anrhydezu y ganzo tros ei holl gydvarçogion.

Meiryg, when he came into the presence of Maximus, *was received* very honourably by him in the name of his fellow-soldiers. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arvolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvoll) Kind reception, or entertainment; a connection, engagement, or contract.

Arvolliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvoll) A fostering, or entertaining; kind reception.

Arvollwr, s. m.—pl. arvollwyr (arvoll—gwr) A confederate, or one that unites himself to, or fosters another.

Arvor, s. m.—pl. t. oz (mor) The sea side. *a. maritime.*

Dygoç llawr dwy-gad vawr varan,
Un am vro Alun, elvyz cân, a Fraine;
Un frawzus val Camlan;
A'r ail yn Arvon, arvwr van.

Two ample-fronted battles stain'd the ground,
For Alun's dale so fair, was one, with France;
Another, one most fierce like Camlan rag'd;
The second was on Arvon's *sea-girt* shore. *Ll. P. Meç.*

Arvorawl, a. (arvor) Maritime; seafaring.

Arvordir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (arvor—tir) Maritime land.

Cynnullaw a wnaeth Caswallawn holl ieuençd yd yr ynys, ac ynghylç yr arvordir araws dyvodedigaeth iwl Ceisfar, a'i llynges canzo.

Caswallon collected together all the youths of the island, and about the *maritime parts* he waited the coming of Julius Cæsar with his fleet. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arvordrev, s. f.—pl. t. yz (arvor—trev) A maritime town.

Arvordwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (arvor—twy) A maritime region.

Gwesti gwleç gwledig arvordwy,
Gwesti gwyr yn gwaftad gwarwy—

The entertainment of the banquet of the ruler of the *sea-coast*, where men are entertained with continual sports. *Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Arvraint,

A R F

Arvrant, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvreinniau (braint) Prerogative.
Arvreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arvrant) The making a prerogative.
Arvreinniaw, *v. a.* (arvrant) To make a prerogative.
Arvreinniawl, *a.* (arvrant) Enjoying prerogative.
Arvreinniolez, *s. m.* (arvreinniawl) Enfranchisement.
Arvri, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (bri) High dignity.
Arvriawg, *a.* (arvri) Highly dignified, or honoured.
Arvriawl, *a.* (arvri) Highly honouring.
Arvrig, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brig) The top branch.
Arvrisg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brisg) The impression of footsteps; a track.
Arvrith, *a.* (brith) Variegated over the surface.
Arvrithaw, *v. a.* (arvrith) To variegate over.
Arvrithawg, *a.* (arvrith) That is variegated over.
Arvrithawl, *a.* (arvrith) Variegated, or striped over.
Arvrithes, *s. m.* (arvrith) A being variegated over.
Arvriw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (briw) External wound.
Arvriwaw, *v. a.* (arvriw) To wound externally.
Arvriwedig, *a.* (arvriw) Wounded externally.
Arvroç, *s. f.* (broç) A foaming; indignation.
Arvroçell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (arvroç) A surging, or foaming of the water; a tempest.
Arvroçi, *v. a.* (arvroç) To foam, or to rave violently.
Arvruð, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (brud) A chronicle.
Arvruðiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arvruð) Chronology.
Arvruðiaw, *v. a.* (arvruð) To record events.
Arvruðiawl, *a.* (arvruð) Chronological.
Arvrwth, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvrythau (brwth) A violent impulse, or force; an assault.
Arvrwydraw, *v. a.* (arvrwydyr) To fight in the front of battle.
 Pen arvrwydyr, ar vrys arlwy blys bleiziawr,
 A gwaywawr uç gwregys.
 When he wars, quickly is the lucious feast of wolves prepared, and the spears are above the girdle. *Cynzelw.*
Arvrwydrawl, *a.* (arvrwydyr) Fighting in front.
Arvrwydrin, *a.* (arvrwydyr) Fighting in the front of battle.
Arvrwydyr, *s. f.*—*pl.* arvrwydrau (brwydyr) The front of battle.
Arvrwyn, *s. m.* (brwyn) Sorrow, or grief; great pain.
Arvrwyniaw, *v. a.* (arvrwyn) To ach in the extreme.
Arvryç, *a.* (bryç) Brinded; that is browned over.
Arvryçni, *s. m.* (arvryç) Freckledness.
Arvrythawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvrythodion (arvrwth) A making a violent assault.
Arvrythwç, *s. m.* (arvrwth) A fierce assault, or onset.
Arvu, *v. a.* (arv) To arm; to prepare for battle.
Arvuçez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (buçez) High, or fashionable life.
Arvurthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (burthiad) Impulsion.
Arvurthiaw, *v. a.* (burthiaw) To impel, or drive on.
Arvwlç, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvylçau (bwlç) A gap over.
Arvll, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvyliau (mll) Ardency. The name of the sword of Trystan.
Arvwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arvwr (arv—gwr) Armourer.
Arvriadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bwriadiad) Designation.
Arvyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (byd) High life; the haut ton.
Arvydiaw, *v. a.* (arvyd) To live a high life.
Arfed, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fed) The lap; the fore-part.
 Morwyn ieuanc mab yn arfed.
 The young lass was a boy in the lap. *Adage.*
 Tri thrigva bywyd, pen, cwll, ac arfed.
 The three seats of life; the head, the breast, and the abdomen. *Trioz.*
Arfedaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* arfedeidiau (arfed) A lapful.
Arfedawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfedogion (arfed) A fosterer; One that hath the tuition of a ward; a guardian.
 Yn bedwar-ar-zeg y caif etivez zewis ei arfedawg.
 At fourteen an heir shall choose his guardian. *Welsh Laws.*

A R G

Arfedogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfedawg) Wardship; guardianship.
 Dygav i'm arfedogaeth.
 Vwa yw iad i vwrw faeth.
 I will bear for my protection, the strong yew bow to throw the dart. *T. Derllys.*
Arforz, *s. f.*—*pl.* arfyrz (forz) The high road; a beaten track.
Arforzawl, *a.* (arforz) Itinerant; on the way; also; plain; evident.
Arforzi, *v. a.* (arforz) To lead on the way; to direct.
Argadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To guard, or protect.
Argae, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) An inclosure; a fence; a dam; a lock in a river. Argae coed, a kind of play: argae ymadrawz, epilogue. Tri argae gwaed y fyz, there are three stoppages of blood: Tri argae tervyn y fyz, there are three sorts of boundary fences. *Welsh Laws.*
 Lle mae argae ar Gynmro.
 Where there is restriction on a welshman. *Blezyn Varz.*
Argaead, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argae) A fencing, or inclosing.
Argaeadawl, *a.* (argaead) Tending to close up; astringent.
Argaeadrwyz, *s. m.* (argaead) Astringency.
Argaeawl, *a.* (argae) Astringent; astringent.
Argaeedig, *a.* (argae) Inclosed; stopt up.
Argaeedigæth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argaeedig) Obstruction.
 Argaeedigæth cyvraith, pryd na allo dyn holi tir, am ollwng amfer ei hawl heibio.
 The obstruction of law is when a man cannot prosecute his claim for land, by having suffered the time of action to elapse. *Welsh Laws.*
Argaeedigawl, *a.* (argaeedig) Obstructive.
Argaeoldeb, *s. m.* (argaeawl) Obstructiveness.
Argæth, *a.* (caeth) In bondage; captive; enslaved.
Argæthedig, *a.* (argæth) That is made captive.
Argain, *a.* (cain) Very fair; precious.
Argais, *s. m.*—*pl.* argeisiau (cais) An effort to obtain.
Argaled, *a.* (caled) Very hard, rigid, or obdurate.
Argalediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argaled) A rendering hard.
Argaledu, *v. a.* (argaled) To harden; to make obdurate.
 A ytyw eiç caldnau etto genwç wedi'r argaledu?
 Are your hearts still more hardened? *W. Salisbury.*
Argan, *a.* (cân) Very bright, shining, or splendid.
Argan, *v. a.* (cân) To throw light upon; to discover.
 Megis ystereu yn argan pob dirgelwç.
 Like a star that illuminates every secrecy. *H. Perri.*
Arganvod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canvod) Perception; a fascinating.
Arganvod, *v. a.* (canvod) To behold; to discover; to look on with an evil eye; to bewitch; to fascinate.
Arganlyn, *v. a.* (canlyn) To accompany; to follow.
 A'r Arglwyz a gydweithioez ag wynt, ac a gadarnhoez y gair ag arwyzion yn arganlyn.
 The Lord co-operated with them, and strengthened the word, accompanying it with miracles. *W. Salisbury.*
Arganlynawl, *a.* (arganlyn) Accompanying.
Arganu, *v. a.* (argan) To discover; to elucidate.
 Derwyzon doethur,
 Darogenwç i Arthur;
 Yfid y fyz gynt,
 Neu'r mi argenynt.
 Druids of wisdom, foretel to Arthur what is, and what is before; did they not discover me? *Taliesin.*
Argau, *v. a.* (cau) To inclose; to coop, or pent up.
Argaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (caw) A fixing, or tying up.
Argawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* argozion (cawz) An insult, or offence.
Arged, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (ced) A signal benefit, or gift.
Argeiniaw, *v. a.* (argain) To make very fair; to make precious.
 R
 Argeisiad,

A R G

Argeifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argais) The making an effort, or attempt; an endeavouring.

Argeifiaw, v. a. (argais) To endeavour; to make an effort.

Argeifia, gwyllia gilwg
I bawb dro, gwybyz y drwg.

Endeavour, beware a grudge to any one, at any time, and know its evil.
H. Llwyd Cynvael.

Argeifiedig, a. (argais) Attempting; endeavouring.

Argeithig, a. (argaeth) Captive; that is enslaved.

Ev gwnei argeithig peithig arvodiawg.
Ys dysgrain y'ngbad, dysgrain yn aelawd.

He would cause to be enslaved the naked warrior; he that is base in the battle, is base on the hearth.
Aneurin.

Argeithin, a. (argaeth) Slavish; servile; restricted.

Argeithiw, a. (argaeth) In captivity, or bondage.

Argel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cel) A sequestered place; a retreat.

Bez Llia Wyzel yn argel Ardudwy,
Dan y gwellt a'r gwywel;
Bez Epynt yn nyfrynt Gewel.

The grave of Llia the Gwyzelian is in the retreat of Ardudwy, under the grass and withered leaves; the grave of Epynt is in the vale of Gewel.
Taliesin.

Argelawg, a. (argel) That is hiding; concealing.

Argelez, s. m. (argel) Seclusion; secrecy.

Argeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argel) A concealing; a dissembling.

Argelu, v. a. (argel) To conceal; to seclude; to keep secret.

Argelwç, s. m. (argel) Concealment; dissimulation; a secret.

Nid açluz eur-guz argelwç;
Argel carz cerzorian wolwç.

We will not secrete the concealment of the golden treasure: the panegyric of minstrels will eclipse the detractor.
Cynzelw, i'r Argel. Rhys.

Argeuawl, a. (argau) Inclosing; inwrapping.

Argeuedig, a. (argau) That is inclosed, or shut up.

Argeuez, s. m. (argau) Inclosure; a pent up state.

Arglawz, s. m.—pl. argloziau (clawz) Embankment.

Gwen wrth Lawen yd welas;
Neithwyr: Arthur ni thecas,
Aer adrawz arglawz gorlas.

Gwen I have seen by the Llawen last night: Arthur fled not: the embankment of Morlas shews the marks of the slaughter.
Llywarc Hen.

Argledrawg, a. (argledyr) Protecting; defending.

Argledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argledyr) A covering over; protection.

Argledru, v. a. (argledyr) To defend; to sustain.

Erglyw o'm gwezi, Celi culwyz,
Argledyr o bonav, nâv nawz hywyz,
Argleidriad, meidriad, medyr o'm awyz.

Hearken to my prayer, Mysterious One, abounding with love; defend me, my Saviour, the ever-willing refuge; protector, thou who art able to form, form my affections
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Argledryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (argledyr) A defender.

A'n Harglwyz, yn argledryz,
A'n rhozes grêd a bedyz.

And our Lord, who was a protector, that gave us faith and baptism.
Llywelyn Varz.

Argledyr, s. m.—pl. argledrau (cledyr) A protector.

Yfid ym Arglwyz argledyr cad, a tharyv,
A thervyn ar gywlad.

There is to me a Lord, the support of battle, and its scatterer, and the keeper of the confines of his native country.
Cynzelw.

Arglez, s. m.—pl. t. au (clez) A cutter, or wounder.

Argleidriad, s. m.—pl. argleidriaid (argledyr) A protector.

Ys imi rwyz arglwyz argleidriad.

There is to me a liberal lord and a protector.
Ein. ab Gwgawn.

Arglod, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod) Fame; renown.

A R G

Arglodig, a. (arglod) Very famous; renowned.

Arglodig Gwendyd gwyn âffymez pawb,
Prydain allwezawr oll yn eiziaw.

Renowned is Gwendyd, giving happy enjoyment to every one; the key of Britain, possessing all things.
Gwalchmai.

Arglodus, a. (arglod) Famed; greatly praised.

Argloziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglawz) An embanking.

Arglud, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud) A vehicle, or carriage.

Argludaw, v. a. (arglud) To carry upon, or over.

Argludawl, a. (arglud) Portable; carrying on.

Argludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglud) Deportation.

Argluz, a. (cluz) Covered over; obscure; gloomy.

Arglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (clwyd) A covering hurdle.

Arglwyden, s. f. dim. (arglwyd) A covering hurdle.

Arglwyz, s. m.—pl. t. i (clwyz) Lord, he that governs, or has dominion; a master. In the *Silurian*, Arglwyz is sacredly appropriated as a title of the divine being, and Arlwyz is applied to temporal dignities.

Arglwyz â gymhell.

A lord compelleth.

Adage.

Arglwyz pawb ar ei eizo.

Every body is a lord over his own.

Adage.

Arglwyzawl, a. (arglwyz) Appertaining to the Lord. Yr Arglwyzawl Wezi, the Lord's Prayer.

Mabinogion.

Arglwyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arglwyz) A lady.

Yr amdo—

Oes hir i'r arglwyzes hon,
A'i rhoes, wyneb yr hinon.

The shroud—long life to this lady who gave it, whose countenance is like the serene weather.
Ieuan Tew.

Arglwyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwyz) Dominion; lordship.

O dervyz i'r arglwyziaeth na atto iawn i zyn am dir a daear—

If it should happen that the government should refuse justice to a man for an estate—
Welsh Laws.

Arglwyziaethad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwyziaeth) A holding dominion; a governing.

Arglwyziaethawl, a. (arglwyziaeth) Domineering.

Arglwyziaethu, v. a. (arglwyziaeth) To have dominion; to govern; to bear rule; to domineer.

Arglwyziaethus, a. (arglwyziaeth) Having sway.

Arglwyziaiz, a. (arglwyz) Domineering; despotic.

Arglwyziaw, v. a. (arglwyz) To domineer.

Arglwyzieizrwyz, s. m. (arglwyziaiz) Lordliness.

Arglwyzwyalen, s. f.—pl. arglwyzwyail (arglwyz—gwyalen) A rod of dominion; a sceptre.

Gwraig ag arglwyzwyalen briodafawl erni.

A woman that is under a matrimonial dominion rod; or, a woman under coverture, or under a court barren.
Welsh Laws.

Arglybod, v. (clybod) To hear of; to get notice of.

Arglyd, a. (clyd) Very warm; comfortable, or cheerful.

Arglydrwyz, s. m. (arglyd) Comfortableness.

Arglyw, s. m. (clyw) The hearing; the sense of hearing.

Arglywed, v. a. (arglyw) To hear of.

Arglywedig, a. (arglyw) That is heard, or attended.

Argnaw, s. m. (cnaw) A chewing; mastication.

Argniv, a. (cniv) Fierce toiling, or labour.

Argnoedig, a. (argnaw) That is chewed.

Argnoi, v. a. (argnaw) To chew; to masticate.

Argnwd, s. m.—pl. argnydiau (cnwd) A great crop.

Argnydiawg, a. (argnwd) Having a great crop.

Argnwyv, s. m.—pl. t. on (cnwyv) A great tear, or rupture.

O diengyd a'th welwyv,
O'th rylezir a'th gwynwyv,
Na çoll wyneb gwyr argawwyv.

If thou shouldst escape may I see thee; if thou art slain may I mourn thee; lose not the countenance of the men of conflict.
Llywarc Hen.

Argoç, a. (coç) Reddening; blushing; ruddy.

Argoçez,

A R G

- Argoçez, s.m.** (argoç) Ruddiness; a reddish hue.
Argoçi, v. a. (argoç) To redden; to blush.
Argoçiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (argoç) A reddening, or blushing.
Argozed, s.m.—pl. t. au (argawz) A great offence.
Argozedig, a. (argozed) That is publickly insulted.
Argozi, v. a. (argawz) To insult; to offend.
Argoziad, s.m.—pl. t. au (argawz) The act of offending.
Argoziant, s.m. (argawz) Offensiveness; insult.
Argoed, s.f.—pl. t. yz (coed) A surrounding wood. Many places, from their being situated amidst woods, are called *Argoed*: camps were fortified, on emergencies by felling trees to surround them; and one so constructed was called *Argoed*.
Argoedwys, a. (argoed) Surrounded with woods; full of trees.
Argoel, s.f.—pl. t. ion (coel) An omen, or token; appearance.

Argoel yw, ni lywir gwlad,
 Oni çair ovyu a çariad.

It is a current belief, that a country cannot be governed, if fear and love is not insured. R. Ll. R. Rhys.

- Argoeliad, s.m.—pl. t. au** (argoel) Implication.
Argoeliath, s.m.—pl. t. au (argoel) Implication.

Argoeliath eglur yw hyn, nad yç çwi etto yn Nghrist; canys pe baç çwi ynno ev, eve ã vyzai ynoç çwithau.

It is a manifest implication, that you are not yet in Christ; for if you were in him, he would be in you likewise.

Sion Treuredyn.

- Argoeli, v. a.** (argoel) To render apparent; to imply.
Argoeliaw, v. a. (argoel) To portend; to foretoken.
Argoeliawg, a. (argoel) Ominous; portending.
Argoeliedig, a. (argoel) That is implied; portending.
Argoelus, a. (argoel) Prognostic; portending.
Argov, s.m.—pl. t. ion (cov) Remembrance.
Argoviaw, v. a. (argov) To call to memory.

Pan vyzocnt wedi yved, nid argoviant garu, na çyveillion, na brodyr.

After they have drank they will not think of loving nor friends, nor brothers. i Esdras, iii. xxii.

- Argoviawl, a.** (argov) Remembering; thinking of.
Argoviedig, a. (argov) That is remembered.
Argoviwr, s.m.—pl. argovwyr (argov) Remembrancer.
Argoll, a. (coll) Total loss; perdition; destruction.
Argolladwy, a. (argoll) Perishable; fleeting.
Argollaw, v. (argoll) To perish; to be totally lost.

Neu vi gogwn ryvel yz argollawr;
 Er maint ã gollwyv ei argollaw.

Do I not know a war wherein he perished; for all that I may lose by his perishing. Taliesin.

- Argolledig, a.** (argoll) That is made to perish.
Argolli, v. a. (argoll) To lose utterly; to condemn.
Argolliad, s.m.—pl. t. au (argoll) A perishing; perdition.
Argon, s.f.—pl. t. au (con) The top, or capital.
Argoned, a. (argon) Elevated; exalted; dignified.
Argonez, s.m. (argon) Loftiness; altitude.
Argoniant, s.m. (argon) Exaltation; magnificence.
Argor, s.m.—pl. t. au (cor) A standing in a circle.

Cadeir-gainc zerw, coed argor,
 A vyz crin yn min y môr.

The spreading branch of the oak, a wood of a towering circle, will be decayed on the sea-shore. D. ab Gwilym.

- Argosp, s.m.—pl. t. ion** (cofp) Punishment.

Llywelyn gledvawr vawr, a'i veibion,
 Llyna wr arwr i argospion.

Llywelyn greatly renowned, and his sons; behold a man, a hero for punishments. D. Benfras.

- Argospawl, a.** (argosp) Punitive, or punitory.
Argospedig, a. (argosp) That is punished; castigated.
Argospi, v. a. (argosp) To chastise, or castigate.

A R G

- Argrad, s.m. (crad)** Chief of glory. *a.* very glorious; awful.

Hil Cynvyn—niw dyçryn cîd,
 Cyvlavan argrad cymhwy erlyn.

The race of Cynan—unterrified by the battle, the conflict of glory spreading affliction. O. Cyveiliawg.

Ardwy cad argrad eurgraid teyrnaiz,
 Teyrn-gerz orzyvnaid.

The director of the battle, glorious in flaming gold, and princely, the encourager of royal songs. Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.

- Argraf, s.f.—pl. t. oz** (craf) An impression; a print; or stamp; an inscription.

- Argrafadwy, a.** (argraf) Impresible.
Argrafawl, a. (argraf) Impressive; printing.
Argrafdy, s.m.—pl. t. au (argraf—ty) A printing house.
Argrafedig, a. (argraf) That is impressed; printed.
Argrafiad, s.f.—pl. t. au (argraf) An impression.
Argrafu, v. a. (argraf) To print; to imprint, or mark.
Argrafwasg, s.f.—pl. argrafweisg (argraf—gwafg) A printing press.

- Argrafwr, s.m.—pl. argrafwyr** (argraf—gwr) A printer.

- Argrafyz, s.m.—pl. t. ion** (argraf) A printer.

- Argrafyzawl, a.** (argrafyz) Relating to the printer's art.

- Arafyziaeth, s.m.—pl. t. au** (argrafyz) Printer's art; imprimery.

- Argraz, s.m.—pl. argreiziau** (craiz) A furrowing.

- Argrain, s.m.—pl. argreiniau** (crain) A trampling upon.

- Argrap, s.m.—pl. t. iau** (crap) A skimming over; a slight touching.

- Argrapiaw, v. a.** (argrap) To touch upon: to skim over slightly.

- Argre, s.f.—pl. t. au** (cre) Origin, or commencement.

- Argreâd, s.m.—pl. t. au** (argre) Origination.

- Argreawl, a.** (argre) Primeval; primitia; prior.

- Argreû, v. a.** (argre) To originate; to arise from.

- Argred, s.m.—pl. t. ion** (cred) A token, or sign.

- Argrediad, s.f.—pl. t. au** (argred) A giving credence to.

- Argrez, s.f.—pl. t. au** (crez) A predominant passion.

- Argreiziau, v. a.** (argraiz) To furrow the surface.

- Argreiniaw, v. a.** (argrain) To trample upon.

- Argreth, s.f.—pl. t. au** (creth) A prevailing passion.

- Argrom, a.** (crom) Protuberant, or prominent.

- Argron, a.** (cron) Convex; rounded outwardly.

- Argrwm, a.** (crwm) Protuberant, or prominent.

- Argrwn, a.** (crwn) Convex; round outwardly.

- Argrwydrad, s.m.—pl. t. au** (argrwydyr) A straying over.

- Argrwydraw, v. a.** (argrwydyr) To wander about.

- Argrwydrawl, a.** (argrwydyr) Itinerant.

- Argrwydriad, s.m.—pl. argrwydriaid** (argrwydyr) A straggler.

- Argrwydrus, a.** (argrwydyr) Strolling about.

- Argrwydyr, s.m.—pl. argrwydrau** (crwydyr) A wandering.

A çryd gryd argrwydyr, a brwydyr bryder,
 A çarw Deivyr gan vrain crain creulonder.

And a shivering tremor of flight, and the dread of conflict, and the flag of Deivyr borne by the ravens, wallowing in cruelty. Gr. ab Mereduz, m. T. ab Gronw.

- Argryç, a.** (cryç) Curled, ruffled, or frizzled over.

- Argryçiad, s.m.—pl. t. au** (argryç) A curling the surface.

- Argryçu, v. a.** (argryç) To curl the surface.

- Argryd, s.m.—pl. t. iau** (cryd) Tremulation.

- Argrydu, v. a.** (argryd) To tremble, or to shudder.

- Argrymez, s.m.** (argrwm) Protuberance.

- Argrymiad, s.m.—pl. t. au** (argrwm) A protuberance.

- Argryn, a.** (cryn) Tremulous; quivering.

- Argryndawd, s.m.** (argryn) Tremulosity.

A R G

Argrynez, *s. m.* (argrwn) Convexity; globosity.
 Argryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argrwn) A convexing.
 Argrynitor, *sup.* (argryn) To be causing tremulation.

Grym avrwyl Ercwl argrynitor.

The active power of Hercules to produce a trembling. *Cynzelw.*

Argrynu, *v. a.* (argryn) To trepitate, or tremble.
 Argu, *a.* (cu) Very precious; lovely; charming.
 Arguaiz, *a.* (argu) Very precious; lovely.
 Argûaw, *v. a.* (argu) To make lovely; to become lovely.
 Arguawl, *a.* (argu) That is very endearing, or loving.
 Argudeb, *s. m.* (argu) Great fondness; endearment.
 Arguz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cuz) A covering, or shade.

Fell ei vygi, a'i arguz,
 Gweryd Maçawe a'i cuz,
 Hir-wynion bysez Beidiawg ruz.

Compact is his defence, and his seclusion, the sod of Maçawe
 doth hide him; white and long the fingers of the ruddy Beidlog.
Taliefn.

Arguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arguz) A covering over.
 Arguziaw, *v. a.* (arguz) To cover over.
 Arguez, *s. m.* (argu) Endearingness; loveliness.
 Argur, *s. m.* (cur) Extreme pain; agony.
 Arguriaw, *v. a.* (argur) To grieve, or pain greatly.
 Arguriedig, *a.* (argur) Paining extremely.
 Argwl, *s. m.* (cwl) A great fault, or crime.
 Argwll, *s. m.*—*pl.* argylloz (cwl) The heaving of
 the breast.
 Argwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* argynau (cwn) A capital, or top.
 Argwlg, *s. m.* (cwl) A doze; a light sleep.
 Argydgam, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydgam) Mimickry.
 Argydgamu, *v. a.* (argydgam) To mimick, or imitate.
 Argyvez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvez) A carousing.

Yr mez argyvez, nid govyged taith
 Daeth i veirz o'i vnyed.

To the carousing of mead the journey is void of celebrity to
 the bards since he is gone. *Prydyz Bycan.*

Argyvenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvenw) Paronomasia;
 a figure whereby words nearly alike in sound, but
 of different meanings are designedly used; a pun.
 Argyvenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvenw) The using
 of the paronomasia; agnomination; a punning.
 Argyvenwai, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyvenweion (argyvenw)
 One that useth the paronomasia.
 Argyvenwi, *v. a.* (argyvenw) To use the paronomasia.
 Argyviaw, *v. a.* (cyviaw) To equalize; to make even.
 Argyviawl, *a.* (cyviawl) Equivalent; equal to.
 Argyvle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cyvle) Locality.
 Argyvlëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvle) Location.
 Argyvlëawl, *a.* (argyvle) Placing upon.
 Argyvlëu, *v. a.* (argyvle) To place together.
 Argyvluz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyvluz) An impediment.
 Argyvluziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvluz) A hindering.
 Argyvluziaw, *v. a.* (argyvluz) To impede.
 Argyvluziawl, *a.* (argyvluz) Impeding; retarding.
 Argyvlwg, *a.* (cyvlwg) Conspicuous, or manifest.
 Argyvlygawl, *a.* (argyvlwg) Rendering conspicuous.
 Argyvlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvlwg) A render-
 ing conspicuous.
 Argyvnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cyvnerth) A corrobora-
 tive.
 Argyvnerthawl, *a.* (argyvnerth) Corroborative.
 Argyvnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvnerth) Cor-
 roborator.
 Argyvnerthu, *v. a.* (argyvnerth) To corroborate.
 Argyvnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvnod) Conjuncture.
 Argyvor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvor) Surcharge; excess.
 Argyvorawl, *a.* (argyvor) Redundant; superfluous.
 Argyvrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvrad) A joint plotting
 of mischief.
 Argyvradw, *a.* (argyvrad) Confederating to betray.
 Argyvradwg, *s. m.* (argyvrad) A treasonable confederacy.

A R G

Argyvraid, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyvraidiau (cyvraid) A prin-
 cipal requisite.
 Argyvrain, *v. a.* (cyvrain) To mangle; to drag.

Gwelais gadau geirw, a rhuz veirw rain,
 Oez ryz i vleiziau eu hargyvrain.

I saw rough conflicts and the prostrate ruddy dead; the wolves
 were at liberty to mangle them. *Cynzelw.*

Argyvran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvran) Allotment.
 Argyvranawl, *a.* (argyvran) Communicative.
 Argyvranedig, *a.* (argyvran) Communicating.
 Argyvraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvran) Communi-
 cation.
 Argyvranu, *v. a.* (argyvran) To communicate.
 Argyvred, *a.* (cyvred) Running over together.
 Argyvredeg, *v. a.* (argyvred) To run over together.
 Argyvrediad, *s. m.* (argyvred) A running over together.
 Argyvredawl, *a.* (argyvred) Pacing together.
 Argyvreidiawl, *a.* (argyvraid) Chiefly requisite.
 Argyvreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvrain) A mangling.
 Argyvreiniaw, *v. a.* (argyvrain) To mangle; to drag
 about.
 Argyvres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvres) Uniformity.
 Argyvresawl, *a.* (argyvres) Uniform; ranged in order.
 Argyvrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvres) A rendering
 uniform.
 Argyvrefu, *v. a.* (argyvres) To render uniform.
 Argyvreu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cyvreu) Portion, or dower.
 Argyvrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvrin) Consciousness.
 Argyvrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvrith) Imagery.
 Argyvrwyz, *a.* (cyvrwyz) Very expeditious.
 Argyvrwyzaw, *v. a.* (argyvrwyz) To expedite.
 Argyvrwyzawl, *a.* (argyvrwyz) Expeditious.
 Argyvrwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyvrwyz) Expe-
 dition.
 Argyvryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyvryd) Exertion of the
 mind.

Mwyav taer argyvryd
 A çweris yn myd.

The greatest of importunate mental exertion sported in the
 world. *Taliefn.*

Argyfin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyfin) A boundary, or
 abutment.
 Argyfiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyfin) A bounding,
 or abutting upon.
 Argyfrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyfrodion (cyfrawd) Appre-
 hension.
 Argyfre, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cyfre) A stock to commence.
 Argyfred, *v. a.* (cyfred) To comprise, or to include.
 Argyfreu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cyfreu) Paraphernalia; a
 portion, or dowry.

Ymogel zwyn gwraig attat yn enw ei hargyfreu.

Beware of taking to thyself a wife for the sake of her portion.
Cato Gynmraeg.

Argyhoez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyhoez) A reprimand.
 Argyhoezadwy, *a.* (argyhoez) Reprehensible.
 Argyhoezawl, *a.* (argyhoez) Reprehensive.
 Argyhoezedig, *a.* (argyhoez) That is reprimanded.
 Argyhoezi, *v. a.* (argyhoez) To reprimand; to ad-
 monish.
 Argyhoeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyhoez) Reprehen-
 sion; admonition, or reproof.
 Argyhoezus, *a.* (argyhoez) Reprehensible; culpable.
 Argyhoezwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* argyhoezwyr (argyhoez—
 gwr) A reprimander; an admonisher.
 Argyhuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyhuz) A public accusation.
 Argyhuzadwy, *a.* (argyhuz) Impeachable.
 Argyhuzaw, *v. a.* (argyhuz) To impeach, or arraign.
 Argyhuzawl, *a.* (argyhuz) Impeaching.
 Argyhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (argyhuz) Impeachment.
 Argyhufed, *a.* (cyhufed) Publicly defaming.
 Argyhufed, *v. a.* (cyhufed) To defame publicly,
 Argyhufez,

A R G

Argyhufez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhufez) A flandering publicly; defamation.

Argyhufeiziawg, *a.* (argyhufez) Defamatory.

Argylçawl, *a.* (cylç) Alternate; by rotation.

Argylçez, *s. m.* (cylç) Alternity; rotation.

Argylçu, *v. a.* (cylç) To go alternately, or in order.

Argyllaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyllaeth) A yearning; an ardent desire, or longing; mourning.

Am ei vawr golled mae v'argyllaeth.

For his great loss is my mourning.

T. Aled.

Argyllid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argwll) Longing; desire.

Argyllig, *a.* (argwll) Having a longing.

Argyllwç, *s. m.* (argwll) A longing; a panting after.

Argymhell *v. a.* (cymhell) To constrain.

Argymhellawl *a.* (argymhell) Impulsive.

Argymhelledig, *a.* (argymhell) Impelled onward.

Argymhelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhell) Impulsion.

Argymhwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cymhwyll) A reasoning.

Argymhwyllaw, *v. a.* (argymhwyll) To collect ideas together; to reason.

Argymhwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhwyll) Ratiocination.

Argymhwys, *a.* (cymhwys) Equable, or uniform.

Argymhwysaw, *v. a.* (argymhwys) To render equipoise.

Argymid, *a.* (cymid) Causing contention.

Argymig, *a.* (cymig) Sociable together.

Argymmediw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmediw) A token of respect; a complimentary present.

Argymmen, *a.* (cymmen) Very eloquent.

Argymmenawl, *a.* (argymmen) Tending to be eloquent.

Argymmeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymmen) Disputation.

Argymmenu, *v. a.* (argymmen) To hold an argument; to debate, or dispute.

Ac am hyny argymmenwyd,

Nid gwiw gwneuthur lliw ond llwyd,

And as to what has been debated, it is needless to make any colour but grey.

D. ab Gwilym.

Argymmenus, *a.* (argymmen) Disputing.

Argymmenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. argymmenwyr* (argymmen—gwr) A debater.

Argymmeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmeriad) Paragoge.

Argymmeryd, *v. a.* (cymmeryd) A receiving upon.

Argymmrys, *a.* (cymmrys) Impelled by mutual hurry.

Argymu, *v. a.* (cymu) To accord with, or to agree.

Argynan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynan) A clamour.

Ai dy gyful cyrcu brân,

Can ziwg ac argynan:

Marw meibion Urien a'lan?

Is it for advice thou goest to the raven,

That sings harmlessly the chief of clamour:

Are all the sons of Urien dead?

Llywarc Hên.

Argynawl, *a.* (argwn) Highly elevated, or exalted.

Argynzelw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzelw) Archetype.

Argynzwl, *s. m.*—*pl. argynzylau* (cynzwl) The leading impulse of the mind; a characteristic.

Argynzylan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynzwl) One that is influenced by a prevailing passion; a remarkable character.

Argynzylig, *a.* (argynzwl) Influenced by a prevailing passion; characteristical.

Argynvelyn, *a.* (cynvelyn) That is tipt with yellow, or gold.

Dywallaw di'r corn argynvelyn,

Anrhydeus vezw o vez gorewyn.

Do thou pour out the horn with the yellow top, honourably drunk with frothy sparkling mead.

O. Cyveiliawg

Argyngrezyv, *s. f.*—*pl. argyngrezvau* (cyngrezyv) Congenality.

A R G

Argynghralr, *s. m.*—*pl. argynghreiriau* (cynghrair) Confederacy; conjuration.

Argynghroeg, *a.* (cynghroeg) Very much covered; fruitful.

Ymdaith â orug oni zaeth i vewn—maes argynghroeg.

He travelled until he came into a luxuriant field.

Br. Riquabwy—Mabinogion.

Argynghryn, *a.* (cynghryn) Trembling mutually.

Argynghyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cynghyd) Cogitation.

Argynvyl, *s. m.* (cynvyl) The beginning of strife.

Argyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argwn) Elevation.

Argynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To uphold, or sustain.

Argynnezyv, *s. f.*—*pl. argynnezvau* (cynnezyv) The first law, or principle.

Argynnelw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnelw) An original trait, or character.

Argynnelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnelw) A characterizing.

Argynnelwi, *v. a.* (argynnelw) To characterize.

Argynneiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnal) A maintaining, or upholding.

Argynneiliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnal) Maintenance, or support.

Argynneilwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnal) Maintenance.

Argynniv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cynniv) Excess of pain.

Argynnil, *a.* (cynnil) Very saving; niggardly.

Argynnryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnryç) A chief object.

Argynnryçawl, *a.* (argynnryç) Representing.

Argynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect together.

Argynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnull) A heaping together.

Argynnwyrain, *v. a.* (cynnwyrain) To elevate highly.

Argynnwyre, *a.* (cynnwyre) Elevating highly.

Argynnwys, *a.* (cynnwys) Very comprehensive.

Argynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To comprehend, or comprize much.

Argynnwyfawl, *a.* (argynnwys) Very comprehensive.

Argynnwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnwys) A comprising much.

Argynnyz, *s. m.* (cynnyz) Great increase, or growth.

Argynnyzawl, *a.* (argynnyz) Much increasing.

Argynnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnyz) Augmentation.

Argynnyzu, *v. a.* (argynnyz) To increase greatly.

Argynnyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnyg) A venture.

Argynnyg, *v. a.* (cynnyg) To hazard, or to venture.

Argynnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnyg) A venturing.

Argynnygiawl, *a.* (argynnyg) Venturing.

Argynnyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnyrç) Great produce.

Argynnyrçawl, *a.* (argynnyrç) Very productive.

Argynnyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnyrç) A producing much.

Argynnyrçu, *v.* (argynnyrç) To produce much.

Argynnyred, *v. a.* (cynnyred) To frequent often.

Argynnysgaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnysgaeth) A great endowment.

Argynnysgaethawl, *a.* (argynnysgaeth) Greatly endowed.

Argynrain, *s. m.*—*pl. argynreinion* (cynrain) The meeting of spear points; the front of the conflict.

Argynrain, *v. a.* (cynrain) To push foremost with the spear; to go first in the tumult.

Cynt o wydd i vrain,

Nog yr argynrain

Cu cyvailt Owain.

Sooner will the ravens have food, than will the spear be pushed foremost by the beloved friend of Owain.

Aneurin.

Argynrithiawl, *a.* (argynrith) Preconceiving.

Argynrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynrith) Perception.

Argynwyrain, *v. a.* (cynwyrain) To elevate highly.

Argynwyre, *a.* (cynwyre) Highly elevated.

Argyrç,

ARG

Argyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrc) Onset; assault.
 Argyrcawl, *a.* (argyr) Assaulting, or setting upon.
 Argyrciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyr) A setting upon.
 Argyrcu, *v. a.* (argyr) To set, or come upon.
 Argyrcynawd, *s. m.*—*pl. argyrcynodion* (cyrcynawd) A resorting to.
 Argyrcynawl, *a.* (cyrcynawl) Resorting, or going to.
 Argyrcyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrcyniad) A journeying to.
 Argyrcynu, *v. a.* (cyrcynu) To resort, or travel over.
 Argyrraith, *s. f.*—*pl. argyrraithiau* (cyrraith) A mere pretence, or colour of law.
 Argyrrith, *a.* (cyrrith) Very niggardly, or sparing.
 Argyrsbell, *a.* (cysbell) Very compact.
 Argyrsdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyrsdady) Equalization.
 Argyrsdadlu, *v. a.* (argyrsdady) To equalize.
 Argyrsdady, *a.* (cyrsdady) Comparative.
 Argyrsellt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrsellt) A fair opportunity.
 Argyrsodawl, *a.* (argyrsodawl) Overshadowing.
 Argyrsodi, *v. a.* (argyrsodi) To shelter over.
 Argyrsodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyrsodi) A covering over.
 Argyrsu, *v. a.* (argwsg) To doze, or sleep lightly.
 Argyrsni, *s. m.* (cyrsni) Drowsiness; sleepiness.
 Argyrsreg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrsreg) Great tribulation.
 Argyrsrin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrsrin) Great secrecy.
 Argyrsfuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyrsfuz) Great affliction.
 Argyrsfuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyrsfuz) A tormenting to excess.
 Argyrsfuziaw, *v. a.* (argyrsfuz) To vex sorely.
 Argyrsfuzawl, *a.* (argyrsfuz) Sorely vexing.
 Argyrsfwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cyrsfwy) Chastisement.
 Argyrsfwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyrsfwy) A chastising to excess.
 Argyrsfwyaw, *v. a.* (argyrsfwy) To chastise much.
 Argyrsfwyawl, *a.* (argyrsfwy) Castigatory; punitive.
 Argyrsfwrw, *s. m.* (cyrsfwrw) Trepidation; dread.

Dos heb argyrsfwrw ar llwrw i'r lle.

Go without timidity onward to the place. Ll. P. Mof.

Argyrsyru, *v. a.* (argyrsfwrw) To be intimidated; to tremble with fear.
 Argyrsfuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyrsfuz) Great perturbation.
 Argyrsfuzaw, *v. a.* (argyrsfuz) To perturbate greatly.
 Argyrsfuzawl, *a.* (argyrsfuz) Perturbatory.
 Argyrsfuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyrsfuz) Perturbating to excess.
 Argyrsfwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cyrsfwy) Astonishment.
 Argyrsuain, *v. a.* (cyrsuain) To carry upon, or over.
 Argyrswez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrswez) Depression; detriment; damage; mischief.
 Argyrswezawl, *a.* (argyrswez) Detrimental, or hurtful.
 Argyrsweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyrswez) A detriming.
 Argyrswezu, *v. a.* (argyrswez) To oppress; to do harm; to hurt.

Nid argyrsweza mellidith, onid i'r a'i haezo.

A curse will do no harm, but to him that deserves it. Adage.

Argyrswezus, *a.* (argyrswez) Oppressiveness; painful.
Ercu a' orug i bob un, ar neilltu, zyvod atto o'i ystafell yn dawel, a heb trost; canys ev a zywedai, vod yn argyrswezus o'i ben, o delynt llawer y'nglyd onazynt.
He desired of each of them separately, to come to him from his chamber silently, and without noise; for he said that he was pained in his head, if many of them should come together.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Argyrswezwc, *s. m.* (argyrswez) Oppressiveness.
 Argyrsweithas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrsweithas) Intercourse; society.
 Argyrsweithi, *s. m.* (cyrsweithi) Free connection, or commerce.

ARI

Argyrsweithyl, *s. m.*—*pl. argyrsweithlau* (cyrsweithyl) Public reproach.
 Argyrswez, *part.* (cyrswez) In presence; facing.
*Neu's dwg yn gelvys
 Cyvreu argyrswez;
 Gwiawn a leveryz,
 A zyvu, zyvyz.*

But if he ingeniously brings the requisites forward, Gwion will declare what has been, what will be Taliesin.

Arhaez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (haez) A reaching over, or attaining to.
 Arhaezawl, *a.* (arhaez) Attaining to; meriting.
 Arhaeziant, *s. m.*—*pl. arhaeziannau* (arhaez) A surmounting.
 Arhaezu, *v. a.* (arhaez) To attain to; to surmount.
*Ni's arhaezwy neb nis dices daear,
 Ni wyzynt py dreiglynt yn mhob aber.*

No body will attain to any thing, but what earth will deprive; they know not what may be passing in every outlet. Taliesin.

Arhawl, *s. f.*—*pl. arholion* (hawl) An interrogatory, or question; an action at law.

Cynnelis y brenin yn ei law ei hun heb gyfran i neb herwyd cyvraith—cynnal arholion breninawl goruch a berthyno at y goron, y brenin a'i aelodau.

The king held in his own hand, without a participation to any one according to law, the administering of the actions of royal prerogative appertaining to the crown, the king, and his members. Welsh Laws.

Arhel, *v. a.* (hel) To hunt, or look after; to pursue.
 Arhelva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arhel) A hunting after.
 Arholedig, *a.* (arhawl) That is interrogated.
 Arholi, *v. a.* (arhawl) To interrogate; to discourse, or descant upon; to criticize.
 Arholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhawl) A disquisition, or examination.
 Arholiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arholiad) An interrogator.
 Arholwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arholwyr* (arhawl—gwr) An examiner.
 Arhoyw, *a.* (hoyw) Very sprightly, or nimble.

*Teg dy gav, ar hav, arhoyw vanon dwe,
 I dydd i'm govion;
 Tawl hawl hylwyth ovalon,
 Taith hyder maith, hoywder Môn!*

Fair I find thee in summer, of sprightly angelic growth, to cause in my longing thoughts to spring; lessen the claim of crouding cares, and let me have a journey of anxious hope, thou charmer of Môn. Gr. ab Mareduz.

Arhoywder, *s. m.* (arhoyw) Great sprightliness, or briskness.
 Arhoywez, *s. m.* (arhoyw) Sprightliness; agility.
 Arhoywi, *v.* (arhoyw) To be very sprightly.
 Arhud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (hud) A lure, or decoy.
 Arhudaw, *v. a.* (arhud) To allure, or fascinate.
 Arhudawl, *a.* (arhud) Fascinating; enticing.
 Arhudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhud) Fascination.
 Arhuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (huz) An over-shade.
 Arhuzaw, *v. a.* (arhuz) To shade over; to cover.
 Arhuzawl, *a.* (arhuz) Umbrageous; sheltering.
 Arhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhuz) A shading over.
 Arhuziant, *s. m.* (arhuz) Umbrosity; a shelter.
 Arhul, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hul) A covering, or case.
 Arhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhul) A covering over.
 Arhuliaw, *v. a.* (arhul) To cover over.
 Arhun, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hun) A doze, or slight sleep.
 Arhunaw, *v. a.* (arhun) To doze; to sleep lightly.
 Arhwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hwyl) A progress.
 Arhwyliaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arhwyl) Progression, or a disposition to attain an end.
 Arhwyliaw, *v. a.* (arhwyl) To make a progress.
 Arhyder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hyder) Over boldness.
 Arhyll, *a.* (hyll) Very horrid, or frightful.
 Ariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar) A ploughie; aration.
 Ariad, *s. m.*—*pl. ariaid* (ar) A reciter; a songster.
 Arial,

A R I

Arial, s. m.—pl. t. au (gâl) Pleasantness; liveliness; vigour; activity; wantonness; mirth. *Sil.*

A'i ddr yn vrwd o arial.

And his belly warmed with vigour. *S. Ceri, i darw.*

O nerth, ac arial calon,

A braic, ac ysgwyz, a bron.

With strength, and vigour of heart, arm, shoulder, and breast. *Gr. Llwyd.*

Arial, s. m.—pl. t. au (gâl) A wonder; amazement.

Ariala, v. (arial) To become lively, or playful.

Arialu, v. a. (arial) To enliven; to invigorate.

Arialus, a. (arial) Vigorous; lively; lusty; wanton; playful.

Arian, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ariant) Silver; money. Arian rhiv, or arian bath, current money, or coin. In the laws, it is often used for a penny; which was a silver coin very common in former times. Arian byw, quicksilver. Arian is a name in botany: arian gwiawn, or arianllys, rhubarb; arian y gweirwyr, rattle, or fluxwort; arian y cor.

Arianoz, neu aur ennyd,
A wna'r gau yn wir i gyd.

Silver, or gold, a good round sum,
Will make a falsehood truth intire,

W. Llyn.

Ariandag, s. m. (arian—tag) Silver quinsy; bribery.

Ariandal, s. m.—pl. t. au (arian—tâl) Payment in money. *Welsh Laws.*

Ariandalu, v. a. (ariandal) To make a payment in money.

Ariandlws, s. m.—pl. ariandlyfau (arian—tlws) Silver prize, or medal; the reward of merit given to the victor in poetical competitions; and also in sports, or games. The prize for poetry was a silver chair; and for music, a silver harp.

Ariandlyfawg, a. (ariandlws) Having won prizes.

Ariangan, s. m.—pl. t. oz (arian—cân) Silver coin.

Tew am lew trylew traul ariangan.

Profuse around the dexterous chief the waste of silver gifts. *Cynzeio.*

Ariangar, a. (arian—câr) Loving money; covetous.

Ariangarwç, s. m. (ariangar) The love of money; covetousness.

Arianglawz, s. m.—pl. ariangloziau (arian—clawz) A silver mine.

Arianllais, s. m.—pl. arianlleisiau (arian—llais) Silver sound; a fine, or melodious tone.

Ag arianllais gwyr unllw.

With the silver tone of men's united voices. *L. G. Cothi.*

Arianlliw, a. (arian—lliw) Argent, or silver-coloured.

Arianllu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (arian—llu) A hired force; mercenary army.

Arianllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (arian—llwyn) Silver-bush.

Arianllys, s. m. aggr. (arian—llys) Rhubarb.

Arianna, v. a. (ariant) To save, or get money.

Y da â el yn dy waith,
Wedi'r el i daw'r eilwaith;
Dy ran, o'd ei i arianna,
Dy wlad oll â dal y da.

The good thou in thy work dost give, though gone, again it will return; if bent on getting wealth, thy country wholly will repay. *Ior. Vynghwyd.*

Ariannaid, a. (ariant) Silvery; silvered over.

Ariannaiz, a. (ariant) Silvery; of the nature of silver.

Ariannawg, a. (ariant) Abounding with silver; having a store of money; monied; wealthy.

Ariannawg vyz yr enwir,
A'i aur â wna ei air yn wir.

Wealthy will the wicked be, and his gold will make his word to be true. *W. Cynwal.*

Ariannawl, a. (ariant) Having the quality of silver.

A R L

Ariannedig, a. (ariant) That is silvered over.

Ariannell, s. f. (ariant) A silver hue.

Arianniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ariant) Argentation.

Ariannin, a. (ariant) Silvery; made of silver.

Ariannu, v. a. (ariant) To silver; to lay over with silver.

Ariannus, a. (ariant) Silvery; tending to be silver.

Ariannwr, s. m.—pl. ariannwyr (ariant—gwr) Money changer.

Deceuoerz vwrw allan y rhai â werthent, ac â brynent—ac â ymchweloez dreflau'r ariannwyr.

He began to cast out those that sold and that bought—and overturned the boards of the money-changers. *Marth xi. xv.*

Ariannyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ariant) A money scrivener.

Arianov, s. m.—pl. t. aint (arian—gov) Silversmith.

Arianrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (arian—rhod) The milky way.

Ariant, s. m.—pl. ariannoz (air) Silver. Ariant cwynos, or ariant y gwestvâau, supper money, or lodging money; which was paid by the gentry and freeholders to the maintenance of the officers of the court. Ariant gwastradion, money of the equeries, which was paid by the king's tenants in villainage once a year, to furnish provender for his horses. Ariant dyodwv, money of increase: when payment was made in kind, certain sums were added to the value of cattle under rate: thus a cow that had a second calf, had eight pence added to her value to bring her to *par*. Ariant cywlad, naturalization fine. Ariant arzelw, claim money. Ariant gwaith, work money; arian moç, swine money; arian pentai, house, or shed money; these three terms occur in the charter of North Wales.

O'i ariant gormant gorym drud-ran;
O'i alav, a'i aur, a'i arian cân.

Of his over abundant silver I enjoyed an ample share; of his wealth, and his gold, and his current money *Li. P. Moç.*

Arianwaith, s. m.—pl. arianweithioz (arian—gwaith) Silver work.

Ariar, a. (âr) Noisy; making a great din, or noise.

Dyn ni çar, ariar oror,
Ei çân rhwng llettring a çôr.

Noisy is the place, man likes not the song, between the strains and the choir. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gloç Eglwys.*

Ariawl, s. f.—pl. arioloz (âr—iawl) Intreaty.

Arien, s. m.—pl. t. oz (air) Dew; hoar-frost.

Gwen lliw arien ar Eryri—
A'm gwân.

The fair one of the colour of the *boar* on Snowdon wounds me. *Gwalmai.*

Cyeliw dy ben ac arien gauv;
Gwares dyw dy angen;
Pwy wledyc wedy Urien?

Of the same colour is thy head as the *boar* of winter; God has supplied thy necessity: who will reign after Urien? *Myrddin.*

Arienawg, a. (arien) Bedewed; dewy; hoary.

Arienawl, a. (arien) Besprinkled with dew.

Arienu, v. a. (arien) To sprinkle with dew, or hoar-frost.

Aries, s. f.—pl. t. au (âr) A foreboding; portending.

Arioli, v. a. (ariawl) To intercede; to deprecate.

Ariolig, a. (ariawl) Intercessory, or mediating.

Ariolwç, s. m. (ariawl) Intercession; mediation.

Arlaçar, a. (llaçar) Very glaring, or glittering.

Arlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llad) A sacrifice.

Arladen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arlad) A consecrated wafer.

Arlavan, s. m.—pl. t. au (llavan) A great enormity; a cursed action; massacre.

Berw o liv, bu arlavan,
Bwrw twr o waed Robert Hên.

The tears gush out! great was the enormity, to cast down the bulwark, of the race of the venerable Robert. *I. Brwynnog.*

Arlavanad,

A R L

Arlavanad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlavan) The committing a heinous action; a massacring.

Arlavar, s. m.—pl. t. au (llavar) The faculty of speech. *a. perspicuous in speaking.*

*Yn arlavar war wawr ziodid,
Yn orlawen wen a weinyzid.*

*The eloquent gentle incomparable fair! with pleasure was the
maid attended. Ior. Vygan.*

Arlavariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlavar) Enunciation.

Arlavur, s. m. (llavur) Great labour, or toil.

Arlain, s. m.—pl. arleiniau (llain) The foremost rank.

*Gwae vi—
Weled dy zaered zywwys
Yn arlain brwydyr anariwys.*

*Woe is me! to see thy interment caused by strife in the front
of the battle, where the carnage was endless.*

Gr. Llwyd ab Davydz.

Arlais, s. m.—pl. arlaisiau (glas) The temple.

*—Divaioez o,
Am arlais gwyn roi morlo.*

*Blameless was he, in putting on the white temple, what was
like the seal skin. B. Brwynllys.*

Arlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) A spring leap.

Arlamawl, a. (arlam) Springing forward.

Arlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlam) A leaping forward.

Arlamu, v. a. (arlam) To bound, or spring up.

Arlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (glan) A brink, or bank.

Arlanestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlanastryr) A dispersing abroad.

Arlanestru, v. a. (arlanastryr) To disperse abroad.

Arlanastryr, s. m.—pl. arlanastrau (llanastryr) A dispersion, or scattering.

Arlanw, s. m. (llanw) An overflow; a high flood.

Arlas, a. (glas) Blue-tipt; topt with blue.

Arlafu, v. a. (arlas) To tip with blue.

Arlathraid, a. (arlathyr) Glittering, or glaring.

Arlathraiz, a. (arlathyr) Highly polished; shining.

Arlathrawl, a. (arlathyr) Of a high polish.

Arlathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlathyr) A high polishing.

Arlathru, v. a. (arlathyr) To polish highly.

Arlathyr, a. (llathyr) Smooth surfaced; polished.

Arlaw, a. (llaw) At hand; contiguous; hard by.

*Caerau divuriaw, cad arlaw eur-lew,
Arleng glyw glew divraw.*

*Walls dismantling, a golden lion at hand when the battle
rages; chief of a mighty host, bold and dauntless. Cynzeitu.*

Arlawç, s. m. (llawç) Safe protection, or refuge.

Arlawz, s. m.—pl. arlozion (llawz) Great praise; flattery.

*Yn arlawz hir-gawz a hwyr geblid,
Yn arlaw anaw yn a renid.*

*In flattery a great reproach is not soon reprehended, already
was the muse on us bestowed. Ior. Vygan, i verç.*

Arleç, s. f.—pl. t. au (lleç) A retreat; concealment.

Arleçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arleç) A seclusion.

Arleçu, v. a. (arleç) To seclude, or conceal.

Arleçwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleçwez) The side of a hill.

Arled, s. m. (lled) Expansion, or a spreading out.

Arledawl, a. (arled) Extending; expanding.

Arlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arled) An extension.

Arledrith, s. m.—pl. t. au (lledrith) Allurement.

Arledrithiaw, v. a. (arledrith) To take a deceiving form.

Arledrithiawl, a. (arledrith) Bewitching; deceiving.

Arledu, v. a. (arled) To expand; to extend.

Arlezyv, a. (llezyv) Very soft, or gentle.

Arlev, s. m.—pl. t. au (llev) Exclamation; acclamation.

Arlevain, v. a. (arlev) To acclaim; to rejoice.

Arlevariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlavar) Enunciation.

A R L

Arlevaru, v. a. (arlavar) To announce; to enunciate.

*Ni bygeillied ei wartheg;
Ni's arlevair neb.*

*His kine have not been looked after; nobody has made men-
tion of him. Aväon, i Gadwallawn.*

Arlevafawl, a. (llevas) Daring; intrepid, or bold.

Arlevafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llevas) Enterprize.

Arlevafu, v. a. (llevas) To dare, or hazard.

*Nid arluziaw rhi ryellir,
Nid er lles, nid erllevesir.*

*The chief cannot be obstructed; not with advantage will he
be dared. Cynzeitu, i H. ab Owain.*

Arleifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlais) The function of the temples.

Arleifiawg, a. (arlais) Relating to the temples.

Arleithig, s. f.—pl. t. ion (lleithig) A high throne.

Arlemain, v. a. (arlam) To prance, or leap about.

Arlemitior, sup. (arlam) To be prancing about.

Arlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llen) A covering veil; envelopement.

*Neud arlen arien Eryri weithion
Nëud uçel Gwen-don gwyn-dir Enlli.*

*Is not Snowdon already veiled with a silver hoar, is not the
white wave very loud, by the blessed land of Enlli. Blexyn Vars.*

Arlenwi, v. a. (arlanw) To overflow; to fill over.

Arleng, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleng) Front rank.

*Arleng toryv rhag twryv cammawn,
Val twryv cbyr yn llyr llawn.*

*The foremost rank of the host before the din of conflict, like
the din of inlets when the flood overflows. Cynzeitu.*

Arles, s. m. (lles) Great benefit, advantage, or good.

Arlesawl, a. (arles) Very beneficial, or advantageous.

Arlesg, a. (llesg) Very weak; enervated; enfeebled.

Arlesgawl, a. (arlesg) Tending to enervate.

Arlesgu, v. a. (arlesg) To enfeeble, or to enervate.

Arlesiant, s. m. (arles) A great advantage.

Arlesin, a. (arlas) That is tipt with blue; covered with verdure.

*Cyn daear dyvn-las arlesin,
Gwr a wnaeth o'r dwyrv y gwin—
A nawz.*

*Ere I go to the deep earth clad with green, he that made the
water into wine grant protection. D. Benfras.*

Arlethrid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arlathyr) Coruscation.

Arlethu, v. a. (llethu) To over-lay, or to crush.

Arlethyr, s. f.—pl. arlethrau (llethyr) A great steep.

Arleuver, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleuver) Illumination.

Arlith, s. m.—pl. t. oz (llith) Allurement.

Arlithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlith) An enticing.

Arlithiaw, v. a. (arlith) To entice, or allure.

Arliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lliw) A glazing, or laying on the upper colours

Arlwiaw, v. a. (arliw) To glaze, or colour over.

Arloçi, v. a. (arlawç) To guard, or protect safely.

Arloçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arlawç) A protection.

Arloes, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lloes) An emptying.

Arloes, a. (lloes) Empty; emptied, or poured out.

Arloesfedig, a. (arloes) That is emptied; voided.

Arloesi, v. a. (arloes) To empty: to evacuate.

Arloesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arloes) A voiding; evacuation.

Arlog, s. m.—pl. t. au (llôg) Compound interest.

Arlogi, v. a. (arlog) To place money at compound interest.

Arlôn, a. (llôn) Merry to excess; very sprightly.

Arlônaiç, a. (arlôn) Enchanting; charming.

*Awn i lwyni arlônaiç—
Yno dan bren ni'n cen vyz
Hen eizig—*

*We will repair to the joyous groves, there beneath the trees
we shall not be seen by the old jealous one. D. ab Gwilym*

Arlôni,

A R L

Arlòni, *v. a.* (arlòn) To please greatly; to enchant.
Arloniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlón) A pleasing to excess.
Arlofg, *a.* (llofg) Singed, or slightly burnt over.
Arlofgawl, *a.* (arlofg) Tending to singe, or scorch over.
Arlofgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlofg) A singeing, or scorching.
Arloft, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (lloft) The stock, or shaft of a weapon: the butt end.

Arloftawg, *a.* (arloft) Having a shaft, or staff.
Arluad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llud) An obstructing.
Arluaw, *v. a.* (lluaw) To obstruct, stop, or hinder.

Hevelys y llong na's arlu efrawn
Hyd eigr ei wyr a daly iawn.

Similar is he to the ship, which the stranger cannot obstruct whilst his men will depart from holding the right.

Avaon, i Gadwallawn.

Arлуawl, *a.* (lluawl) Tending to stop, or obstruct.
Arлуç, *a.* (lluç) Radiating, or glancing of rays.
Arлуçed, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arлуç) A radiation of light, refulgence.
Arлуçedig, *a.* (arлуç) Radiated, or having rays.
Arлуçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arлуç) Radiation.
Arлуçiaw, *v. a.* (arлуç) To radiate; to dart, or fling over.
Arлуçiawl, *a.* (arлуç) Radiating; darting rays.
Arlud, *a.* (llud) Full of care, anxiety, or trouble.
Arluz, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (lluz) A hindering, or disquieting; what renders unquiet.

Tri arлуz tir; hawl yn nadlau, neu ddr aradyr, neu losgi ty ar y tir.

The three molestations of land; a cause in dispute, or the breaking of a plough, or the burning a house on the land.

Welsh Laws.

Arluziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arлуz) Interception.
Arluzias, *v. a.* (arлуz) To retard; to let, or hinder.
Arluziaw, *v. a.* (arлуz) To retard; to hinder; to disturb; to cumber.

O's ammodwy Duw y dewr orcorzion,
Ni's arлуzion' gwynt a thônawr.

If God should covenant with the brave borderers, we shall not be able to obstruct the wind and the waves.

Arluziawl, *a.* (arлуz) Intercipient, or obstructive.
Arluziwr, *s. m.—pl. arлуzwyr* (arлуz—gwr) An obstructor.

Arlun, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llun) A portrait; a likeness.
Arluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arлun) A portraying, or copying of an object.

Arluniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arлun) Formation; prefiguration.

Arluniaethu, *v. a.* (arлuniaeth) To prefigure.

Arluniaw, *v. a.* (arлun) To portray; to delineate.

Arluniawg, *a.* (arлun) Having a form; imaginary.

Petrufiad yw dull arлuniawg yn govyn cynghor ar araeth be-trufiawg.

Hesitation is a figure descriptive of the asking of advice in a speech doubtfully.

H. Perri.

Arluniawl, *a.* (arлun) Tending to resemble.

Arluniedig, *a.* (arлun) That is portrayed.

Arlwg, *s. m.—pl. arлwgon* (llwg) Perspective.

Arlwm, *a.* (llwm) Very bare, naked, or exposed.

Arlwnc, *s. m.—pl. arлwnciau* (llwnc) A great indraught.

Arlwrw, *s. m.—pl. arлwryau* (llwrw) A deposit.

Arlwrw, *adv.* (llwrw) Towards; forwards.

Arlwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (llwy) A mess; a preparing; provision. **Arlwy o luniaeth**, a mess of food.

Arlwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arлwy) Preparation.

Arlwyant, *s. m.—pl. arлwyannau* (arлwy) Preparation.

Arlwyannau mawrion, great preparations.

Arlwyaw, *v. a.* (arлwy) To prepare, or provide; to cook victuals.

Ac eve a arлwyoez izynt arлwy vawr.

And he provided for them a great feast.

ii Kings, vi. 23.

Arlwyawl, *a.* (arлwy) That is prepared, or provided.

A R L

Arlwybyr, *s. m.—pl. arлwybrau* (ar—llwybyr) A track; a print, or mark; a footstep.

Nid oez arno na gwaed na'i arлwybyr.

There was on him neither blood nor the least trace of it.

Mabinogion.

Ni çavad arwyz peçawd, na'i arлwybyr arni.

There was not found the sign of sin, nor the semblance of it on her.

Li. G. Hergest.

Arlwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. i.* (llwyz) One causing to prosper; a lord; a lord of a manor; a master.

Arlwyzaw, *v. a.* (arлwyz) To effect, or produce; to prosper.

Morwyn a welais mor drybelid—

Yn arлwyz arwyz ar a boenid.

A maiden I beheld so passing fair prospering her sign on the one that was tortured.

Ior. Vysan.

Arlwyzedig, *a.* (arлwyz) That is produced, brought to perfection.

Arlwyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arлwyz) A lady.

Arlwyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arлwyz) Dominion.

Arlwyziaethu, *v. a.* (arлwyziaeth) To exercise dominion; to govern.

Arlwyziaethus, *a.* (arлwyziaeth) Domineering.

Arlwyzyn, *s. m.* (arлwyz) A lordling.

Arlwys, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwys) A purging, or cleansing.

Arlwysaw, *v. a.* (arлwys) To purge, or cleanse.

Gwadyd Ozaith—ei wynt ev a arлwysia forz i Arthur yn y lluz.

Gwadyd Ozaith, it was his breath that cleared the way of Arthur, where there was obstruction.

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Arlwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwyth) A burden, or load.

Arlwythaw, *v. a.* (arлwyth) To burden, or to load.

Arlwythawl *a.* (arлwyth) Burdensome.

Arlwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arлwyth) A burdening.

Arlwywr, *s. m.—pl. arлwywyr* (arлwy—gwr) A provider; a caterer.

Arlydan, *a.* (llydan) Superficial; on the surface.

Arlydander, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlydan) Superfice.

Ar ydaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlydan) Distention.

Arlydanu, *v. a.* (arlydan) To distend; to dilate.

Arlyvasawl, *a.* (llyvas) Adventurous; daring; bold.

Arlyvasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvas) Venturefomeness.

Arlyvasu, *v. a.* (llyvas) To adventure; to dare.

Arlygawl, *a.* (arлwg) Perspective; optical.

Arlym, *a.* (llym) Very sharp, pungent, or piercing.

Arlymder, *s. m.* (arlym) Pungency; sharpness.

Arlymu, *v. a.* (arlym) To render very sharp.

Arlyn, *a.* (glÿn) Adherent; sticking on.

Arlynadwy, *a.* (arlyn) That can, or may adhere.

Arlynawl, *a.* (arlyn) Adherent; adhering.

Arlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyn) Adherence; adhesion.

Arlyniawg, *a.* (arlyn) Dependent; consequent.

Arlynu, *v. a.* (arlyn) To fasten upon; to adhere.

Arlynwr, *s. m.—pl. arlynwyr* (arlyn—gwr) An adherer.

Arlyre, *a.* (llyre) Lying along; prone; prostrate.

Arlyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyriad) Prostration; pro-nity; the plantain.

Arlys, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (llys) A supreme court.

Arlysawl, *a.* (arlys) Belonging to the high court.

Arlysenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llysenw) Cognomen.

Arlyth, *a.* (llyth) Very mean; base, low, or vile.

Arlythyr, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llythyr) Superscription.

Arlythrawl, *a.* (arlythyr) Superscribed.

Arlythyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlythyr) Superscription.

Arlythyru, *v. a.* (arlythyr) To superscribe.

Arlyw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyw) A governor; director.

Arlywel, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywei) The extremity, or the farthest point of sight.

Arlywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyw) A governing, or directing.

S

Arlywiaw,

A R N

Arlywiaw, *v. a.* (arlyw) To govern, guide, or direct.
 Arlywiawd, *s. m.* (arlyw) Government.
 Arlywiwr, *s. m.—pl. arlywwyr* (arlyw—gwr) A governor.
 Arlywodraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlywodwr) Government; directorship.
 Arlywodraethu, *v. a.* (arlywodraeth) To govern.
 Arlywodwr, *s. m.—pl. arlywodwyr* (arlywiawd—gwr) A governor.
 Arlywyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyw) A president.
 Arlywyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlywyz) Dominion.
 Arlleniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llen) An elucidation.
 Arma, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (âr—ma) A prophecy; an omen.
 Armæg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mæg) A prophecy.
 Armael, *s. m. aggr.* (mael) The second milk.
 Armain, *v. a.* (arma) To portend, or prognosticate.
 Armäu, *v. a.* (arma) To declare; to prophecy.

*Y fawl y fy' mez armäu vi.
 Traethuav armäuav ormain ei yni.*

He that is in the grave I will sing of, I will describe, I will declare the greatness of his vigour. *Meilir.*

Armeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (armael) A milking of the second milk.

Armeiliaw, *v. a.* (armail) To milk the second milk.

Armell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mell) What is covered with points; a hedgehog.

*Cant armell i'm arved
 A fym-mwnt cathed.*

A hundred urchins in my lap, and five millions of cats. *Talliesin.*

Armerth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (merth) A preparing, or providing; the making of bread. Diwrnawd armerth, baking day. *Sil.*

*Armerth â gair. Mawrth, ac Iau,
 Adar duon dri-diau.*

There will be a preparing for Tuesday, and Wednesday, and black game for three days. *R. Nanmor.*

Armerth, *v. a.* (merth) To provide; to make, or bake bread. *Sil.*

Armerthawl, *a.* (armerth) Preparatory; previous.

Armerthedig, *a.* (armerth) That is prepared.

Armerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (armerth) Preparation.

Armerthu, *v. a.* (armerth) To prepare, or provide.

Armes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arma) A presage; a foretelling.

*Aryfle ysgwyd aur yn armes cynnygyn
 Yn nghyniv rhyzodes.*

The golden shield of protection, a presage of the foremost toiler, into the conflict he brought. *Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.*

Arn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ar) A piece, or fragment.

Arnad, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon, or on thee. Arnawç, arnoç, and arnoçwi, upon you.

*Carav eillon mygyr maith arnaduz,
 Elliwed asferw, a feirç cyfluz.*

I love the sweet musicians, that long upon them have the clear plaintive murmurs, and the trappings of woe. *Gwalçmai.*

Arnav, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon, or on me. Also arnov, arnawvi, and arnwyz. Arnam, or arnom, upon us.

*Pan zel dyz y varn arnam,
 A çosp am beçawd, a çam.*

When the day of judgment shall come on us, and punishment for sin, and iniquity— *Dr. S. Cent.*

Arnawz, *s. f.—pl. arnozau* (âr—nawz) Plough-beam.

Arno, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon, or on him. Arnazu, arnazynt, and arnynt, upon them.

Hên hawz gervod arno.

The aged, it is easy to be master on him. *Adage.*

*Ac yz oç gwyr Groeg yn rhyvelu arno yn wastad.
 And the Grecians were warring upon him continually.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arnod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nod) A mark, or character.

A R O

Arnodi, *v. a.* (arnod) To remark, note, or observe.

Arnodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arnod) Annotation.

Arnodyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (arnod) Annotator.

Arnoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nawz) Protection.

Arnoeth, *a.* (noeth) Exposed out; naked, or bare.

Arnoethder, *s. m.* (arnoeth) Nudity, or nakedness.

Arnoethi, *v. a.* (arnoeth) To denude; to expose.

Arnoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arnoeth) Denudation.

Arnwyd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (nwyd) Essential quality, or spirit.

Arnwydus, *a.* (arnwyd) Essential; constitutional.

Arnwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nwyv) Vigour; spirit.

Arnwyvawg, *a.* (arnwyv) Envigorative.

Arnwyvre, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (nwyvre) The higher current of æther; the empyrium.

Arnwyvus, *a.* (arnwyv) Envigorating; enlivening.

Arnwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (nwyth) A predominant quality; oddity.

Afnwythas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arnwyth) Oddity.

Arnwythus, *a.* (arnwyth) Whimsical, or fanciful.

Arnyved, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nyved) Disposition.

Arnyvel, *s. m.* (nyvel) Ardour; temper.

Aro, *adv.* of intreaty (ar) Pray do! Dyre yma, aro dyre! come here, for God's sake come! *Sil.*

Arobaith, *s. m.—pl. arobeithiau* (gobaith) Expectation.

Arobeithiaw, *v. a.* (arobaith) To expect; to hope.

Arobrid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gobrid) Desert; merit.

Arobrwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gobrwy) A reward.

Arobrwyaw, *v. a.* (arobrwy) To reward.

Arobryn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gobryn) Desert; merit.

Arobryn, *v.* (gobryn) To deserve, or merit.

*Caer yfyz gulwyz, ni gwyz, ni gryn;
 Gwyn ei vyd yr enaid a'i harobryn.*

A city there is kindling love, it will not fall, it will not shake, blessed is the soul that shall deserve it. *Talliesin.*

Arobrynawl, *a.* (arobryn) Meritorious; deserving.

Arobryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arobryn) A deserving, or meriting.

Arobrynu, *v.* (arobryn) To deserve; to merit.

Arodawr, *s. m.—pl. arodorion* (arawd) A rhetorician.

Aer daer dervysg darv arv arodorion.

A battle of severe tumult scattered by the weapon of the orators. *Cynzelw.*

Arodruz, *a.* (godruz) Afflictive; troublesome.

Arodryz, *a.* (arawd—rhyz) Free of speech; eloquent.

*Ni byz arodryz ar odre Prydain
 Prydyzian arwyre*

There will be none eloquent on the borders of Britain of the exalted bards. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Arozev, *v. a.* (gozev) To endure, bear, or suffer.

Arozevawl, *a.* (arozev) Passive; suffering.

Arozeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arozev) Passiveness.

Arozeu, *v. a.* (gozeu) To endure; to bear, or suffer.

Aroed, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (oed) Assignment.

Aroedi, *v. a.* (aroed) To make an appointment, or fix a time.

Aroediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aroed) Assignment.

Arovnawg, *a.* (arovyn) Dreading; timid.

Arovyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ovyz) A graduate disciple.

Arovyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arovyzy) Discipline of a higher order.

Arovyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (govyn) Intent; design.

Arovyn, *v. a.* (govyn) To intend, or design.

*Teulu Owain llary llu, oçz anhun trais
 Yn cu traws arovyn.*

The family of Owain the mild host, the turbulent oppression was unjustly designing on them. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Arovyn, *s. m.—pl. arovnau* (ovyn) Terror, or dread.

Arovynawl, *a.* (arovyn) Intentional.

Arovyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arovyn) Intention.

Arovynwr,

A N P

Arovynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arovynwyr (arodyn—gwr) One that has a design, or intends to do any act.
Arojan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gogan) A prophecy.
Arojanawl, *a.* (arogan) Portending; ominous.
Arojanu, *v. a.* (arogan) To portend, or presage.
Aroglaberth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arogyl—aberth) A burning of incense.
Aroglber, *a.* (arogyl—pêr) Odoriferous; aromatic.
Aroglarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arogyl—arth) Incense; sweet odour.
Aroglarthawl, *a.* (arogldarth) Incense-burning.
Aroglarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arogldarth) A burning of incense.
Aroglarthu, *v. a.* (arogldarth) To burn incense.
Aroglarthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* aroglarthwyr (arogldarth—gwr) One that burns incense.
Arogledig, *a.* (arogyl) Endowed with smell.
Arogledigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arogledig) The sense of smelling.
Aroglez, *s. m.* (arogyl) Odour, scent, or smell.
Arogleuaw, *v. a.* (arogyl) To smell, or to scent.
Arogleuber, *a.* (arogyl—pêr) Aromatic.
Arogli, *v. a.* (arogyl) To smell; to yield a scent, or odour.
Arogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arogyl) A smelling.
Aroglidyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arogliad) One that smells.
Aroglus, *a.* (arogyl) Odorous; perfuming.
Aroglwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* aroglwyr (arogyl—gwr) A smeller.
Arogl, *s. m.*—*pl.* aroglau (rhogyl) Odour, scent, or smell; perfume.
Arolo, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (golo) A covering, or shading.
*Dyrryfaia innau yn arolloz i Eingyl;
 Dyrrydez yn Lloegyr rhag llwybyr vy llaw.*
 I also hastened with *broods* for the Angles; lamentations were in Lloegyr from the path of my hand. *Gwalmai.*
Arolload, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arolo) A covering over.
Arollo, *v. a.* (arolo) To cover; to overwhelm.
Arolwg, *s. m.* (golwg) Earnest intreaty, or request.
Arolwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* arolygon (golwg) A survey.
Arolygu, *v. a.* (arolwg) To intreat earnestly.
Arolygawl, *a.* (arolwg) Surveying, or looking over.
Arolygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arolwg) A surveying.
Arolygu, *v. a.* (arolwg) To overlook, or survey.
Arolygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arolygwyr (arolwg—gwr) Overseer.
Aroll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (oll) A cleft, rift, or split.
Arolli, *v. a.* (olli) To split, divide, or lay open.
Aronan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arawn) An orator.
Arosadwy, *a.* (araws) Able to stay, or tarry.
Arosawl, *a.* (araws) Staying; tarrying; lingering.
Arosi, *v. a.* (araws) To stay, or tarry; to wait, or expect; to dwell, or abide. *Arosfŵc oni zelo hi yma, tarry till she comes here.*
Nid crys Malldraeth ar Owain.
 The sands of Malldraeth will not stay for Owain. *Adage.*
Arosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (araws) A tarrying.
Arosrwyz, *s. m.* (araws) A delaying, or tarrying.
Arostwng, *v. a.* (gostwng) To subjugate, or subdue.
Arostyngawl, *a.* (arostwng) Subjective.
Arostyngedig, *a.* (arostwng) That is subjected.
Arostyngedigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arostyngedig) Subjection.
Arostyngu, *v. a.* (arostwng) To subject; to overcome.
Arpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (par) What is ready, or in order.
Arparadwy, *a.* (arpar) Preparable; to be prepared.
Arparaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arpar) Preparedness; readiness.

A N S

Arparawl, *a.* (arpar) Preparatory; preparative.
Arparedig, *a.* (arpar) That is prepared.
Arpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arpar) Preparation.
Arparu, *v. a.* (arpar) To prepare, or provide.
*Moli rhi rhybu yn arpar,
 Molawdyr maws nid moes ei gydpar.*
 For praising the chief, earnestly in preparing is the sweet panegyrist, there exists not his fellow. *Llywelyn Iar.*
Arfad, *a.* (fad) Firm, dense, or solid; permanent.
Arfav, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fav) A station, stand, or post.
Arfaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfav) Situation.
Arfain, *s. f.*—*pl.* arfeintau (fain) A peal.
Arfang, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fang) Imposition; pressure.
Na vid yt au zwywau. Yn y gair hwnw yz arf Duw ddaill-gyvoethawg na wneler rhiniau, nac arfangau, na cyfarwyddau, na swynau gwaharzedig gan yr eglwys.
 Thou shalt have no false gods. In that expression God the Father Almighty commandeth that there should not be done any mysteries, nor impositions, exorcisms, nor charms forbidden by the church. *Ll. Gwyn, Hergeft.*
Arfangawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfangodion (arfang) A pressing down, or treading upon.
Arfangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfang) Pressure.
Arfangu, *v. a.* (arfang) To tread, or press down.
Arfar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (sâr) Offence, or insult.
Arfarz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (farz) Wrath.
Arfarzain, *a.* (arfanz) Abounding with wrath.
Arfarzu, *v. a.* (arfanz) To offer an insult; to offend.
Arfarig, *a.* (arfanz) Perverse; rebellious.
Arfathar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fathar) A treading upon.
Arfathrawl, *a.* (arfathar) Trampling, or treading.
Arfathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfathar) A treading, or trampling upon.
Arfathru, *v. a.* (arfathar) To trample, or tread upon.
Arfawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfodion (fawd) Opposition.
Arfawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfawriau (fawr) Savour.
Arfez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fez) A sitting.
Arfezawl, *a.* (arfez) Sedentary; apt to be sitting.
Arfeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfez) A sitting upon.
Arfevyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fevyddiad) A stationing.
Arfevyll, *v. a.* (fevyll) To stand upon.
Arfeibiant, *s. m.* (feibiant) Leisure, or rest from work.
Arfeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (feiniad) A resounding.
Arfeiniaw, *v. a.* (arfain) To resound; to ring.
Arfeiniawl, *a.* (arfain) Resounding; sonorous.
Arfeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (feliad) Perspicacity.
Arfelu, *v. a.* (felu) To descry; to perceive.
Arfenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fenw) Agnomen.
Arferth, *a.* (ferth) Very steep, or abrupt.
Arferthez, *s. m.* (arferth) A great declivity.
Arferthu, *v. a.* (arferth) To render very steep, or abrupt.
Arfill, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fill) A component part; a particle.
Arftain, *v. a.* (ftain) To reverberate; to echo.
Arfteiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arftain) Reverberation.
Arfteiniawl, *a.* (arftain) Reverberating; echoing.
Arfwl, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfwllon (swl) A prospect, or view.
Arfwll, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfwllon (fwll) A steadfast looking on.
Arfwllt, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfwlltau (swllt) Compactness.
Arfwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* arfwyniau (swn) A great noise.
Arfwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fwyd) Dread; terror.
Arfwydaw, *v. a.* (arfwyd) To dread; to stand in awe; to apprehend; to be afraid.
Arfwydawl, *a.* (arfwyd) Dreadful; fearful; terrible.
Arfwydda, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfwyd—ma) A place of terrors; hell.
Arfwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arfwyd) A dreading.
Arfwyddlwyz, *s. m.* (arfwydawl) Dreadfulness; awfulness.
Arfwydu,

A R T

Arfwydus, a. (arfwyd) Dreadful; fearful; awful; timorous.

Yr hwn syz ovnus ac arfwydus dygwelod, ac ymadawed y bore o Vynyz Gilead.

He that is fearful and timorous let him return, and let him depart in the morning from Mount Gilead. Judg. vii. iii.

Arfwyz, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwyz) An ostensible office.

Arfwyzawg, a. (arfwyz) Ostensible. Also *s. m.—pl. arfwyzogion.* One in an ostensible situation.

Arfwyzogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfwyzawg) Ostensibility.

Arfwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (fwyn) Felicity: also a charm.

Arfwynawl, a. (arfwyn) Very comforting, or soothing; enchanting.

Arfwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfwyn) Felicitation.

Arfwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fwys) Torture, or pain.

Arfwyslawg, a. (arfws) Poignant; severe.

Arfyberw, a. (fyberw) Arrogant; pompous.

Arfyberwyd, s. m. (arfberw) Arrogance; pomposity.

Arfyvyd, a. (fyvyd) Instantaneous; immediate.

Arfylw, s. m.—pl. t. on (fylw) A keen look; a stare.

Arfylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsylw) A staring, or looking earnestly.

Arfylwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (fylwez) Substance.

Arfylwezawl, a. (arsylwez) Substantial, or solid.

Arfylweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsylwez) Substantiation.

Arfylwezoldeb, s. m. (arsylwezawl) Substantiation.

Arfylwezu, v. a. (arsylwez) To substantiate.

Arfyllawg, a. (arfwll) Looking, or gazing earnestly.

Arfylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfwll) A gazing.

Arfyllu, v. a. (arfwll) To look earnestly; to gaze.

Arfyllwr, s. m.—pl. arfyllwyr (arfwll—gwr) A gazer.

Arfŷn, a. (fŷn) Stounded; stupified, or amazed.

Arfŷnawl, a. (arfŷn) Astonishing; stupifactive.

Arfŷniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfŷn) Perception; consideration.

Arfŷnied, v. a. (arfŷn) To consider, or think upon.

Arfŷnu, v. a. (arfŷn) To consider; to be astonished.

Arfŷth, a. (fŷth) Rigid; upright; set straight up.

Arfŷthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfŷth) A rendering rigid.

Arfŷthu, v. a. (arfŷth) To make upright; to become rigid.

Artaith, s. m.—pl. arteithiau (taith) Torment; torture.

Arteithva, s. f.—pl. t. au (artaith—ma) A place of torment.

Arteithglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (artaith—clwyd) A rack; instrument of torture.

Arteithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (artaith) A tormenting.

Arteithiaw, v. a. (artaith) To torture; to torment.

Arteithiawl, a. (artaith) Tormenting; excruciable.

Arteithiwr, s. m.—pl. artcithwyr (artaith—gwr) A tormentor.

Arteithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (artaith) A torturer; an executioner.

Arth, s. com.—pl. t. od (ar) A bear.

Nerth arth yn ei breiciau.

The strength of the bear is in her fore legs. Adage.

Yr arth fy helva gyvarthva, am ei bod yn gig hely o'r penav, ac am na byz vawr ymlid arni, am na's gall gerzed ond yn arav, ac ni byz ond ei baezu, a'i cyvarth, a'i llaz.

The bear is a hunt by barking, because her flesh is one of best of the chase, and because there is no long hunting of her, as she cannot go but slowly, and there is only to bait, bark, and kill her. Hunting Laws.

Arthaiz, a. (arth) Having the nature of a bear; bearish.

Arthal, v. a. (arth) To bark; to growl, or grumble.

Arthan, s. f. (arth) A young bear, or cub.

Arthawg, a. (arth) Bearish; like a bear; gruff.

A R W

Arthen, s. f. (arth) A bear's cub, or young one.

Rhuthyr aruthyr eirthiaw arthen unben.

A terrible assault of a chief who speaks as gruff as a young bear. Cynzeiw.

Arthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arth) A she-bear.

Gwell i wr gyvarvod ag arthes wedi colli ei genawon, nag a'e fôl yn ei folineb.

It is much better for a man to meet with a she-bear after losing her cubs, than with the fool in his foolishness. Prov. xviii. xii.

Arthvar, a. (arth—bâr) Having a fierceness of a bear; ferocious.

Yn muez Arthen arthvar yn ing.

In the life of Arthen ferocious in the toil. Cynzeiw.

Arthgi, s. m.—pl. arthgwn (arth—ci) A bear-dog. *s. f. arthast. pl. artheist.*

Arthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A barking.

Arthiaw, v. a. (arth) To bark; to speak gruffly.

Arthlev, s. f.—pl. t. au (arth—llev) A hoarse voice.

Arthlevain, v. a. (arthlev) To cry out hoarsely.

Arthlwg, s. m.—pl. arthlygau (arth—llwg) A besetting by barking.

Arthlygu, v. a. (arthlwg) To beset with barking. *Arthlygu'r arth, to buffet a bear.*

Arthu, v. a. (arth) To bark roughly, or hoarsely.

Aru, v. a. (âr) To plough; to till.

Aruça, prep. (ar—uç) Over; upon; uppermost.

Aruçav, a. (aruça) Upmost; uppermost; topmost.

Aruçavad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruçav) Exaltation.

Aruçawawl, a. (aruçav) Uplifting; tending to raise.

Aruçayu, v. a. (aruçav) To exalt, uplift, or raise.

Aruçaw, v. a. (uçaw) To ascend; to exalt, or uplift.

Aruçez, s. m.—pl. t. au (uçez) The overmost; the outside; the upper part; the top; the surface.

Aruçel, a. (uçel) Very high; lofty, or exalted.

Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd

Aruçel ei adav,

Eizig am gig Cynzylan.

The eagle of Pengwern, with the brown beak,

Very loud is his scream.

Jealous for the flesh of Cynzylan. Ll. Hên, m. Cynzylan.

Aruçelder, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruçel) The highest point, or region.

Aruçelu, v. a. (aruçel) To exalt, or uplift highly.

Aruthraw, v. a. (aruthyr) To wonder; to be amazed.

Aruthrawl, a. (aruthyr) Amazing, or wonderful.

Aruthredig, a. (aruthyr) That is amazed.

Aruthrez, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruthyr) A marvelling; amazement.

Aruthriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruthyr) Admiration.

Aruthroldeb, s. m. (aruthrawl) Amazement.

Aruthrwr, s. m.—pl. aruthrwyr (aruthyr—gwr) One that marvelleth.

Aruthyr, a. (uthyr) Marvellous; prodigious; dire.

Y mae'r porth aruthyr heb zim porthorion,

A'i dai'n cored i bob dyn gwirion.

The prodigious porch is without porters, and his houses are open to every innocent man. Rhys Brydan.

Arwâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwâd) Publick denial.

Arwadawl, a. (arwâd) Denying openly.

Arwadu, v. a. (arwâd) To deny openly.

Arwaez, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwaez) An outcry.

Arwaeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaez) Exclamation.

Arwael, a. (gwael) Very low; vile, base, or ignoble.

Arwaelu, v. (arwael) To become low, or to become indispoed.

Arwaen, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaen) A rupture, or parting.

Arwaenawg, a. (arwaen) Separable; divisible.

Arwaered, adv. (gwaered) Adown; downward.

Arwaes, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaes) Earnest, or pledge.

Arwaesav, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwaesav) Support; maintenance; authority; warranty. *Dewis arzelw anivail*

A R W

anivall o arwaefav, to choofe the proving a beaft one's own by warranty: Pallu ei ardwaefav, he failing in his covenant: arzelw arwaefav, to avouch a warranty.

Tri arzelw all vod i zyn o anivel à gollo; geni a meithrin, cadw cyn coll, ac arwaefav.

The three avouchments that can be to a man that has loft a beaft; birth and rearing, keeping before the lofs, and warranty.

Welsh Laws.

Arwaefawg, *a.* (arwaes) Having earnest, or pledge.

Arwaefedig, *a.* (arwaes) That is certified.

Arwaefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwaes) Certification.

Arwaefogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwaefawg) Certitude.

Arwaefav à zyco dyn arwaefogaeth yn ei ben, i'w gadw rhag drwg; neu arwaefav à azawo gymmeryd drwg o law dyn.

A warranty is a man's bringing upon himself a suretyship, to keep him from harm; or a warranty is an undertaking to take the harm off a man's hands.

Welsh Laws.

Arwaefu, *v. a.* (arwaes) To render certain, or secure.

Arwaefwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwaefwyr* (arwaes—gwr) A certifier.

Arwaethyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwaethyl) Contention.

Arwain, *v. a.* (gwain) To conduct, or lead; to bear.

Syllid ev yn dyvoda tharian ugei law—
Ac yn arwain clezyv ar ei ystlys.

He was seen coming, with a shield on his arm, and bearing a sword by his side.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Arwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. arweithiau* (gwaith) Superstructure.

Arwall, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwall) Omission; neglect.

Arwâr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar—gwâr) A quiescent state, or state of general rest; pacification.

O arwar daear down i gyd dyzbrawd,
O arwain peçawd lleidawd lledvryd.

From the silent state of earth we all shall come at the judgment day, for leading a life of sin, and grovelling in exertion of mind.

Li. P. Moç.

Arware, *v. a.* (gware) To play, or skip about.

Arwarçawl, *a.* (arware) Jocund; sportive; merry.

Arwarçus, *a.* (arware) Playful; sportive.

Arwarçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwarewyr* (arware—gwr) A player.

Arwaru, *v. a.* (arwâr) To soften, or assuage; to extinguish; to pacify; to civilize.

N'ym arwar na çâr, na çywaith;
N'ym arha araws anghyviaith.

Nor friend, nor mutual aid will pacify me; I shall not be impelled to stay for the barbarian.

Li. P. Moç.

Arwafg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwafg) A press; a pressure.

Arwafgawd, *s. f.*—*pl. arwafgodion* (gwafgawd) An overshade.

Arwafgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwafg) A pressing upon.

Arwafgodi, *v. a.* (arwafgawd) To overshadow.

Arwafgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwafgawd) An overshadowing.

Arwafgu, *v. a.* (arwafg) To press upon; to squeeze.

Arwawd, *s. m.* (gwawd) Panegyric; praise.

Arwawdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwawd) A panegyrizing.

Arwawdiaw, *v. a.* (arwawd) To panegyrize.

Arwawdus, *a.* (arwawd) Panegyrical.

Arwawl, *s. m.*—*pl. arwolz* (gwawl) A luminary.

Arwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwe) Texture; a woof.

Arwëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwe) A weaving upon.

Arwëawl, *a.* (arwe) Textile; weaving upon.

Arwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwëz) A carriage.

Arwez, *v. a.* (gwëz) To deport, bear, or carry.

Pob pren à arwezo frwyth un werth à çollwyn yw.

Every tree that bears fruit is of the same value as a hazel grove.

Welsh Laws.

Arwezadwy, *a.* (arwez) Portable; that may be borne.

A R W

Arwezawd, *s. m.*—*pl. arwezodau* (arwez) A carrying, or bearing.

Bum llâd rhag gwledig,
Bum i arwezawd,
Rhag Duw bum tylawd.

I have been drunk before a king, I have been a convey, before God I have been poor.

Taliesin.

Arwezawg, *a.* (arwez) That is carried, or conducted.

Arwezawl, *a.* (arwez) Portable; carrying.

Arwezedig, *a.* (arwez) That is borne, or conducted.

Arweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwez) A bearing; conduct.

Arwezodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwezodwyr* (arwezawd—gwr) A bearer.

Arwezu, *v. a.* (arwez) To bear, or carry; to lead, or conduct.

Dangaws eu hyfardunau à orugant i'r meirç; a gofawd pob un ar eu gilyz y dyrnodiau mwyav à ellynt à wnaethant; ac eisoes cywreiniac yd arwezws Arthur ei laiv gan oçel dyrnawd Frolo.

They shewed their spurs to their horses; each laid on the other the heaviest blows that they could; and at length it was seen that Arthur conducted his sword more accurately by avoiding the blow of Frolo.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Arwezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arwezwyr* (arwez—gwr) A bearer; a conductor.

Arweizus, *a.* (arwez) Comely, or handsome.

Arwyzion angu i'th arweizus dâl,
A gloes a'r wyal, a glafu'r wëus.

The signs of death on thy comely front, and a pang on the temple, and the lip growing pale.

D. ab Gwilym.

Arweini, *v. a.* (gweini) To administer; to labour.

Arweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwain) A conducting; introduction.

Arweiniadwy, *a.* (arwain) That may be conducted.

Arweiniawd, *s. m.* (arwain) A ministring.

Arweiniawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arweiniawdwyr* (arweiniawd—gwr) A conductor.

Arweiniawg, *a.* (arwain) Conductitious.

Arweiniawl, *a.* (arwain) Introductory; leading.

Arweiniawr, *s. m.*—*pl. arweinorion* (arwain) A leader.

Arweinid, *s. m.* (arwain) Conduct, or guidance.

Arweinidawg, *a.* (arweinid) Having a leading, or oftenfible office. *s. m.* an upper servant.

Arweinidogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arweinidawg) A superior service.

Arweinidogawl, *a.* (arweinidawg) Administring.

Arweiniedig, *a.* (arwain) That is conducted.

Arweinig, *a.* (arwain) Leading; foremost.

Arweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arweinwyr* (arwain—gwr) A leader.

Arweinyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwain) A leader.

Arweinyzawl, *a.* (arweinyz) Ministerial.

Arweinyzes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arweinyz) A female leader.

Arweinyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arweinyz) The situation, or office of a leader.

Arweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwaith) Superstruction.

Arweithiawl, *a.* (arwaith) Superstructive.

Arwel, *a.* (gwël) Conspicuous; manifest; evident.

Arweled, *v. a.* (arwel) To perceive; to observe.

Arwelediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arweled) Perception.

Arwellyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwellyg) Defectibility.

A wnaeth dedwyz er dedvryd iawn,
Ac arall ar wall, arwellyg zawn,
Yn eiswedig, ac yn zigllawn.

What the prudent has done to restore equity, and another failing, from a fallacy of endowment, in want, and wrathful.

Cynzelw.

Arwellygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwellyg) Defection.

Arwellygiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwellyg) Defectibility.

Arwellygiaw, *v. a.* (arwellyg) To render defectible.

Arwellygiawl, *a.* (arwellyg) Defective.

Arwellygiwr,

A R W

Arwellygiwr, s. m.—pl. arwellygwyr (arwellyg—gwr) A defaulter.

Arwellygus, a. (arwellyg) Defective; fallacious.

Arwemp, a. (gwemp) Supremely fair, or beautiful.

Arwen, a. (gwèn) White topt; covered with white.

Arwên, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwên) A smile, or simper.

Arwênawl, a. (arwên) Wearing a smile.

Arwênu, v. a. (arwên) To wear a smile; to simper.

—I zwyn dyn.
Tri gelynyon geuon gynt
I'r enaid i'r arwenynt.

To entice man, three false enemies of yore to the soul they smiled.
Dr. S. Cent.

Arwep, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwep) The visage.

Arwerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwerth) A public sale, or auction.

Arwerthawl, a. (arwerth) Saleable, or vendible.

Arwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwerth) A selling publickly.

Arwerthiant, s. m. (arwerth) A publick sale.

Arwerthrwyz, s. m. (arwerth) Saleableness.

Arwerthu, v. a. (arwerth) To set, or offer to sale.

N'ym arwerth er aur i arglwyzi ereill,
N'ym arwar arall er vy inherci.

He will not part with me for gold to other lords, I should not be pacified by another, though I should be respected. *Li. P. Moq.*

Arwerthwr, s. m.—pl. arwerthwyr (arwerth—gwr) Auctioneer.

Arwerthyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwerth) Auctioneer.

Arwest, s. f.—pl. t. i (ar—gwest) The seat of the voice, or the breast: also the utterance of the voice; vocal music.

Cerz arwest, a cerz dannau.

Vocal song, and instrumental song. *Car. Llangarvan.*

Marw Nêst, mae v' arwest yn vor.

Since Nêst is dead, my bosom is drenched with tears.

D. ab Gwilym.

Arwestzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwest—dyn) A minstrel.

Ellliaw â orug ei ben a'i varyv a gymmeryd telyn yn ei law;
ac yn rhith croesfan, ac arwestzyn, ac yn gwareyd dyvod ynmlith
y llu, a'r lluestau.

He shaved his head, and his beard, and taking a harp in his hand, under the appearance of a jester and minstrel he came playing amongst the army, and the tents. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Arwestlawg, a. (arwestyl) Very confused.

Arwestrawl, a. (arwestyr) Having loops.

Arwestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwestyr) A looping.

Arwestru, v. a. (arwestyr) To loop.

Arwestyl, s. m.—pl. arwestlau (gwestyl) A great confusion.

Arwestyr, s. f.—pl. arwestri (gwestyr) A string, or band, by which a thing is suspended; as a purse, pouch, or fatchel. Arwestri cewyll, the loops of panniers, by which they are hung.

Arwir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (gwir) Plain truth.

Arwirez, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwir) An established maxim.

Arwiriant, s. m. (arwir) Certitude; attestation.

Arwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oz (gwisg) Upper garment.

Arwisgaw, v. a. (arwisg) To enrobe, or to array.

Yr ydym yn oſeneidiaw, gan zeisyvu cael ein harwisgaw a'n ty
fyz o'r nev.

We sigh, wishing to be arrayed with our house that is from heaven.
ii Cor. v. ii.

Arwisgawl, a. (arwisg) Appertaining to raiment.

Arwisgedig, a. (arwisg) That is arrayed, or enrobed.

Arwisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwisg) An arraying.

Arwiw, a. (gwiw) Superexcellent, or supreme.

Arwni, s. m.—pl. t. oz (gwni) A sewing over.

Arwniaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwni) To quilt.

A R W

Arwr, s. m.—pl. arwyr (gwr) One above human; more than man; a hero.

Ti arwr, arwr arwynawl fofawd,
Mi a'th wawd a'th wazawl.

Thou man of slaughter, leading hero of the conflict, I will extol thee and endow thee. *Li. P. Moq. i D. ab Owain.*

Arwr, s. m.—pl. arwyr (âr—gwr) A ploughman.

Arwraiz, a. (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or valiant.

Arwraiz dy luniaiz law.

Gallant is thy well-formed hand.

Iolo Gof.

Arwraig, s. f.—pl. arwreigez (gwraig) A heroine.

Arwrawl, a. (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or brave.

Neirthiad fawd, llwyr gymmrawd Llyr,
Nerthawl, arwrawl eryr.

The supporter of prosperity, a perfect brother of Llyr; the powerful, heroic eagle. *Gr. ab Mereduz, i Or. ab Tudur.*

Arwrez, s. m. (arwr) Heroism; gallantry; bravery.

Arwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwr) Heroism.

Arwron, s. m. (arwr) A worthy; a hero.

Arwrwas, s. m.—pl. arwrweision (arwr—gwas) A heroic man.

Arwryd, s. m. (arwr) Heroism, or gallantry.

Arwybod, a. (gwybod) Knowing of; aware.

Arwybodawl, a. (arwybod) Cognitive.

Arwybodus, a. (arwybod) Well-informed.

Arwyz, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ar—gwyz) That is in presence, or on the prospect; a sign, token, or proof; an ensign, banner, or colours.

Owain hebawg cynvreinion—
Gwraiz blaiz bliant arwyzion.

Owain the hawk of those who hold prerogatives, who is at bottom like a wolf, with his banners of fine linen. *Iywel Voel.*

Arwyz, s. m.—pl. t. i (âr—gwyz) A plough; the same as gwýzarad.

Arwyzâad, s. m. (arwyz) Signification

Arwyzâawl, a. (arwyz) Significant; that denotes.

Arwyzadwy, a. (arwyz) Impliable; signifying.

Arwyzair, s. m.—pl. arwyzeiriau (arwyz—gair) A motto.

Arwyzâu, v. a. (arwyz) To signify; to imply.

Arwyzaw, v. a. (arwyz) To signify; to imply.

Arwyzawd, s. m.—pl. arwyzodau (arwyz) A signifying.

Arwyzawg, a. (arwyz) Intimating; implying.

Arwyzawl, a. (arwyz) Emblematic; implying.

Arwyzâwr, s. m.—pl. arwyzâwyr (arwyz—gwr) One that signifies, or implies.

Arwyzedig, a. (arwyz) That is signified, or implied.

Arwyzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyzedig) Implication.

Arwyzedigawl, a. (arwyzedig) Significatory.

Arwyzvarz, s. m.—pl. arwyzveirz (arwyz—barz)

Herald bard; herald at arms: his office in the field was to be a herald, or bear a flag of truce between contending armies; or, strictly speaking, his uni-coloured dress, or barzgwecwll, which he always wore on the occasion, was the distinguishing sign of his inviolable character. In more modern times he had chiefly the domestic employ, of recording and delineating arms and pedigrees.

Arwyzvarzoniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyz—barzoniaeth) The office of the herald bard; the knowledge of arms and pedigrees; heraldry.

Arwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyz) Signification.

Arwyzlun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (arwyz—llun) Emblem.

Arwyzluniawl, a. (arwyzlun) Emblematical.

Arwyzluniwr, s. m.—pl. arwyzlunwyr (arwyzlun—gwr) Emblematist.

Arwyzocâad, s. m. (arwyzawg) Implication; signification.

Arwyzocâawl, a. (arwyzawg) Symptomatical.

Arwyzocâu,

A R W

Arwyzocâu, v. a. (arwyzawg) To signify; to imply.
Arwyzocâus, a. (arwyzawg) Implying; signifying.
Arwyzocâwr, s. m.—pl. arwyzocâwyr (arwyzawg—gwr) One that informs; a director.
Arwyzolerwyz, s. m. (arwyzawl) Significancy.
Arwyzwr, s. m.—pl. arwyzwyr (arwyz—gwr) One that gives a sign; a director.
Arwyzyd, s. m. (arwyz) Direction; guidance.
Arwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwyl) The weeping over; funeral solemnities, or obsequies.

*Arwyl o vedw irion
 Yvoru a' gav dan vrig on;
 Amdo wenwifg am danav,
 A lliain hoyw veillion hâv.*

Funeral obsequies with green birch I shall have to-morrow beneath the branches of the ash; and a white covering shroud I shall have round me, and my linen will be the lively tressils of summer.
D. ab Gwilym.

Arwylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyl) The act of mourning for the dead.
Arwylaw, v. a. (arwyl) To watch and mourn over the dead.

*Yr Aiftiaid a'i harwylasant ev zeg niwrnawd a thriugain.
 The Egyptians mourned over him thirty days. Gen. i. iii.*

Arwylawl, a. (arwyl) Weeping over; funeral; sepulchral.

Ac wedi eu clazu i'r ervynioez Priav wneuthur gware arwylawl y gyd ag ev.

And after they were interred Priam commanded funeral games to be performed for him. H. Dared—Mabinogion.

Arwyledig, a. (arwyl) That is wept over; sepultured.
Arwyledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyledig) Sepulture.
Arwyliannawl, a. (arwyliant) Funeral.
Arwyliannu, v. a. (arwyliant) To perform the funeral obsequies.

Arwyliannus, a. (arwyliant) Appertaining to a funeral, or sepulture.

Arwyliant, s. f.—pl. arwyliannau (arwyl) Funeral exequies.

Nyniaw—y pymthegved dyz gwedi y wrwydyr a' vu varw, ac y'ng haer Lundain, ger llaw porth y goglez, y' clazwyd, y gyda breninawl arwyliant.

Nyniaw, the fifteenth day after the battle died, and in the city of London, near the gate of the north he was buried with royal funeral honours.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Arwylwifg, s. f.—pl. t. oz (arwyl—gwifg) A mourning dress.

Arwylwr, s. m.—pl. arwylwyr (arwyl—gwr) A mourner.

Arwyp, a. (gwyp) Very fair, fine, or beauteous.

*Arwyp dawn cyviawh, oerav covion vyz
 Llaz Davyz, llyw deon!*

A just gift supremely fair was he; most chilling will be the memory that Davyz has been slain, the leader of strangers.
Blezyn Varz, i D. ab Grufuz.

Arwympez, s. m. (arwyp) Elegancy; fairness.

Arwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyn) Blessing; happiness.

Arwyn, a. (gwyn) Happy; blessed; sanctified.

*Arwyn yw genyv arwain ei vezwl,
 A'i veziant hyd Lundain.*

Happy am I that his thought is conducted, and his possession as far as London.
Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

*Arwyn o'i drwyzed cyn noi drengi ydoez
 Yn cadw rhag cyhoez anlluez Enlli.*

Happy of his freedom was he before he died, keeping from publick view the wealth of Enlli. Llywelyn Varz, i Gaduan.

Arwyn, a. (gwyn) Very white; splendid; bright.

*Ys imi wr a' wared ei rad i reidus,
 Galarus geilwad;
 Ys imi ner yn arwyn zillad.*

There is to me a hero that will part with his gifts to the necessitous, the cherisher of the mourner; there is to me a hero in shining white robes.
Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Arwŷn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwŷn) Violent passion.

A R W

Arwynawg, a. (arwyn) Enjoying happiness.

*Cyvarçav ym clodieu llallawg,
 Annwynawg yn lluyz:
 Fwy yr unig arwynawg?*

*I will greet the partner of my birth, untractable in the wars;
 who the only one enjoying happiness?*
Cyvoest Myrçain.

Arwŷnawl, a. (arwŷn) Wrathful; violent; passionate.

*Dwyn meibion Cynan, cyn bu llwyd yr un,
 Arwŷnawl yn mhlymnwyd.*

*Taking away the sons of Cynan, before one was become grey,
 wrathful in the conflict.*
Ll. P. Moç.

Arwyneb, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyneb) Surface, or face.

Pan yw arwyneb y zaca' wedi ei barotoi evelly, gan ddn dieithyr, a damweiniawl, i wneuthur forz i'r tân qzivewn dori allan.

When the surface of the earth is prepared in that manner, by a foreign, and casual fire, to prepare the way for the internal fire to break out.
Ier. Owain.

Arwyneawl, a. (arwyneb) Superficial; outward.

Arwynebez, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyneb) Surface; superface.

*Grediawl arwynawl arwynebez glyw,
 Gloyw eryr teyrnez;
 Clwyv dygyn Deheu, a Goglez,
 Clywed ei vnyed i vez!*

Fiery and wrathful is the countenance of the chief, the bright eagle of royalty; it is a severe pang to the South and the North, to hear of his going to the grave.
Ll. P. Moç.

Arwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyneb) A rendering superficial.

Arwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwŷn) One of violent desires.

Gwell trwç nag arwyniad.

The blusterer is better than the one of violent desires. Adage.

Arwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyn) Consecration.

Arwynieithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyniaeth) A consecrating.

Arwynieithu, v. a. (arwyniaeth) To consecrate.

Arwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (gwynt) Scent.

Arwyntiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwynt) A scenting.

Arwyntian, v. a. (arwynt) To scent, or smell about.

*Yr ofeiriad i'n amled ni,
 Maent 'n arwyntian am renti.*

The priests round about us, they smell about for rents.
Dr. S. Cent.

Arwyntiaw, v. a. (arwynt) To scent, or smell about.

*Duw tri nad imi, vy Nêr, arwyntiaw,
 Ar wantau beth over.*

Thou triune God, my Lord! preserve me from scenting on desires for a vain thing.
H. D. ab Iwan.

Arwyntiawl, a. (arwynt) Scenting, or smelling.

Arwynu, v. a. (arwyn) To bleach; to whiten.

Arwŷnyg, a. (arwŷn) Glaring; glittering.

Arwŷnygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwŷnyg) A glaring reflection, or glittering.

Arwŷnygiaw, v. a. (arwŷnyg) To glare, or glitter.

Arwŷnygiawl, a. (arwŷnyg) Very glittering.

Arwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwŷr) A being uplifted.

Arwyræth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwyr) Celebrity; exaltation.

*Dor dewdor deon arwyræth,
 Doeth dewr-goeth dewr-glod ganymdaith.*

A thick shelter the excellencies of the supreme to him, wise, and truly pure with the fame of bravery his attendant.
Cynzeitu, i O. ab Madawg.

Arwyrain, s. f. (arwyr) Exaltation; encomiastic, hymn, or song of praise.

Arwyrain, v. a. (arwyr) To raise, or lift up; to extol; to praise.

Mi a'th arwyr, a'th arwyrain myvyr.

I will celebrate thee, the contemplative will extol thee.
Ll. ab Llywelyn.

Arwyrawl, a. (arwyr) Exalted; uplifted.

Arwyr, v. a. (arwyr) To rise, or spring up. Pedair fynnon yn arwyr o Baradwys, four springs rising from Paradise.

Arwyræawl,

A R Y

Arwyrëawl, *a.* (arwyre) Exalting; extolling.
Arwyreiniawl, *a.* (arwyrain) Encomiastical.
Arwyrceinyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (arwyrain) A panegyrist.
Arwyrth, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gwyrth) A cardinal virtue.
Arwyrthiant, *s. m.* (arwyrth) Glorification.
Arwyrthiawl, *a.* (arwyrth) Highly virtuous; miraculous.
Arwyrthioldeb, *s. m.* (arwyrthiawl) Miraculousness.
Arwyrv, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwyrv) A spotless virgin.
Arwyrv, *a.* (gwyrv) Very pure, or fresh.
Arwys, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwys) A public summons.
Arwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwys) A citation.
Arwyfiaw, *v. a.* (arwys) To summon; to cite.
Arwyfiawl, *a.* (arwys) Citatory; summoning.
Arwyftlaw, *v. a.* (arwyftyl) To pledge.
Arwyftlawr, *s. m.—pl. arwyftlorion* (arwyftyl) A pledger.
Arwyftledig, *a.* (arwyftyl) Pledged; mortgaged.
Arwyftleyriacth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyftlawr) The act of mortgaging.
Arwyftliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyftyl) A pawning; a mortgaging.
Arwyftloriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyftlawr) A mortgaging; a pawning.
Arwyftlwr, *s. m.—pl. arwyftlwyr* (arwyftyl—gwr) A mortgager.
Arwyftyl, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwyftyl) A pledge; a test; a sacrament.

Grufuz waywruz-elyn
 Dragon Arwyftli arwyftyl tervyn.

Grufuz a foe with a crimson spear, the exalted head of Arwyftli, the security of the boundary. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Mêdrefid mawr ri
 Mawr rân gan deithi
 Arwyftli arwyftle cād.

The great chief was impressed, great his share, with the disposition of Arwyftli the security of the battle. *Gwalchmai.*

Arwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyth) Fury; violence.
Arwythaw, *v.* (arwyth) To become furious.
Arwythawd, *s. m.—pl. arwythodau* (arwyth) Ferocity.
Arwythawg, *a.* (arwyth) Ferocious; cruel; fierce.
Arwythez, *s. m.* (arwyth) Ferocity; cruelty.
Arwythen, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (gwythen) An artery.
Arwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arwyth) A rendering ferocious; indignation.
Arwythlawn, *a.* (arwyth) Wrathful to excess.
Arwythlonez, *s. m.* (arwythlawn) Wrathfulness.
Aryvez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhyvez) Marvellous.

Arglwyz nev a llawr mawr aryvez.

The Lord of heaven and earth greatly marvellous. *Phyllip Brydyes.*

Aryfle, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (rhyfle) Defence; security.
 Dycymyg aerfysg yn aryfle aefzur.
 Forming the sudden conflict in the protection of a shield of steel. *Li. P. Moç.*
Aryfle, *v. a.* (rhyfle) To defend, guard, or protect.
Aryglez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhyglez) Eloquence.

Neud ni'm dyhuz buz; bum aryglyz;
 Neud na'm dylyd lliid lliaws blynez.

Am I not unappeased by benefits; I have been eloquent; am I not haunted by wrath for a number of years. *Gwil. Zu.*

Arymçwel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymçwel) Reversion.
Arymçweladwy, *a.* (arymçwel) Reversionable.
Arymçwelawg, *a.* (arymçwel) Reversionary.
Arymçweledig, *a.* (arymçwel) That is reversed.
Arymçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arymçwel) Reversion.
Arymçwelyd, *v. a.* (arymçwel) To revert upon.
Arymdaith, *s. f.—pl. arymdeithiau* (ymdaith) A sojourning.
Arymzwyn, *s. m.* (ymzwyn) Conduct; character.

A R Y

Arymzygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzygiad) A conducting.
Arymgais, *s. f.—pl. arymgeisiau* (ymgais) An effort.
Arymgryç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgryç) Recurrence.
Arymlediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlediad) Expansion.
Arymledu, *v. a.* (ymledu) To expand over.
Arymred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymred) A running about.
Arymred, *v. a.* (ymred) To over-run; to run about.
Arymredawl, *a.* (arymred) Over-running.
Arymrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arymred) A running about.
Arymsawz, *s. m.—pl. arymsozion* (ymfawz) Adjunct.
Arymsawzawl, *a.* (arymsawz) Adjunctive.
Arymsfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arymsawz) Adjunction.
Arymwr, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ymwr) Exertion of manhood.
Arymwriaw, *v. a.* (arymwr) To contest manfully.
Arynaig, *s. m.—pl. aryncigiau* (rhynaig) Terror; dread.

Arynaig wyd i'r annoeth.

Thou art a terror to the foolish.

L. G. Costbl.

Aryneigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arynaig) Intimidation.
Aryneigiaw, *v. a.* (arynaig) To intimidate; to be terrified.

Oia! Dwywau nev a daear, vy arglwyz i, y gwr a oez cyn no hyn yn mezu o honav vi, a'r awrhon y mae yn erci i mi ef dang-nevezu ev a'r amherawdwr; yr hwn a vuafai damuned ganzaw cyn no hyn cafael tangnevez i ganzo ev; ac wrth hyn y dylei yntau anrhydezu, ac aryneigiaw y gwr a gymhellws ygyd ag ev amherawdwr Rhuvain o'i gyvoeth.

Hear! Gods of heaven and earth, my lord, the man ere now to whom I belonged, is at present intreating me to pacify him and the emperor; he that once before that time had been glad to have peace from him: From these things he ought to honour and fear the man who put to flight with him the emperor of Rome from his dominion. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aryncigiawl, *a.* (arynaig) Intimidating; scaring.
Aryneigus, *a.* (arynaig) Timorous; fearful.
Arysgain, *a.* (ysgain) Sprinkling over.
Arysgainiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arysgain) A sprinkling over.
Arysgawd, *s. m.—pl. arysgodion* (ysgawd) A shelter.
Arysgodawg, *a.* (arysgawd) Sheltering over.
Arysgodig, *a.* (arysgawd) Affording shelter.
Arysgri, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ysgri) A loud outcry.
Arysgriv, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ysgriv) A writing on the back, or indorsing.
Arysgriven, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arysgriv) Indorsement.
Arysgriwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arysgriv) Supercription.
Arysgwlv, *s. m.—pl. arysgylvion* (ysgwlv) Voracity.
Arysgwn, *s. m.—pl. arysgynoz* (ysgwn) Superiority.
Arysgwr, *s. m.—pl. arysgyr* (ysgwr) A branching over.
Arysgylviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arysgwlv) A devouring.
Arysgylvu, *v. a.* (arysgwlv) To devour; to eat up.
Arysgynawl, *a.* (arysgwn) Highly raised, or exalted.
Aryspai, *s. m.—pl. aryspeion* (yspai) A retrospect.
Aryspaith, *s. m.—pl. aryspeithiau* (aryspai) A prospect.
Aryspeiaw, *v. a.* (aryspai) To take a retrospect.
Aryspeithig, *a.* (aryspaith) That is open to view.
Arysplan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysplan) Splendor.
Arysplenyx, *a.* (arysplan) Very splendid, or bright.
Arysteiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysteiniad) Detonation.
Arysteiniaw, *v. a.* (ysteiniaw) To detonate.
Arysteiniawl, *a.* (ysteiniawl) Resounding.
Arystrin, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ystrin) Commotion; tumult.
Arystryw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ystryw) Stratagem.
Arystrywgar, *a.* (arystryw) Very subtil, or wary.
Arystrywiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arystryw) Great subtilty, wariness, or cunning.
Arystum, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ystum) Curvature.
Arystumiad,

A S E

Arystumiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystum) Recurvation.
 Arystumiauw, *v. a.* (arystum) To recurve.
 Arystumiauw, *a.* (arystum) Recurved; bent back.
 Arystwyth, *a.* (ystwyth) Very pliant, or supple.
 Arystwythaw, *v. a.* (arystwyth) To make very pliant, or supple.
 Arystwythawl, *a.* (arystwyth) Tending to be pliant.
 Arystwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystwyth) Pliancy.
 Arystyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystyn) A spreading over.
 Arystyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystyn) A distending, or expanding over.
 Arystyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ystyr) Profound thought.
 Arystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arystyr) Contemplation.
 Arystyriaw, *v. a.* (arystyr) To contemplate.
 Arystyriawl, *a.* (arystyr) Contemplative; studious.
 Arystyried, *v. a.* (arystyr) To contemplate.
 AS, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t. au.* An atom, or small particle; a mere nothing. Ni wnaeth o âs, he has done nothing. Nidlywais i âs am dano, I have not heard the least of him. *Sil.*
 AS, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t. au.* A plain surface; a plane.

Oid uch y'nglawz
 Neud Urien ai blawz?
 Uch hynt uch as,
 Uch yn mhob camas.

If there is a sigh in oppression,
 Is it not Urien that uttereth it?
 A sigh of a journey over the plain;
 A sigh in every meandering vale.

Taliesin.

As, *conj.* That is. It is used in S. Wales for *ys*, of N. Wales; so the compound prefix *das*, for *dys*.
 As is also used as a prefix, giving an idea of parting, or separation; and generally mutates into *es*.
 Afaç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as—aç) An oath; a troth.
 Afav, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as) A plane, or flat body.
 Afavar, *s. f.*—*pl. afevyr* (afav) A shield, or buckler.
 Afaveiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. afaveiriad* (afavar) A shield-bearer.
 Yr oez yno—afaveiriad a fedyz, y rhai ni ellid rhiv arnynt.
 There were those that bore shields, and infantry, who could not be counted.
H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Afant, *s. f.*—*pl. esynt* (as) A plane; a shield.
 Afbri, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pri) Trick; mischief. Dyn ag afbri ynzo, a person full of mischief, or tricks. Fancy; genius; invention. Nid oes dim afbri ynzo, he has no genius, or invention. *Sil.*
 Afbriaw, *v. a.* (afbri) To play mischievous tricks.
 Afbriawl, *a.* (afbri) Mischievous; full of tricks.
 Afdell, *s. f.*—*pl. esdyll, or esdyllod* (as—dell) A board, or plank; a shingle.
 Afdellawg, *a.* (afdel) Having boards; planked.
 Afdelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afdel) A boarding over.
 Afdyllawd, *s. m.*—*pl. afdyllodau* (afdyll) A planking.
 Afdylledig, *a.* (afdyll) Boarded; planked.
 Afdyllen, *s. f.* (afdyll) A board, plank, or shingle.
 Afdyllenlys, *s. m.* (afdyllen—llys) Ribwort.
 Afdyllva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afdyll—ma) A plank yard.
 Afdyllodi, *v. a.* (afdyll) To cut into boards; to board.

Afdyllodi 'n byst llydain
 Afau'r maes, val feiri main.

Cutting out into ample pillars the ribs of the field, like masons.
O. ab Ll. Moel, am arzu.

Afdyllodiawd, *s. m.* (afdyll) A planking, or boarding.
 Afez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (as) A gashing; a slicing.

Goglyfur heiyrm llivez
 Llavyrn yn afez.

There is little cause for sharpened iron to be a blade in the gash.
Aneurin.

Afen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au, or afau* (as) A rib. Afen y vran, a spare-rib of pork.
 Afen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (afyn) A she, or female ass.

A S G

Afenig, *s. f. dim.* (afen) A little, or young she-ass.
 Aferw, *a.* (as—erw) A flat body, or plane; a board.
 Afeth, *s. f.*—*pl. esyth* (feth) A kind of small darting spear, used by the Britons; a javelin; a sharp pointed spar to fasten thatch; a wagget.

Goreu wyd Ivor gorwyv syth, ein rhi,
 Yn rhoi Deivyr ar esyth.

The best is Ivor, strait and comely chief, for putting Deivrians on the spit.
D. ab Gwilym.

Afeth ni fyco nid da.

The shaft that will not bend is not good. *Adage.*

Afethawl, *a.* (afeth) Pointed, or formed like a dart.
 Afethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afeth) A fastening with broaches.
 Afethu, *v. a.* (afeth) To broach, or fasten with waggets.
 Afeu, *s. f.* (afw) The left; the left, or shield side.
 Afig, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as) A piece split off; a splinter.
 Afigavaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cavaeth) A prey; game.

Tri afigavaeth milgi, ysgyvarnawg, iwrç, a llwynawg.

The three preys of a greyhound, a hare, a roe, and a fox.
Welsh Laws.

Afigavaethawl, *a.* (afgavaeth) Predatory; preying.
 Afigavaethedig, *a.* (afgavaeth) That is depredated.
 Afigavaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afgavaeth) Depredation.
 Afigavaethu, *v. a.* (afgavaeth) To depredate, or prey.

Pwybynag, hagen a gyvoda! un o'r tri anivel a'i afigavaethu o'i vilgi, eve a'i pieuvyz.

Whoever then that starts one of three animals, and if his greyhound should take it, it belongs to him.
Welsh Laws.

Afigavaethus, *a.* (afgavaeth) Predatory; preying.
 Afigavaethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. afigavaethwyr* (afgavaeth—gwr) Depredator, or that seeks after prey.
 Afigavaethyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (afgavaeth) A depredator; a huntsman.
 Afigell, *s. f.*—*pl. esgyll* (afg) A wing. *Corn.* esel, *pl. esili*, a member.

Digonav ystafell o esgyll ysgwydawr,
 Tra vyzav yn fevyll,
 A vriwed ar angad Pyll.

I can form a room with the wings of shields, for me standing, that have been broken on the grasp of Pyll.
Llywarc Hen.

Afigellawg, *a.* (afgell) Having wings; winged.
 Afigellhaid, *s. f.*—*pl. afigellheidiau* (afgell—haid) A winged swarm. A law term for a swarm of bees that go out of hive after the first day of August.
 Afigelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (afgell) The use of wings.
 Afigellu, *v. a.* (afgell) To wing; to put on wings.

Ar iad bun erioed y bu
 Wisg i alltel afgellu.

On the fair one's head hath ever been a dress to make it possible to fly.
D. ab Edmunt.

Afigellwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. afigellweithiau* (afgell—gwaith) Flank-work; a flanker.
 Afigellwr, *s. m.*—*pl. afigellwyr* (afgell—gwr) One that makes, or uses wings.
 Afigellwryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (afgell—gwryç) Spray.

O damweinia bod neb yn fevyll ag wyneb ar y llyn Llïvon, o gyfarwai dim o afgellwryç y dwyr hwnw a'i zillad anhawg vyzai izo ymattal hyd na sugnai y llyn ev ynzo.

If it happened that any body stood with his face towards the lake of Llïvon, if any of the spray of that water fell on his clothes it would be difficult for him to withstand being drawn into the lake.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Afigelliwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (afgell—gwynt) A side wind.

Afigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (as—cen) Harm; hurt; damage.

Er gloes dy grev zyozevaint,
 Ysgavna afigen eu haint.

For the pang of thy violent suffering lighten the severity of their disease.
H. D. ab Iwan.

T Afigenawl,

A S G

Afgenawl, *a.* (afgen) Hurtful; pernicious; harmful.
Afgenael, *a.* (afgen—cael) Apt to be injured.
Afgeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afgen) A damaging.
Afgenu, *v. a.* (afgen) To hurt, injure, or damage.
Afgethrawg, *a.* (afgethyr) Splintered; spiked.

Gwelid clez yw ysgwn—
 A lliaws dilae aca afgethrawg.

There was seen the uplifted sword, and many a *spiked* shield
 firmly held. *Llyw. ab Llywelyn.*

Afgethrawl, *a.* (afgethyr) Cleaving, or splitting.
Afgethriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afgethyr) A splintering.
Afgethru, *v. a.* (afgethyr) To separate, or cleave with a wedge.
Afgethyr, *s. f.*—*pl.* afgethrau (cethyr) A splinter, or a piece cleft off with a wedge.
Afglawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* afglodion (afg—llawd) A chip, or splinter.
Afglinen, *s. f.* (afg—llin) Stem; pedigree; lineage.
Afglodi, *v. a.* (afglawd) To cut into chips; to chip.
Afglodion, *v. a.* (afglawd) To cut chips; to shiver.
Afglodyn, *s. m.* (afglawd) A chip; a shaving.
Afgon, *a.* (con) Humble; low; brought low.
Afgor, *v. a.* (afg) To separate, divide, or part.

Nid afgyr â gafa trevgorz.

He that gets an inheritance will not *separate*. *Adage.*

Afgre, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (âs—cre) The first principle; stamina; the heart: because the Bards judged it to be the first part formed of an animal, as well as the fountain of life: also figuratively, the bosom; the conscience.

Afgre lân diogel ei ferçen.

Safe is the owner of a clear *conscience*. *Adage.*

Afgrëawg, *a.* (afgre) Appertaining to the heart.
Afgrëawl, *a.* (afgre) Proceeding from the heart.
Afgri, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cri) A tremor, or shivering.
Afgwn, *a.* (cwn) Depressed, or debased; humble.

Llid ysgwn afgwn ys gorau.
 Y gym'ryd a'n cyd cyn barau.

The anger that is raised had been better to be *depressed* in order to take what will come before the spears. *Cynzeiw.*

Afgwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* efgyrn (âs—cwrn) A bone. **Afgwrn** y goes, bone of the leg; **afgwrn** y werzyr, share-bone; **afgwrn** yr ysgwyz, the shoulder-bone; **afgwrn** cevyn, back-bone; **afgwrn** twm, a broken bone; caries.

Afgwrn yr hên yn yr angen.

The *bone* of the old in case of necessity. *Adage.*

Afgyrnaiz, *a.* (afgwrn) Bone-like; osseous.
Afgyrnawg, *a.* (afgwrn) Bony; full of bones.
Afgyrnawl, *a.* (afgwrn) Like a bone; osseous.
Afgyrndy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afgwrn—ty) An ossuary.
Afgyrnedig, *a.* (afgwrn) Boned; made of bone.
Afgyrneiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afgyrnaiz) Ossification.
Afgyrneiziaw, *v.* (afgyrnaiz) To become osseous.
Afgyrneiziawl, *a.* (afgyrnaiz) Tending to ossify.
Agyrnva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (afgwrn—ma) An ossuary.
Afyriiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afgwrn) Ossification.
Afyrnig, *a.* (afgwrn) Bony; having large bones; stout.

Oez am dano—
 Afgyrnig wisg hacarnwez.

There was about him a *stout* ferruginous coat. *H. ab Reinallt.*

Afgyrnu, *v. a.* (afgwrn) To turn to bone; to ossify.
Afgyrnwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* afgyrnygoz (afgwrn) An osseous quality.
Afgyrnygawl, *a.* (afgyrnwg) Formed of bones.
Afgyrnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afgyrnwg) A boning, or the structure of bones.

A S W

Afgyrnygu, *v. a.* (afgyrnwg) To break up a carcase.

Y cynntutai â zyly yzvau yr yfgrubyl â lazer yn y llys; fer
 açaws y dyly, wrth eu hefgyrnygu a'i vwyall ev.

The fireman has a right to the necks of the beasts that are
 slaughtered at the court; the reason that he has the right is be-
 cause they are *cut up* with his hatchet. *Welsh Laws.*

Afgyrnygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* afgyrnygwyr (afgyrnwg—gwr) One that cuts up carcases.

Afgyrny, *s. m.* *dim.* (afgwrn) An ossicle.

Afiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (as) A joining; a foldering.

Afiath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (as) A joining of splinters.

Afiaw, *v. a.* (as) To join, or fasten: to folder; to put together.

Afiedig, *a.* (as) Joined, foldered, or put together.

Afiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* afwyr (as—gwr) A cementer.

Afpygan, *s. f.* (as—pwg) A daisy. **Afpygau**, daisies.

Affeza, *v. a.* (as—sez) To sit down.

Affezu, *v. a.* (as—sez) To sit down; to take a seat.

Afferw, *a.* (âs—ferw) Sparkling; glittering.

Pell o Vôn vain ydwyd ti dwythwal werin,
 Efmwyth yfyz yn afferw gyvin.

Far from fair Mōna art thou, the elastic smooth couch of the
 people, a *splendid* place of secrets. *Gwalchmai.*

Affeth, *s. f.*—*pl.* efflyth (as—feth) Splinter.

Affwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (as—fwyn) Absence; a leaving; a dependance on another. In law, an excuse for being absent; effoin.

Ac i Rys, â gâr affwyn.
 Ac i'r llys wrth gwr y llwyn.

And to Rhys, who loves *excuse*, and to the court hard by the
 grove. *L. G. Colbi.*

Affwynadwy, *a.* (affwyn) Excusable; remittable.

Affwynaw, *v. a.* (affwyn) To absent; to leave; to leave, or rely on another. In law, to effoin, or excuse absence.

Affwynawl, *a.* (affwyn) Excusing being present.

Affwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (affwyn) An absenting.

Affwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* affwynwyr (affwyn—gwr) An absentee.

Od a'r trevtadawg ar arall, a mynu myned i wrtho i drev ei
 dâd ei hun, eve â zyly dalu izo dri ugaint; a hwnw â elwir yn
 affwynwr.

If a proprietor should become dependent upon another, and
 should then want to go from him to his own patrimony, he ought
 to pay to such sixty pence; and that person is called an *absentee*.
Welsh Laws.

Aftrus, *a.* (trus) Perplexed; intangled; crabbed; austere.

Aftrus pob anav.

Perplexing is every deformity. *Adage.*

Aftrusi, *s. m.* (aftrus) Intricacy; perplexity; trouble.

Bu tervysg taer—
 A dygyvor Lloegyr, a dygyvranc â hi,
 Ac ei dygyvwrw yn aftrusi.

There was severe commotion with the host of Lloegria, there
 was contention with it, and the throwing of it into *perplexity*.
Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.

Aftryr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (as—tyr) An adjunct.

Afu, *v. a.* (as) To join, or put splinters together.

Afur, *s. m.* (as—ur) The blue sky; azure.

Afw, *s. f.* (as) The left; the shield, or sinister side.

Afw, *a.* (as) Left; sinister; awkward.

Llyna voz un llun a'r w,
 Llofawg i'm llaw afw.

Behold a gift of the same form as *W* that is handsome in my
 left hand. *G. Glyn, i darian.*

Afwellt, *s. m.* (gwellt) Pasture, or land for grazing.

Tair rhwyd brenin ynt; ei deulu; ac afwelt ei re veirç, o
 bob marc â zalier arni: a'i braiz wartheg; o cyll dyn anivel,
 a'i gafael ymhlith aniveilliad y brenin, eve a zyly bedair
 ceiniawg am bob un o'r â gafo.

The king's three nets: his family; the *pasture* of his stud of
 horses, for every horse caught upon it; and his herd of cattle:
 if a person should lose a beast, and should be found amongst the
 king's cattle, he is intitled to four pence for every one that he
 shall find. *Welsh Laws.*

Afwy, *s. f.* (afw) The left; the sinister, or shield side.
Afwynaw,

A T B

Afwynaw, v. a. (fwyn) To conjure, or intreat earnestly.

Afwynaw nawz Duw diammau.

I will crave the secure protection of God. Cynzelw.

Nodav arnat cafael i'm Olwen, merch Yspazaden Bencawr; a'i hafwynaw a wnav ar dy vilwyr.

I will depend upon thee to procure me Olwen, the daughter of Yspazaden Bencawr; and I do demand her by thy warriors, H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Afwynawl, a. (fwyn) Intreating, or craving.

Afwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fwyn) Earnest intreaty.

Afwynwr, s. m.—pl. afwynwyr (afwyn—gwr) A petitioner.

Afwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (afw) The left, or shield side.

Gwnaed—yn llys Baradwys o'i asen afwys.

She was made in the mansion of paradise from his left rib. Taliesin.

Afwys, v. a. (afw) To choose; to choose with the left hand: as dewys, is, to choose with the right hand.

Afwysaw, v. a. (afwys) To choose; to elect.

Afwyswn i hezyw varç gloyw-liw glas.

I would have chosen to day a fied of bright grey colour. H. ab Owain.

Afwysawg, a. (afwys) That is chosen, or elected.

Afwysawl, a. (afwys) Elective; that may be chosen.

Afwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afwys) A choosing.

Afyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (fyn) A male afs.

Afynaiz, a. (afyn) Of the nature of an afs; afinine.

Afynig, s. f. dim. (afyn) A young she afs.

Afynyn, s. m. dim. (afyn) A little male afs.

At, prep. To; toward. Dos at dy waith, go to thy work; hyd at yma, as far as here.

Uçenaid at zoeth.

A sigh towards the wife. Adage.

*Tra vo Havren wrth ben bys,
Tro d' wyneb at dir d' ynys.*

Whilst the Severn is by thy finger's end, turn thy face to the land of thy island. H. Davi.

At, a prefix in composition; again; back; answering to re, in regenerate, and the like. It is a mutation of AD.

Atav, a compound of the preposition at, to, and pronoun me; to me: atat, or atad, to thee; atawç, to you; atan, atam, and atom, to us; ato, to him; atynt, to them; ati, or atei, to her.

*Oç hyd atat ti, Duw, y dodav yn ze,
O weled vy lle ar lied eithav.*

A cry to thee, O God, I will give fervently, from seeing my place to the utmost extent. Phyllip Brydys.

Atbaith, s. m.—pl. atbeithiau (paith) A purview.

Atbarotôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (parotôad) A reproviding.

Atbarotôi, v. a. (parotôi) To reprepare.

Atbawr, s. m.—pl. atborion (pawr) Refuse of fodder.

Atbeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atbaith) Retrospection.

Atbeithiaw, v. a. (atbaith) To lay open to view again.

Atbeithiawg, a. (atbaith) Retrospective; reviewing.

Atbeithiawl, a. (atbaith) Retrospective; reviewing.

Atbeithig, a. (atbaith) Prospective; in view.

Atberçenawg, a. (perçen) That repossesses. s. m. a repossessor.

Atberçenogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (atberçenawg) Repossession.

Atberçenogi, v. a. (atberçenawg) To repossess.

Atblyg, a. (plyg) Reduplicative; redoubled.

Atblygez, s. m. (atblyg) Reduplication.

Atblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atblyg) Reduplication.

Atblygu, v. a. (atblyg) To redouble; to refold.

Atbori, v. a. (atbawr) To chew again; to chew the cud.

A T G

Atborion, s. m. aggr. (atbawr) Leavings; scraps, or fragments; mammocs.

*Wedi'n bwrw yn atborion
Garw-vyd gynt, gorvod a gawn.*

Being cast off as the refuse in the terrible times of yore, yet we shall overcome. D. Llwyd.

Atborioni, v. a. (atborion) To mammoc.

Atçwaeth, s. m.—pl. atçweithiau (çwaeth) Ill-taste.

Atçwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atçwaeth) A retasting.

Atçwaethu, v. a. (atçwaeth) To taste a second time.

Atçwaethus, a. (atçwaeth) Without favour.

Atçwedlez, s. m. (atçwedyl) A reporting; a rumour.

O's dygav ys dygyn atçwedlez.

If I bear what is a severe report. Cynzelw.

*Llywelyn llew gwawr clodvawr clezyv-hir,
Pell yz edmygir ei atçwedlez.*

Llywelyn the lion of the ruddy field, renowned with a long sword, far will be honoured the report of him. Phyllip Brydys.

Atçwedlu, v. a. (atçwedyl) To report; to rumour.

Atçwedyl, s. m.—pl. atçwedlau (çwedyl) A report, or rumour.

Atçwel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (çwel) A return.

Atçwelawg, a. (atçwel) Returning; apt to return.

Atçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atçwel) A returning.

Atçwelyd, v. a. (atçwel) To return; to come back.

*Atçwelwynt Wyzyl at eu hênnyz,
Rhyzyrçwynt Cymry cadyr gyweithyz.*

The Gwyzelians returned to their original stock, the Welsh raised up a powerful support. Taliesin.

Atçwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (çwyl) Repercussion.

Atzodawl, a. (dodawl) That is set in apposition.

Atzodi, v. a. (dodi) To place, or set in apposition.

Atzodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dodiad) Parathesis; apposition.

Ateb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (at—eb) An answer, or reply.

Ateb, v. a. (ateb) To answer; to response.

Atebadwy, a. (ateb) Answerable; responsible.

Atebawl, a. (ateb) Answering; responding.

Atebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ateb) An answering; a response.

Atethol, a. (ethol) That is outcast; rejected.

*Gwarth i'r budyr-beth atethol,
Murnia varz, mae arnav ol.*

Shame to the nauseous dirty thing, it way-lays a bard, I bear its mark. D. ab Gwilym, i'r vwyarven.

Atvod, v. a. (bod) To be; to be again; to re-exist.

Atvai gell i gi mynyç yz a izi.

If there should be a pantry for a dog he would often go into it. Adage.

Atgor, s. m.—pl. etgyr (cor) What turns over; a plough team, or a team in general. Sil.

A'r atgor—

A roed i'r çweç aradyr çwyrn.

And the team was put to the six ready ploughs.

D. ab Edmunt, i veib D. ab Ithel.

Atgorawl, a. (atgor) Returning; coming back.

Atgorz, s. m.—pl. t. au (corz) A re-circling.

Atgoredig, a. (atgor) That is reversed, or returned.

Atgori, v. a. (atgor) To turn back; to return; to prepare the team. Sil.

*Rhag pebyll Madawg pan atgorai,
Namyn un o gant yno delai.*

The door of Madog's tent when opened, hardly one in a hundred there would come. Aneurin.

*Mwynvawr o garçarawr a gyrçasant—
Neud oç goçwys pawb pan atgorasant.*

A magnanimous prisoner they assaulted, was the sweat not trickling when they returned. O. Cyveltiawg.

Atgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atgor) A returning back.

Atgrymawl, a. (crymawl) Incurvating; recurvous.

Atgrymez, s. m. (crymez) Incurvature.

Atgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crymiad) Incurvation.

Atgrymu, v. a. (crymu) To incurvate; to bend in.

A T T

Atoralw, *v. a.* (goralw) To call again; to reply.

Atorelwis Flamzwyn vawr drybestawd:
A zodynt gyngwyfion, a ynt parawd?

Flamzwyn in great buffle replied again:—"Would they give hostages; were they prepared?" *Taliesin.*

Atoralwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atoralw) Replication.

Atorwez, *v. a.* (gorwez) To lie prostrate again.

Atorwezawl, *a.* (atorwez) Recumbent.

Atorweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atorwez) Recumbency.

Atre, *a.* (rhe) Pleasing; jocund; playful.

Néud adnau cogau, coed neud atre?

Are not the cuckoos melodious, the woods are they not pleasant. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Atre, *v. a.* (rhe) To please, or delight; to enjoy.

Attaenawl, *a.* (taen) Resperfive; respreading.

Attaenedig, *a.* (taen) That is resperfed.

Attaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taen) Resperfion.

Attaenu, *v. a.* (taen) To spread again; to resperfe.

Attavael, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (at—dy—gavael) A diftrain-
ing, attaching, or feizing; attachment: also a giv-
ing power to attach; a pledging. Rhoi attavael
ar ateb i gyvraith, to enter into a recognizance to
answer a fuit.

Attavaela, *v. a.* (attavael) To diftrain, attach, or
feize; to confiscate; to pawn.

Attavaeladwy, *a.* (attavael) Diftrainable.

Attavaelaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael) Mortgage.

Attavaelai, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael) A holder
of pledge; a mortgagee.

Attavaeledig, *a.* (attavael) Diftrained; confiscated.

Attavaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael) Confiscation.

Attavaelu, *v. a.* (attavael) To make a diftrefs; to
attach; to confiscate.

O dervyz i syn attavaelu yn anghyvreithiawl, advered yr
adavael draçevyn, a govyned yr hawl val cynt.

If a man diftrains unlawfully, let him restore the diftrefs
again, and let him prosecute the cause as before. *Welsh Laws.*

Attavaelwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attavael—gwr) A mortgagee.

Attavaelyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attavael) A mortgagee.

Attai, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (at—ty) A vagabond.

—Câs attai

Cops gwyllan craig, treiglwraig trai.

An odious vagabond with legs like the gull of the rock, the
wanderer on the strand. *D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

Attaith, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taith) A return.

Attal, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (at—dal) A stop, let, or hin-
drance; a withholding, or detaining. Attal dy-
wedyd, an impediment of speech.

Attal, *v. a.* (at—dal) To stay, stop, or hinder; to
detain, or withhold.

Na attal air.

Diminifh not a word.

Jer. xxvi. li.

Gwell maen garw a'm attallo,
Na maen llywyn a'm gollyngo.

A rough stone that will stop me is better than a smooth stone
that will let me slip. *Adage.*

Attaladwy, *a.* (attal) Detainable; restrainable.

Attaledig, *a.* (attal) That is repaid, or reimbursed.

Attaledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaledig) Repayment.

Attaledigawl, *a.* (attaledig) Remunerative.

Attalva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (attal—ma) An impediment.

Attalgar, *a.* (attal) Retentive; stopping.

Attaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attal) Retention.

Attaliadawl, *a.* (attaliad) Retentive; controlling.

Attaliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attal) A checking, or
controlling; apophosis, in rhetoric.

Attaliaith, *s. f.* (attal—iaith) Impediment in speech.

Taled y mab attaliaith,

Tâl am wawd, talm ym o'i waith.

Let the son of fluttering repay the price of his praise, I have
enough of his work. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

A T T

Attaliedig, *a.* (attal) Impeded; detained; debarred.

Attaliedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaliedig) Impedi-
ment.

Attaliedigawl, *a.* (attaliedig) Retentive; stopping.

Attaliedigrwyz, *s. m.* (attaliedig) Retentiveness.

Attaliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attaliad) A restrainer.

Attaliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attal—gwr) Restrainer.

Attalm, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (talm) Re-action.

Attalmu, *v. a.* (attalm) To act upon a second time.

Attalu, *v. a.* (ad—tal) To repay; to reimburse.

Attalwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (talwr) A reim-
burser.

Attalyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attal) An impeder.

Attaraw, *v. a.* (târ) To strike again; to re-
charge.

Duw difer, newwy,
Rhag llanw lled ovrwy,
Cyntav attarwy,
Attrais tros vordwy.

God of heaven defend against the spreading influence of tyran-
ny; the first recharge the retaliated wrongs beyond the sea. *Taliesin.*

Attarawedig, *a.* (attaraw) Striking a second time.

Attarawedigawl, *a.* (attarawedig) Repercussive.

Attarawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaraw) Repercussion.

Attarz, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (tarz) A breaking, or spring-
ing out anew.

Attarzawl, *a.* (attarz) Renascent, or springing anew.

Attarzedig, *a.* (attarz) Shooting out anew.

Attarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attarz) Regermination.

Attarzu, *v. a.* (attarz) To spring, or shoot out again.

Attarw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tarw) A gelt bull; a gale.

Attawr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tawr) Repentance.

Cad lwys Lloegrwys liwedawr
Rhy benyd ar hyd yz attawr.

The bright battle of the tribes of the Lloegyrans great pain
it will give whilst repentance shall last. *Aneurin.*

Atteb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (at—dy—eb) An answer, or
reply.

Atteb, *v. a.* (at—dy—eb) To answer, or to reply.

Attebadwy, *a.* (atteb) Responsible; answerable.

Attebawl, *a.* (atteb) Responsive; answerable.

Attebedig, *a.* (atteb) Answering; redditive.

Attebedigawl, *a.* (attebedig) Responsive; redditive.

Attebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atteb) Replication.

Atteboldeb, *s. m.* (attebawl) Responsibility.

Attebu, *v. a.* (atteb) To response; to answer.

Attebwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (atteb—gwr) One that
answers.

Attegg, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (teg) A support, stay, or prop.

Atteggawl, *a.* (attegg) Propping; staying; upholding.

Attegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attegg) A propping.

Attegrwyz, *s. m.* (attegg) An upholding, or staying.

Attegu, *v. a.* (attegg) To restrain, or stay; to uphold.

Byzynt dedwyzon prydyzion Prydain
Nes gwayw yn adain nid attegid.

The poets of Britain, they would be happy ones, till the spear
was on the wing they would not be restrained. *Phyllip Brydyz.*

Atteggwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attegg—gwr) A sup-
porter, or upholder.

Attegyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (attegg) A supporter.

Atteimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlad) A retouching,
or feeling anew.

Atteimladwy, *a.* (atteimlad) That may be felt again.

Atteimladrwyz, *s. m.* (atteimlad) A second feeling.

Atteimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel again.

Atteimlwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlwr) One that
feels anew, or that reconsiders.

Atteithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (attaith) A returning.

Atteithiaw, *v. a.* (attaith) To return from a journey.

Atteithiawl, *a.* (attaith) Returning from a journey.
Atteithiwr

A T T

Atteithiwr, s. m.—*pl.* atteithwyr (attaith—gwr) One that returns; a returner.

Attethol, a. (dethol) That is rejected; outcast.

Nid edewyd yma namyn attethol bobyl, a cŷvnewidwyr, a llavurwyr daear.

There were left here only the *abject* people, tradesmen, and tillers of the ground. *Gr. ab Arbur.*

Attil, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (ad—dy—hil) A conceiving after the first young; a second conception.

Attill, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (ad—dill) Reduplication; place; a rhetorical figure, whereby a word is emphatically so repeated as to denote not only the subject, but the quality of it also. *v. b.* Yr orgeſt à wneist oez yn orgeſt iawn!

Attoez, adv. (ad—dy—oez) Otherwise; differently.

Ac attoez ev a rygawfai zyrnawd angeuawl.

And *otherwise* he would have received a mortal wound. *Gr. ab Arbur.*

Attoi, v. a. (at—daw) To come on again; to return.

Attoi pen gavlau heb emmenyz,
Attoi r brain uthyr rhag uthur cedwyr,
A lliaws llaw anghar cyn gwafgar llŷs.

There *will come again* the head of a salmon without brains; there *will come again* the ominous ravens before the ruthless warriors, and many a pairless hand before scatterers of the host. *Taliesin.*

Attolwg, s. m.—*pl.* attolygion (dyolwg) Importunity.

Attolwg, v. a. (dyolwg) To intreat, or implore.

Dywedw, attolwn, pa gyvraith yr ydyſ cw i yn ei ystyried?
Declare, *we pray you*, what law do you respect?
Sion Treuredyn.

Attolygawl, a. (attolwg) Craving humbly.

Attolygedig, a. (attolwg) That is implored.

Attolygiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attolwg) An intreating.

Attolygu, v. a. (attolwg) To implore, or beseech.

Attolygwr, s. m.—*pl.* attolygwyr (attolwg—gwr) Importuner.

Attor, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (tôr) A re-covering; a denuding.

Allmyn ar gyŵyn alltudyz,
Ol wrth ol, attor ar eu henyſ.

The Germans preparing an emigration one after another, leaving a *nakedness* the place whence they sprang. *Taliesin.*

Attorç, s. f.—*pl. t.* au (torç) What is folded back.

Attorçadwy, a. (attorç) That may be folded back.

Attorçawl, a. (attorç) Reduplicative.

Attorçi, v. a. (attorç) To fold back; to writhe back.

Attorçiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attorç) A writhing, or folding back.

Attori, v. a. (tori) To refract, or break afresh.

Attoriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attori) Recission.

Attraiz, s. m.—*pl.* attreiziau (traiz) A penetrating, or passing through again.

Attraigyl, s. m.—*pl.* attreigliau (traigyl) A return.

Attrais, s. m.—*pl.* attreisiau (trais) A reprisal.

Attraws, a. (traws) Recrossing; crossing back.

Attrev, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (trev) A deserted place.

Attrevawl, a. (attrev) Deserted, or depopulated.

Attreviad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attrev) Depopulation; devastation.

Attrevnawl, a. (attrevyn) Reformed; repaired.

Attrevnawr, s. m.—*pl.* attrevnorion (attrevyn) A reformer; a repairer.

Gogwn attrevnawr,
Rhwnn nev allawr.

I know who is the *regulator* between heaven and earth. *Taliesin.*

Attrevniad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attrevyn) Reformation.

Attrevnu, v. a. (attrevyn) To put into another order; to reform.

Attrevnwr, s. m.—*pl.* attrevnwyr (attrevyn—gwr) A reformer; a repairer.

Attrevu, v. a. (attrev) To lay waste; to depopulate.

A T T

Attrevyn, s. f.—*pl.* attrevnau (trevyn) A repair, or re-ordering.

Attreg, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (tres) Delay, or stop; demur.

Cennyn can ein Duw neud de
Cyvryw attreg, cov atre.

We have it from God, is it not right? such *delay* is a pleasant thought. *Gwalchmai, Pw wraig.*

Attregawl, a. (attreg) Hindering; repulsive.

Attregiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attreg) Repulsion.

Attregu, v. a. (attreg) To hinder; to stop; to repulse.

Attregwç, s. m. (attreg) A delaying, or prolonging.

Gnawd wedi rhedeg attregwç.

A *stopping* is common after running. *Adage.*

Attreiziad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attraiz) A repassing.

Attreizaw, v. a. (attraiz) To penetrate again; to repass; to re-enter.

Po raid hyd byll i gell attreizawn.

If necessary to the center I would *penetrate* the chamber. *Taliesin.*

Attreizawl, a. (attraiz) Re-entering; repassing.

Attreizwr, s. m.—*pl.* attreizwyr (attraiz—gwr) One that re-enters, or re-penetrates.

Attreiglwl, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attraigyl) A revolving.

Attreiglaw, v. a. (attraigyl) To roll back again.

Attreigledig, a. (attraigyl) Revolving; recurring.

Attreigledigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attreigledig) Revolution.

Attreigliwr, s. m.—*pl.* attreigliwyr (attraigyl—gwr) A revolver.

Attreifiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attrais) The making a reprisal.

Attreifiaw, v. a. (attrais) To make reprisal.

Attreifiawg, a. (attrais) That is making reprisal.

Attreifiawl, a. (attrais) That is making reprisal.

Attreifiwr, s. m.—*pl.* attreifiwyr (attrais—gwr) One that makes a reprisal.

Attreth, s. f.—*pl. t.* i (treth) A reassessment.

Attrethawl, a. (attreth) Rateable a second time.

Attrethu, v. a. (attreth) To reassess; to tax again.

Attro, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (tro) A return, or recurrence.

Attroad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attro) Recurrence.

Attroadwl, a. (attro) Recurrent; turning back.

Attroi, v. a. (attro) To turn back; to return.

Attrofawl, a. (attraws) Recurrent; reversing.

Attrofez, s. m. (attraws) A second transgression.

Attrofi, v. a. (attraws) To pass over again; to repass.

Attrofiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attraws) A passing over again; remigration.

Attrwç, s. m.—*pl.* attrygion (trwç) Recission.

Attrws, s. m. (trws) A second dress, or garment.

Attrwfiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attrws) A dressing over again.

Attrwyz, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (trwyz) Regress; a return.

Attrwyzed, s. f.—*pl. t.* au (attrwyz) A renewed leave, licence, or liberty; regression.

Attrwyzedogaeth, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attrwyzedawg) Re-acquirement of liberty.

Attrwyzedogi, v. a. (attrwyzedawg) To confer, or obtain renewed liberty.

Attrwyzedu, v. a. (attrwyzed) To renew leave, or liberty of regression.

Attrygawl, a. (attrwç) Rescissory; abrogating.

Attrygedig, a. (attrwç) Broken again; abrogated.

Attrygedigawl, a. (attrygedig) Rescissory.

Attrygciad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (attrwç) Rescission.

Attrygci, s. m. (attrwç) Rescission; a re-cutting.

Attrygcu, v. a. (attrwç) To refract; to cut anew.

Attrygwr, s. m.—*pl.* attrygwyr (attrwç—gwr) A refractor, or one that cuts over again.

Attuz, s. m. (tuz) A second cover, or casing.

Attuzaw,

A T T

Attuzaw, *v. v.* (attuz) To cover, or case again.
Attuzawl, *a.* (attuz) Covering, or casing again.
Attuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attuz) A second covering.
Attuez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tuez) A contrary bias.
Attuezawg, *a.* (attuez) Inclining back.
Attuezawl, *a.* (attuez) Having a bias to return.
Attueziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attuez) Inclination backwards.
Attuezoldeb, *s. m.* (attuezawl) A tendency, or bias to return back.
Attuezoli, *v. a.* (attuezawl) To give a tendency to return.
Attuezwyz, *s. m.* (attuez) A bias to return back.
Attuezu, *v. a.* (attuez) To incline back.
Attuezwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. attuezwyr* (attuez—gwr) One that has a bias, or inclination to return.
Attuell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. (tuell)* A new shade, or cover.
Attuelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attuell) A shading again.
Attuellu, *v. a.* (attuell) To shade, or cover again.
Attum, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (turn) A recurve.
Attumiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attum) Recurvation.
Attumiaw, *v. a.* (attum) To curve; to bend back.
Attumiawl, *a.* (attum) Recurved; repandous.
Attwv, *s. m.*—*pl. attyvion* (twv) That which doth not grow up with the first; but after the rest of the seed; seed springing up again; that which grows of itself, without sowing.

Y vlywz yn hon y bwyti i dyvo o hono ei hun; ac yn yr ail vlywz yn yr attwv.

This year thou shalt eat that which groweth of itself; and in the second year that which groweth from the same.

Isaiah xxxviii. 30.

Attwg, *s. m.*—*pl. attygion* (twg) A prospering anew.
Attwyn, *v. a.* (dwyn) To bring, or carry back; to return.

Cynghor hen ni'th attwg.

The counsel of the aged will not bring thee back. Adage.

Or a morwyn wryw yn llathruz heb genad ei genedyl, ei thad a zigawn ei hattwyn o'i hanvozh rhag ei gwr.

If a virgin girl goes to debauchery without the consent of her family, her father can bring her back against her consent, from her husband.

Welsh Laws.

Attwysg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (twysg) A second part, or portion.
Attwysgaw, *v. a.* (attwysg) To subdivide; to rediminish.
Attwysgawl, *a.* (attwysg) Reductive; subdivisible.
Attwysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attwysg) Reducement.
Attwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twyth) A spring, or a bound back.
Attwythaw, *v. a.* (attwyth) To spring back.
Attwythawl, *a.* (attwyth) Resilient; rebounding.
Attwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attwyth) Resilience.
Attyb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyb) A second opinion.
Attybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attyb) Reconsideration.
Attybiaw, *v. a.* (attyb) To ruminate, or recal to mind.
Attybiawl, *a.* (attyb) Ruminant, or meditating.
Attyblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyblyg) Reduplication.
Attyblygawl, *a.* (attyblyg) Reduplicative.
Attyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attyblyg) Reduplication.
Attyblygu, *v. a.* (attyblyg) To reduplicate.
Attybygawl, *a.* (attyb) Reminiscent.
Attybygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attyb) Reminiscence.
Attyciannawl, *a.* (attyciant) Prospering again; re-flourishing.
Attyciannus, *a.* (attyciant) Prosperous again.
Attyciant, *s. m.* (attwg) Renewed prosperity.
Attyciaw, *v. a.* (attwg) To prosper again; to re-flourish.
Attycwel, *a.* (dycwel) A returning again.

A T H

Attycwelawg, *a.* (attycwel) Reversionary; recurrent.
Attycweledig, *a.* (attycwel) That is coming again.
Attycweledigawl, *a.* (attycweledig) Reversionary.
Attycweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attycwel) Reversion; revolution; regression.
Attyvawl, *a.* (attwv) Having a tendency to grow again; tending to regerminate.
Attyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attwv) Regermination.
Attyviant, *s. m.* (attwv) Regermination; reproduction.
Attyvu, *v. a.* (attwv) To bud again; to repullulate.
Attygawl, *a.* (attwg) Prospering, or flourishing anew.
Attygu, *v. a.* (attwg) To prosper, or flourish again.
Attygynnull, *v. a.* (dygynnull) To re-assemble.
Attygynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attygynnull) A re-assembling.
Attygyrcawl, *a.* (dygyrcawl) Recurring to again.
Attygyrciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygyrciad) Recurrence.
Attygyrcu, *v. a.* (dygyrcu) To recur to again; to revisit.
Attymcwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dymcwel) A recurring, returning, receding, or falling back.
Attymcwelawg, *a.* (attymcwel) That is retrograde.
Attymcweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attymcwel) Retrogression; retrocession.
Attymcwelyd, *v. a.* (attymcwel) To restore back again; to recur back; to return again.
Attymzwyn, *v. a.* (dymzwyn) To bear, or go with young again.
Attymguziaw, *v. a.* (dymguziaw) To make a second appearance.
Attymguziawl, *a.* (dymguziawl) Appearing again.
Attymp, *s. m.* (tymp) A second time, or season.
Attyawl, *a.* (tyn) Drawing, or pulling back again.
Attyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tyn) A drawing back again.
Attynu, *v. a.* (tyn) To draw back again; to repul.
Attyrcav, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dyrcav) A lifting again.
Attyrcavael, *v. a.* (attyrcav) To re-ascend; to lift up again.
Attyrcaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attyrcav) Reascension.
Attyrcavu, *v. a.* (attyrcav) To reascend; to lift up again.
Attyfbenawl, *a.* (dysbenawl) Inferring again.
Attyfbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dysbeniad) A second inference, or conclusion.
Attyfbenu, *v. a.* (dysfbenu) To re-infer, or conclude.
Attywallt, *v. a.* (tywallt) To pour again; to regurgitate.
Attywalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attywallt) Regurgitation.
Attywyn, *s. m.* (tywyn) Reflection; refulgence.
Attywynawl, *a.* (attywyn) Resplendent; refulgent; reflecting a light; relucet.
Attywyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attywyn) Reflection.
Attywynu, *v. a.* (attywyn) To reflect; to relumine.
Attywys, *v. a.* (tywys) To lead back; to reconduct.
Attywysawl, *v. a.* (attywys) To lead back.
Attywysawl, *a.* (attywys) Having a tendency to lead back.
Attywyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (attywys) A leading back; retrodution.
ATH, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. au.* A pervading quality; heat.
Athavar, *a.* (tavar) Magnificent; pompous.

Pan orvu pen llu llacar

Llywelyn llyw Alun athavar.

When the chief of the splendid host overcame Llywelyn the magnificent leader of Alun.

Li. P. Moq.

Athalmu, *v. a.* (talm) To impress strongly.

Atharzu, *v. a.* (tarz) To gush out violently.

Atharvu,

A T H

Atharvu, v. a. (tarv) To disperse, or scatter; to scare.
Athaw, a. (taw) Very silent, tranquil, or still.

Ufern—

A lluoſ pobloſ, pawb yn athaw,
 A llewod â rhod yn eu rhwydaw.

And a hoſt of people, every one ſilent, and lions with a wheel
 intangling them. *D. Benfras.*

Atheç, s. m. (têç) A ſkulking, hiding, or lurking.
Atheçawl, a. (atheç) Apt to be ſkulking, or lurking.
Atheçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atheç) A ſkulking.
Atheçu, v. a. (atheç) To lurk, or ſkulk back again.

Ac er bod a'm deu-veirç o du balç-vre Vreizyn,
 Nid atheçav drin drwy ym gythruz.

Notwithſtanding I was with my two ſleeds by the ſide of the
 towering hill of Breizyn, I will not ſulk from the conflict
 though I ſhould meet with trouble. *Gwalçmai.*

Atheilwng, a. (teilwng) Meritorious; deſerving.
Atheimlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (teimlad) A feeling.
Atheithi, s. pl. aggr. (teithi) Quality, or faculty.
Athelaid, a. (telaid) Very fair, or uniform.
Atheryz, a. (teryz) Vehement; ardent, or fierce.
Athefawg, a. (teſawg) Very hot; ſcorching.
Athewi, v. (athaw) To become ſilent, or tranquil.
Athirion, a. (tirion) Very beautiful, or pleaſant.
Athlaw, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (llaw) A foreigner.
Athlwg, s. m.—pl. athlygon (llwg) A glance.
Athlygawl, a. (athlwg) Glancing, or looking over.
Athlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athlwg) Retrospection.
Athlygu, v. a. (athlwg) To take a retroſpect; to
 contemplate.

Y forſ nefav oreu i wybod hyn, yw i çwi droi yn eiç ol i a
 than athlygu ar eiç calon yſtyried pa weithredoſ â aethant
 trwyzi: canys yn wir dyma'r buſ ſyz i'r enaid darbwyllus, ei
 bod hi yn gallu athlygu ar ei hunan.

The neareſt way to know this is for you to turn back, and by
 looking into your heart, to conſider what actions have paſſed
 through it; for truly the advantage which the reaſonable ſoul
 hath is the being able to examine itſelf. *Sion Trefredyn.*

Athlygwr, s. m.—pl. athlygwyr (athlwg—gwr) A
 contemplator.
Athòn, a. (tòn) That is broken, or fractured.
Athònawl, a. (athòn) Having a break, or rent.
Athòr, a. (tòr) Brittle; fragile; breaking.
Athoraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (toraeth) A ſtore, or heap.
Athòri, v. a. (athòr) To fracture, break, or cut.
Athòriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athòr) A fracturing.
Athoſt, a. (tòſt) Pungent; ſevere; lamentable.
Athoſtez, s. m. (athoſt) Pungency; intenſeneſs.
Athrabluz, s. m. (trabluz) A tumult, or uproar.
Athraç, a. (traç) Overcoming; vanquiſhing.
Athravod, s. m.—pl. t. au (travod) An intermeddling.
Athravyn, s. m.—pl. athravnau (travyn) A turning,
 or putting in action.
Athrai, s. m. (trai) A falling away, or waſting.
Athraiz, s. m.—pl. athreiziau (traiz) A paſſing over
 often.
Athraigyl, s. m.—pl. athreigliau (traigyl) A going
 round.
Athraill, s. m.—pl. athreilliau (traill) A rolling round.
Athrain, s. m.—pl. athreiniau (train) A buſtling, or
 turning about.
Athrais, s. m.—pl. athreifiau (trais) Violence.
Athramwy, v. a. (tramwy) To traVERSE over.
Athraul, s. m. (traul) Great waſte; lavifhneſs.
Athraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (traw) A doctor; an in-
 ſtructor, or teacher; a maſter.
Athrawaiz, a. (athraw) Didactic; inſtructive.
Athrawawl, a. (athraw) Doctrinal; preceptive.
Athrawd, s. m.—pl. athrodion (trawd) Calumny;
 ſlander; detraction.
Athrawedig, a. (athraw) That is inſtructed, or taught.
Athrawedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrawedig) In-
 ſtruction.

A T H

Athrawedigawl, a. (athrawedig) Inſtructive.
Athrawiaethawl, a. (athrawiaeth) Inſtructing.
Athrawiaethedig, a. (athrawiaeth) That is inſtructed.
Athrawiaethu, v. a. (athrawiaeth) To indoctrinate;
 to inculcate learning; to inſtruct.
Athrawiaethus, a. (athrawiaeth) Inſtructive.
**Athrawiaethwr, s. m.—pl. athrawiaethwyr (athraw-
 iaeth—gwr)** Inſtructor.
Athrawiaethyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (athrawiaeth) An
 inſtructor.
Athrawlith, s. m.—pl. t. iau (athraw—llith) Philo-
 ſophy.
Athrawn, s. m.—pl. athronau (trawn) Acquaintance
 with ſtrange matters; metaphyſicks.
Athrawu, v. a. (athraw) To diſcipline; to inſtruct.
Athrawus, a. (athraw) Doctrinal; edifying.
Athrawyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (athraw) Inſtructor.
Athreç, a. (treç) Overpowering; vanquiſhing.
Athreçawl, a. (athreç) That is overpowering.
Athreçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athreç) An overthrow.
Athreçu, v. a. (athreç) To overcome, or vanquiſh.

Pybyr pell athreçwys, coed gyrrh
 Y godiwawd.

The potent overcame far and near, the puſhing wood was the
 miſſive weapon. *Talieſin.*

Athreçwr, s. m.—pl. athreçwyr (athreç—gwr) One
 that overcomes; a vanquiſher.
Athrev, s. f.—pl. t. i (trev) A domain; manſion, or
 dwelling.

Fan rânſer tir, y mab ieuaſt biau'r wyth erw athrev, a'r gall-
 awr, a'r ywyall gynnyd, a'r ewllyr.

In dividing land, the youngeſt ſon is intitled to the eight acres
 of the domain, and the cauldron, the felling hatchet, and the
 coulter. *Welſh Laws.*

Athrevawl, a. (athrev) Domeſtic; homely.
Athreviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrev) Domeſtication.
Athrevig, a. (athrev) Domeſticated; homely.
Athrevnawl, a. (athrevyn) Regular; in order.
Athrevniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrevyn) Regulation.
Athrevnid, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrevyn) Adjufment.
Athrevyn, s. f.—pl. athrevnau (trevyn) Rule.
Athreiaſ, v. a. (athrai) To diminifh, or to leſſen.
Athreiaſawl, a. (athrai) Diminiſhing; leſſening.
Athreiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athraiz) Penetration.
Athreiziaw, v. a. (athraiz) To penetrate, or pierce.

Gorvynig vy mhwyll yn mhell amgant,
 Hezyw wrth athreiziaw tir tu Ewyrnwy.

My paſſions, inflamed with longing, wander far this day,
 whiſt roving through the vale to the banks of Ewyrnwy.
Gwalçmai.

Athreiziawl, a. (athraiz) Penetrative; piercing.
Athreiziedig, a. (athraiz) That is penetrated.
Athreiziw, s. m.—pl. athreizwyr (athraiz—gwr) A
 penetrator; one that paſſes through.
Athreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athraigyl) Revolution.
Athreigliaw, v. a. (athraigyl) To revolve, or turn.
Athreilliaw, v. a. (athraill) To revolve, or roll about.
Athreifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrais) Violation.
Athreifiaw, v. a. (athrais) To oppreſs; to violate.
Athreifiawl, a. (athrais) Oppreſſive; tyrannical.
Athreifiç, a. (athrais) Violate; oppreſſed.
Athrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (trem) A glance, or look.
Athremiaſ, v. a. (athrem) To glance; to view.
Athremiaſawl, a. (athrem) Glancing; viewing.
Athremynt, s. m.—pl. athremynnau (athrem) A
 glancing; a piercing look.
Athrewyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (trewyn) Pacification.
Athrewyn, v. a. (trewyn) To conciliate, or pacify.
Athrewynawl, a. (athrewyn) Pacificatory.
Athrewyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrewyn) A pacifying.
Athrig, s. m. (trig) A ſtaying, or tarrying.
Athrigaw, v. a. (athrig) To continue, or abide.

Athrigiad,

A T H

Athrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrig) An abiding, or tarrying in a place; continuance.

Gwr athrigiad aer, gwr athrugar,
Gwr athrist i veirz o'i vod yn wâr.

A man *abiding* in the conflict, a man that is merciful, a man for whom the bards are pensive. *Cynzelw, m. R. Vlaiz.*

Athrigiant, s. m. (athrig) Continuance; a tarrying.

Athrin, s. m.—pl. t. au (trin) A conflict; a toil.

Athrinai, s. m.—pl. athrineion (trin) A perturbator.

Athrinaw, v. a. (athrin) To conflict; to toil.

Athrined, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrin) A conflicting.

Athrist, a. (trist) Very pensive, sad, or sorrowful.

Athristez, s. m. (athrist) Ruefulness; pensiveness.

Athristwç, s. m. (athrist) Pensiveness; sorrow.

Athrôaiz, a. (athraw) Masterly; like a teacher.

Athrôawl, a. (athraw) Doctoral; instructive.

Athrodawl, a. (athrawd) Defamatory, or reproachful.

Athrodgar, a. (athrawd) Apt to slander; calumnious.

Athrodgarwç, s. m. (athrodgar) Calumny.

Athrodi, v. a. (athrawd) To slander, or calumniate.

Dau davod a'm athrodant,
Ac yn yr un genau'r ânt.

There are two tongues that *slander* me and in the same lips they move. *I. Deulwyn.*

Athrodiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrawd) A slandering.

Athrodiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrawd) Defamation.

Athrodwaith, s. m. (athrawd—gwaith) A scandalous action.

Athrodwaith o gynfigen.

Defamation from mere malice.

Adage.

Athrodwr, s. m.—pl. athrôdwyr (athrawd—gwr) A backbiter; a slanderer.

Athrova, s. f.—pl. t. au (athraw—ma) An academy.

Athrovâawl, a. (athrova) Academical.

Athrovâus, a. (athrova) Academic; scholastic.

Athrolith, s. m. (athraw—llith) Philosophy; learning.

Athrolithawg, a. (athrolith) Philosophical.

Athrolithgar, a. (athrolith) Philosophical.

Athrolithiaw, v. a. (athrolith) To instruct in philosophy.

Athroniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrawn) Philosophy.

Athronysg, s. m. (athrawn—dysg) Acquired learning; philosophy.

Athru, a. (tru) Very pitiful, poor, or miserable.

Athrugar, a. (athru) Pitiful; merciful; vast; huge.

Pwll dwyn athrugar ei vaint, a deep pit of an immense size. *Mabinogion.*

Ac yna y rhoes y cawr lev vawr athrugar, a dygwyzaw yn un cwmp, vegis derwen pan vwriai gwynt mawr hi.

And then the giant gave a *terrible* cry, and fell down all in a heap, like an oak when thrown down by a great wind.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Athrugaru, v. a. (athrugar) To have pity, or mercy.

Athrwç, s. m. (trwç) A cut through; thickness.

Athrw, a. (trwm) Very heavy; pensive, or sad.

Athrwft, s. m. (trwft) A great noise, or tumult.

Athrwyz, a. (trwyz) Very free, or flowing.

A'th roz yw athrwyz awen.

And thy gift is the *flowing* muse.

Edm. Prys.

Athrwyzed, s. f. (athrwyz) Perfect freedom.

Athrybelid, a. (trybelid) Very beautiful, or splendid.

Athrycawl, a. (athrwç) Excissory; cutting away.

Athrycedig, a. (athrwç) Cut quite through.

Athryciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrwç) Excision.

Athrycineb, s. m. (athrwç) A cutting off.

Athryçu, v. a. (athrwç) To cut, or break through.

Athryvar, a. (tryvar) Malignant. Gair athryvar, an ill-natured, or malignant expression. *Monm.*

Athrylith, s. m.—pl. t. au (trylith) A pervading dis-

A T H

position; intuition; genius; invention; fancy. **O** ba athrylith bynag, by what scheme soever.

Yno yr oez yftavell—ni orug dyniawl athrylith ei cyfelyb.

In there was a chamber, the like human *invention* had not formed. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Athrylithdawd, s. m.—pl. athrylithdodau (athrylith)

Discipleship; discipline, or scheme of instruction.

Athrylithvawr, a. (athrylith—mawr) Ingenious.

Athrylithgan, s. m. (athrylith) One that conformeth to discipline.

Athrylithgar, a. (athrylith) Intuitive; tractable.

Nid athrylithgar ond bytheiad.

There is none so *tractable* as a hound.

Adage.

Athrylithgarwç, s. m. (athrylithgar) A towardly disposition.

Athrylithiaw, v. a. (athrylith) To indoctrinate.

Athrylithiawg, a. (athrylith) Literary; learned.

A mi mal athraw athrylithiawg,
Myvyr yw ynov côv cadeiriawg.

And I like a *well-instructed* master, I contemplate the *pro-*
fiding traditions. *Lygad Gwr.*

Athrylithiawl, a. (athrylith) Instructive; learned.

Athrylithus, a. (athrylith) That is instructed.

Athrymder, s. m. (athrwm) Weightiness.

Athrymez, s. m. (athrwm) Heaviness; weightiness.

Athrystiaw, v. a. (athrwft) To rumble, or make a great din.

Athrystiawl, a. (athrwft) Rumbling; very noisy.

Athrywyllt, a. (trywyllt) Very wild, or ferocious.

Athrywyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trywyn) Happiness, or tranquility of mind; pacification.

Athrywyn, v. a. (trywyn) To conciliate; to reconcile; to part those that quarrel.

Athrywynadwy, a. (athrywyn) Reconcilable.

Athrywynawl, a. (athrywyn) Reconciliatory.

Athrywynedig, a. (athrywyn) That is reconciled.

Athrywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrywyn) Conciliation; pacification.

Athrywynwr, s. m.—pl. athrywynwyr (athrywyn—gwr) A reconciler of variances; a pacifier.

Athu, v. a. (ath) To go. Athwyv, or aethym, and euthym, I went; can ethyw, since he is gone.

Athwyv o'm gwiw-nwyv a'm gwez.

I have left my brisk vivacity, and my colour. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Athwll, a. (twll) Having holes; torn; rent; ragged.

Gwelwn wr yn nefu âttav, ac amdano yz oez—gwisg athwll e ball.

I perceived a man drawing near to me, and around him was a *ragged* garment of silk. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Athwn, a. (twn) That is broken, or all in pieces.

Athwr, s. m.—pl. athyroz (twr) A heap, or mound.

Athwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyth) Elasticity; spring.

Athwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athwyth) A rendering elastic.

Athyn, a. (tyn) Tenacious; cohesive; pulling.

Athynawl, a. (athyn) Tensible; abstractive.

Athyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athyn) Tenseness.

Athynu, v. a. (athyn) To draw; to attract.

Athyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athwr) A heaping up.

Athyru, v. a. (athwr) To accumulate, or to heap.

Athywyll, a. (tywyll) Tenebrous; gloomy.

Athywyn, s. m. (tywyn) Splendor, or lustre.

Athywynawl, a. (athywyn) Resplendant.

Athywynu, v. a. (athywyn) To glitter, or to shine.

Athywys, v. a. (tywys) To lead, or conduct.

Av,

A W C

AU, s. m. r.—pl. euon. The liver. Cryd au melyn, the yellow jaundice.

Au, v. a. To go. So in *Corn.* We do not use it now in the infinitive, but substitute *myned* for it.

Nid â cosp ar ynvyd.

Punishment will not go on (or affect) the fool. *Adage.*

Nid eir â bwyd taeawg yn rhâd.

The victuals of the bumkin will not be gone with gratis. *Adage.*

A'u, conjunctive pronoun (a—eu) And their; with their. Gwyr a'u gwreigez, husbands and their wives; aethoent a'u tynged i'w dylyn, they went with their fate to follow them.

Auad, s. m.—pl. t. au (au) Affection of the liver; a pulmonary consumption.

Auç, pron. (a—yç) Your; yours. It is the same as **Eiç** and **Awç**.

Afwynav auç nawz,
Teyrn-weilç Prydain prydar auç priv-gerz,
Auç priv-glod a zygav,
Auç barz, auç beirniad vyzav.

I will intreat your protection, royal presidents of Britain, I will sing your superior song, your superior fame I will spread, your bard, your judge I will be. *Cynzelw.*

AUL, s. m. r. The dung of animals; manure. *Sil.*

Auon, s. f.—pl. t. au (au) A halfpenny; a scruple.

Aur, s. m. aggr. (air) Gold. Aur dilin, pure, native gold; aur tawz, solvent gold; aur mâl, malleable gold; aur clamp, bullion; vy aur, my jewel.

Gwell câr yn llys nag aur ar vys.

A friend at court is better than gold on the finger. *Adage.*

Aur yw gair i euraw gwr,
O bai n glod i ben gwladwr:
Yçwi yw'r gair—

A word is gold to adorn a man,
If it were fame to a chief patriot:
You are the word— *Llywarc Bentwrc.*

AW, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. Fluid; also a flowing. From this expressive root are derived all words that imply fluidity, or the motion, or action of fluids; and also immaterial qualities, as the impulse, or emotion of the will, mind, or soul.

Awall, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwall) A lapse; an error.

Awallu, v. a. (awall) To fail; to elapse.

Saith angerz au fengyv davyv, dw yvyn gwzyn gwazyn awallu,
Tri gair am dri fair tri theulu.

Seven qualities of a lie was implanted deep, and deep the hollow of the accumulation that will fail: the three words for the three cauldrons of three tribes. *Meigant, m. Cynzelw.*

Awç, pron. Your; yours. The same as **Eiç** and **Auç**. **Awç, tadoliaeth, paternitas vestra, your reverence.**

Monwyfion maon, mawrcynnezyv awç llyw,
Awç llywawdwr rhag annezyv;
Modur fur parâus zezyv,
Haid myr graid grezyv.

Ye commonalty of the people of Mona, great is the quality of your leader, and your governor against anarchy: a wise regulator whose statute is lasting for the swarm, whose disposition is fiery impulse. *Ein Wan, m. Ll. ab Ierwer b.*

Awç, s. m.—pl. t. au (aw) The sharpness, or edge of a weapon; ardency, or vehemency; liveliness; vigour.

Yçwi â gewç wybod awç ein clezyvau ni.

You shall know the sharpness of our swords. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Awçaiz, a. (awç) Keenish; sharp; cutting.

Awçawl, a. (awç) Keen, or sharp; ardent.

Awçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awç) Acuition; a sharpening.

Awçlydan, a. (awç—llydan) Broad-edged. In the Welsh Laws, Bwyall gynnud, is also called Bwyall awçlydan.

Awçlym, a. (awç—llym) Sharp-edged; acute.

Awçlymder, s. m. (awçlym) Sharpness; eagerness.

A W E

Awçlymez, s. m. (awçlym) Keenness; sharpness.

Awçlymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awçlym) A sharpening.

Awçlymrwyz, s. m. (awçlym) Sharpness.

Awçlymu, v. a. (awçlym) To sharpen; to acuate.

Awçruthyr, s. m. (awç—ruthyr) A violent assault.

Awçruthyr blaiz aruthyr b'le'z ai, aerow,
A fyn, rhag tervyn rhwyg torvoz.

The violent assault of the terrible wolf, where would it go, also the conflicts and the spears, from the end of the tearing of hosts. *T. Aled.*

Awçu, v. a. (awç) To sharpen; to give ardency.

Awçus, a. (awç) Keen; ardent; greedy.

Awçus arv a'illio.

Keen is the tool that will shave. *Adage.*

Awçusrwyz, s. m. (awçus) Keenness; greediness.

Awçwr, s. m.—pl. awçwyr (awç—gwr) A sharpener.

Awd, s. m. (aw) Season; time; opportunity.

Awdur, s. m.—pl. t. on (awd) One that gives being, power, or action; an author.

Awdur cesa a'i gwnef.

The author of a song is he that makes it. *Adage.*

Awduraiz, a. (awdur) Author-like; masterly.

Awdurawl, a. (awdur) Authoritative; canonical.

Awdurdawd, s. m.—pl. awdurdodau (awdur) Authority.

Awdurdodawl, a. (awdurdawd) Authoritative.

Awdurdodedig, a. (awdurdawd) Authorized.

Awdurdodi, v. a. (awdurdawd) To authorize.

Awdurdodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awdurdawd) Authenticity.

Awdurdodoldeb, s. m. (awdurdodawl) Authoritativeness.

Awduredig, a. (awdur) That is authenticated.

Awduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awdur) Authorship.

Yn ail arwar mawr myn yd gyngain
Yn ail awduriaeth mezwæth madiain;
Yn ail awen zovyn o zwyn govialn,
Yn valç awyz gwalç goradain.

Like a great calm, when he is in unity like the formation of the mead banquet abounding with pleasure; like the penetrating muse, from intense studying, exalted with disposition of a hawk on the hovering wing. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynw.*

Awdwl, s. m.—pl. awdlau (awd) Opportunity. Ni çeis i awdwl i weled y gwaith, I did not get an opportunity to see the work. *Sil.*

Awdwr, s. m.—pl. awdwyr (awd—gwr) An author.

Awdyl, s. f.—pl. odlau (aw—dyl) The flowing of the mind, or imagination; the name of a principal class of metres; which is subdivided into various sorts; an ode.

Adlais lôn o dlos lanerç,
Odlau, a mesurau ferç.

A cheerful echo from the pleasant dale, of songs, and tuneful notes of love. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r uronvraith.*

Awz, s. m.—pl. ozion (aw) A participating together.

Awezwyvyr, s. m.—pl. awezyvroz (aw—dwvyvyr) Running water; fresh water.

Wrth hyny y para y mor yn hallt, er â el ynzo o'r awezwyvyr, a'r gwlaw.

From that arises the cause of the sea being salt, and of what falls into it of running water, and rain. *Deiw'r Byd.*

Awel, s. f.—pl. t. au (aw—el) A gale; a blast of wind; a current of air.

Tawel awel, ti hir-glyw,
Odid â vo moledyw,
Nam Urien, cen nid yw!

Silent-breathing gale long wilt thou be heard! there is scarcely another deserving praise, since Urien is no more! *Llywarc Hf.*

Awelaiz, a. (awel) Galy; blowing soft gales.

Awelan, s. f. dim. (awel) A small gale, or breeze.

Awelawg, a. (awel) Blowing soft breezes; galy.

Aweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awel) The current of air.

Awelu, v. a. (awel) To blow a gentle gale.

U

Awelyn,

A W R

- Awelyn**, *s. m. dim.* (awel) A short puff, or gale of wind.
- Awel**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (aw) A medium through which any thing flows.
- Awen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (aw—en) Genius; fancy; taste. Mae genyv rywvaint o awen at y peth, I have some degree of taste for it. *Sil.* It means simply that endowment of the mental faculty directing it to a particular object; but it is mostly understood to signify the gift of poetry; the muse.
- Tri friv anhebgor awen: llygad yn gweled anian, calon yn teimlaw anian, a glewder a vaiz gydwynd ag anian.
- The three primary requisites for a poetical genius: an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, and boldness that dares to follow nature. *Barzas.*
- Awên**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwên) The mandible; also the rein of a bridle.
- Awenad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awên) A blow, or slap on the chops.
- Awenawl**, *a.* (awen) Poetical; harmonious.
- Y vwyalçen awenawl,
Ymlyni gerz yn mlaen gwawl.
- The harmonious thrush, thou wilt follow the song before the dawn. *D. ab Gwilym.*
- Awenzrud**, *a.* (awen—drud) Having a bold fancy.
- Awengar**, *a.* (awen) Having a genius, or taste; having a taste for poetry.
- Awengerz**, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (awen—cerz) A piece of poetry.
- Awenu**, *v. a.* (awên) To smile; to simper; to smirk.
- Ar weiniaid i'r awenaj,
Ac ar draws y gwyrda i'r ai.
- On helpless objects he would smile,
And would oppose the men of wealth. *T. Penllyn.*
- Awenwr**, *s. m.—pl.* awenwyr (awen—gwr) A man of genius; one that has a taste for poetry.
- Awenyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (awen) One endowed with genius; a poet.
- Rhozwç, gwiw rozwç air o'r gwreizion,
Rhozwç a nozwç awenyzion.
- Give, give nobly, a word that comes from the root, give to,
and protect those who are endowed with the muse. *W. Llwyn.*
- Awenyzawl**, *a.* (awenyiz) Scientific; poetical.
- Awenyzvawr**, *a.* (awenyiz—mawr) Highly poetical.
- Awenyzvawr gynnezvau,
Gwyç, a godidawg y gwau.
- Very poetical the qualifications, fine and excellent the tissue. *Parç. Evan Evans.*
- Awenyzieth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awenyiz) The production of genius; poetry; the art of poetry.
- Nyzu o awenyzieth,
Mwynen ym a'i min a wnaeth.
- From the store of genius the kind one wove with her lips for me. *D. ab Edmunt.*
- Awg**, *s. m.* (aw) Keenness; ardency; desire; eagerness.
- Awgrym**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aw—grym) A sign; a beck, or nod.
- Awgrym pawb ni's gwybyz.
- The token every body doth not know. *Adage.*
- Awgrymawl**, *a.* (awgrym) Beckoning; betokening.
- Awgrymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awgrym) A beckoning.
- Awgrymu**, *v. a.* (awgrym) To beckon, or nod; to make postures.
- Awl**, *s. m.* (aw) Illumination, or strictly, primeval light considered independent of reflection; and figuratively prayer, or praise, as being a recurrence to that light.
- Awn**, *s. m.* (aw) A joining, or blending together; a flowing together of particles.
- Awon**, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (aw—on) A flowing of water; a river.
- Awr**, *s. f.—pl. oriau* (aw) An hour. Yn awr, or,

A W Y

- yr awr hon, at present; yn awr-hyn, off-hand, presently; yn awr vaç yr aeth, he is but just now gone.
- Tŷn wen orewyn wyçyr wrth drevyz,
Cyvliw ag arien awr yd gynnyz.
- The white bright foaming wave against the towns it boldly raves, tinted like the glaring hoar the time it swells. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*
- Awran**, *s. f. dim.* (awr) A little space of time. It is used adverbially; as, now, at present.
- Awrawl**, *a.* (awr) Horary; relating to the hour.
- Awrvez**, *s. m.* (awr—mez) An hour's possession; momentary enjoyment.
- Awrgylç**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awr—cylç) Horary circle.
- Awrhon**, *adv.* (awr—hon) Now; at present.
- Awrlais**, *s. m.—pl.* awrleisiau (awr—llais) A clock, or time piece.
- Awrwydyr**, *s. m.—pl.* awrwydrau (awr—gwydyr) Hour-glass.
- Aws**, *s. m.—pl.* ofiau (aw) A beginning to move; a daring, defiance, or challenge. Rhoi aws izo, to give him a challenge.
- Awsaiz**, *a.* (aws) Beginning to go; ripe; tender; soft. Aval awsaiz, a ripe, soft, tender apple; Dyn o fynwyr awsaiz iawn, a man of very weak understanding.
- Awst**, *s. m.* (aws) The month of August.
- Mae val—
Aval Awst o velysder.
- It is like the apple of August for sweetness. *D. ab Gwilym.*
- Awyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aw) An ardent desire; eagerness; greediness.
- Can ethyw llawr llyw llawn awyz,
Llawç Gwyndyd, gwendud eangrwyz.
- Since to the ground is gone the leader full of ardency, it is Gwyndyd that is the retreat of the prosperity of the blessed region. *Cynzeiw.*
- Awyzaw**, *v. a.* (awyz) To covet, or desire earnestly.
- Ac wedi darvod i Iwl Cesar barotoi pob peth ag a oez raid izo, ev a gycwnws ar y mor y gyd ag anciriv amlder marçogion, can zamerthu ac awyzaw gw neuthur damunedig aerva o'r Fryd-einiaid.
- And after Julius Cesar had prepared every thing that was necessary for him, he set out on the sea with an immense number of warriors, with preparing, and thirsting to execute the wished-for slaughter of the Britons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
- Awyzawg**, *a.* (awyz) Eager; full of desire.
- Owain vab Grufuz vuz vynogi,
Awyzawg varçawg veirç digroni.
- Owain the son of Grufuz accumulating benefits, the eager rider of prodigal steeds. *Blezyr Varç.*
- Awyzawl**, *a.* (awyz) Eager; coveting; greedy.
- Awyzvalç**, *a.* (awyz—balç) Eagerly exulting.
- Eryr cād braisg borthiad brain,
Aerwalç awyzvalç Owain.
- The eagle of battle is the great provider of the ravens, the hawk of slaughter is the eagerly exulting Owain. *Blezyr Varç, i O. Goç.*
- Awyzvawr**, *a.* (awyz—mawr) Full of eagerness.
- Awyzvryd**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awyz—bryd) Zeal.
- Awyzvrydawl**, *a.* (awyzvryd) Zealous; eager.
- Awyzgar**, *a.* (awyz) Covetous, or greedy.
- Awyzgarwç**, *s. m.* (awyzgar) Covetousness.
- Awyziad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awyz) A hankering.
- Awyzu**, *v. a.* (awyz) To covet, or be anxious for.
- Awyzus**, *a.* (awyz) Very desirous; eager; greedy.
- Awyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyn) The rein of a bridle.
- Gwastrawd awyn, a groom of the rein.
- Awyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (aw—yr) The air, one of the four elements; the sky.
- Awyraiz**, *a.* (awyr) Partaking of air; aerial; airy.
- Awyrav**, *v. a.* (awyr) To turn into air; to air.
- Awyravg**, *a.* (awyr) Abounding with air; pneumatic.
- Awyrawl,

A W Y

Awyrawl, a. (awyr) Tending to be air; aerial.

Y dan yr awyrolion vynyzez i mae fynonau eglur; ac yn eu cylch hwynt gweirgloziau gwaftad.

Beneath the aerial mountains there are pellucid springs; and around them there are level meadows. Gr. ab Aribur.

Awyrbwyfai, s. m.—pl. awyrbwyfeion (awyr—pwys) A barometer.

Awyrbwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyr—pwys) Aerostatica.

Awyrzysg, s. m. (awyr—dyfg) The science which treats of the property of air; pneumatics.

Awyrell, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyr) Air vessel.

Awyren, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyr) Air vessel, or balloon.

Awyrgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (awyr—coel) Aëromancy.

Awyrgylç, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyr—cylç) Atmosphere.

A W Y

Awyrgylçais, a. (awyrgylç) Atmospheric.

Awyrnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyr—nen) A firmament.

Awyrogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyrawg) Pneumatics.

Awyroawl, a. (awyrawg) Pneumatical.

Awyrogwr, s. m.—pl. awyrogwyr (awyrawg—gwr) A pneumatist, or one that teacheth on the property of air.

Awyrolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyrawl) Pneumatics.

Awyroldeb, s. m. (awyrawl) Airiness.

Awyroli, v. (awyrawl) To render, or become airy.

Awyryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (awyr) An aerostatist.

Awyryziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awyryz) Aerostation.

Awys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwys) A general invitation; marriage solemnities.

B.

B A C

B. A radical consonant of the class of labials, mutable into *v* and *m*; as **BARA**, bread; **EI VARA**, bis bread; **VY MARA**, my bread. It is itself also one of the mutations of *p*; as **PEN**, a bead; **EI BEN**, bis bead.

BA, s. m. r.—pl. t. oz. A being in; immersion.

Ba, pron. (mutation of pa) What. **Ba vath**, what sort.

Baban, s. m.—pl. t. od (mutation of maban) A babe, or infant; a doll. **Buarth baban**, a baby ring, a lighted stick turned round to divert a child.

Bacon, s. pl. aggr. (mutation of macon) Berries.

Baconyn, s. m. dim. (bacon) A berry.

BAC, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. A hook; crook; tenter; grappling-iron. **Bac arad.**

Mal tynu bac trwy goed.

Like drawing a hook through a wood. Adage.

Bac, a. Little; small. **Da 'ngeneth vac i**, that's my good little girl.

Bacawg, a. (bac) Hooked; having many windings, turnings, or bendings; crooked.

Bacawl, a. (bac) Tending to hook, or to grapple.

Bacdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bac—tro) A sharp, or acute turn.

Bacdröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bacdro) A turning sharply.

Bacdröawl, a. (bacdro) That turns round acutely.

Bacdrova, s. f.—pl. t. au (bacdro) A labyrinth.

Bacdroi, v. a. (bacdro) To turn in an acute angle.

Bacell, s. f.—pl. t. au (bac) A corner; a grapple, or grasp; a snare.

Bacelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bacell) A getting into a corner; a grappling.

Bacellu, v. a. (bacell) To grapple; to ensnare; to trip one's heels; to supplant.

Bacellwr, s. m.—pl. bacellwyr (bacell—gwr) A grapppler; one that ensnareth.

Bages, s. f. dim. (bac) A term of endearment; a pretty little woman.

*A gwneuthur, llavur nid lles,
Yn veiciawg vy nyn vages.*

*And occasioning (a labour of no benefit) to be pregnant my fair,
my little one. D. ab Gwilym.*

Bacgen, s. m.—pl. beggyn (bac—cen) A boy; a child.

Rhoz ac adrawz, rhoz bacgen.

A gift and telling, is the gift of a child. Adage.

Bacgënaiz, a. (bacgen) Boyish; childish; like a boy.

Mi f rois heibio bethan bacgënaiz.

I have cast away childish things. 1 Cor. xiii. ii.

Bacgeneiziaw, v. a. (bacgënaiz) To become boyish.

B R E

Bacgeneizrwyz, s. m. (bacgënaiz) Boyishness.

Bacgënes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bacgen) A young girl.

*Cell bid rhag gwrid gwres
I gain vacgënes.*

A retreat let it be against the flush of shame for the fair young girl. Siam Thomas.

Bacgënos, s. pl. aggr. (bacgen) Little youngsters.

Bacgenyn, s. m. dim. (bacgen) A little boy; a youth.

Baciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bac) A hooking, or grappling; a bending like a hook; a winding, or turning.

Bacig, a. (bac) Smallish; diminutive; very little.

Bacigyn, s. m. dim. (bacig) A very little thing; a minutiae.

Ycydig bacigyn etto.

For yet a little while. Heb. x. xxxvii.

Bacogrwyz, s. m. (bacawg) Crookedness; aduncity.

Bacu, v. a. (bac) To hook, or hitch; to grapple; to go into recesses; full of windings; to lurk; to bend.

Bacu 'r wyd yn mhob buçes.

Thou dost lurk in every dairy yard. D. ab Ieuan Du.

Bacwr, s. m.—pl. bacwyr (bac—gwr) One that hooks, or hitches; a grappler.

Bâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ba) A boat; a ship's boat.

*Nid rhaid marc buan danad,
Neu bont ar aber, na bâd.*

*There need no fleet steed under thee,
Nor a bridge over the river, nor boat. D. ab Gwilym.*

Badaid, s. m.—pl. badeidiau (bâd) A boat-full.

Badwr, s. m.—pl. badwyr (bâd—gwr) A boatman.

Badwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (badwr) A boatman's calling.

Baz, s. m.—pl. t. au (ba) A bath; a bathing place.

Y byd o zynion val i'r bâz, f f oziyna i'r nozva naz.

A world of people, like to the bath then will go to the fair built refuge. L. G. Cothi.

Bazon, s. m. aggr. (bâz) A bathing place; a bath.

Baez, s. m.—pl. t. od (aez) A boar. **Baez gwyllt**, a wild boar; **baez cenvaint**, a boar set apart for breed. *Welsh Larus.*

Baezaiz, a. (baez) Boarish; like a boar.

Baezan, s. m. (baez) One that is like a boar: a warrior in the time of Arthur was so called.

Baezawg, a. (baez) Like a boar; apt to be boarish.

Baezawl, a. (baez) Like a boar; boarish.

Baezgen, v. a. (mutation of maezgen) To verberate.

Baezgig, s. m.—pl. t. au (baez—cig) Boar's flesh; brawn.

B A I

Baeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (*mutation of maeziad*) Verberation.

Baezredawg, a. (baez—rhedawg) Going after the boar.

Teithi hwç yw na bo baezredawg, ac nad yfo ei ferçyll.

The lawful qualities of a sow is that she is not apt to follow the boar, and doth not devour her young. *Welsh Laws.*

Baezu, v. a. (*mutation of maezu*) To verberate, beat, or thump; to pound or bruise.

Pob edn o'r byd alltud-ryw
A'i baez, ond rhyvez ei byw.

Every bird of this heterogenous world beats her, is it not a wonder that she lives. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Dylluan.*

Baezwr, s. m.—pl. baezwyr (baezu—gwr) One that thumps; a bruiser.

Baefg, s. f.—pl. t. au (aes) The ring of a wheel.

Bagad, s. m.—pl. t. au (*mutation of magad*) A cluster, or bunch; a troop; a multitude. Bagadau, pendants.

Bagadawg, a. (bagad) Clustered, or in bunches; hung with clusters; having pendants.

Nid forest rywiawg,
Heb goed bagadawg.

It is not a genuine forest that hath no clustered trees.

L. G. Colbi.

Bagadu, v. a. (bagad) To cluster; to bunch.

Bagell, s. m.—pl. t. au (baçell) A corner; a snare.

Yr oez o yn y vagell; or, yn y vaig, he had a hand in it, or was in the secret. *Sil.*

Baglan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bagyl) A crook; a hook.

Baglan bren, neud cynhauav
Rhuz rhedyn, melyn calav?
Neu'r digerais à garav!

My wooden crook, is it not the time of harvest when the fern is brown, the reeds are yellow? Have I not once disliked what now I love! *Llywarc Hen.*

Baglawg, a. (bagyl) Having a crook; crutched.

Cyn bum cain vaglawg bum eirian,
Oez cymwayw vy mhar,
Oez cynnwylw cevyn-grwm;
Wylw trwm wylw truan.

Before I appeared on crutches I have been comely, the foremost of the spears was my lance; my round back was first in vigour—I am heavy; I am wretched. *Llywarc Hen.*

Baglu, v. a. (bagyl) To hold with a crook; to hook.

Bagwn, s. m. (cwn) Strength; potency, or might.

Bagwnawg, a. (bagwn) Strong; potent.

Bagwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (*mutation of magwy*) A cluster. Bagwy on, the hanging clusters of the ash.

Rhiain arçvain—
Ac uç wyneb gwyn gwineu vagwy.

A maiden of slender waist, and above her fair face flowed the brown locks. *Cynzelw.*

Gorwyn blaen awall blodau vagwy,
Balç caen coed, bryd pawb parth yd garwy.

Brightly glare the branches of the apple-trees with blossoms; in clusters the woods display their proud robes; all look pleased towards those they love. *Gwalçmai.*

Bagwyaw, v. a. (bagwy) To cluster; to bunch.

Bagwyawg, a. (bagwy) Clustering; in clusters.

Bagwyawl, a. (bagwy) Clustering; bunching.

Bagyl, s. f.—pl. baglau (baç) A crook; or crutch.

BAI, s. m. r.—pl. beiau. A fault; a vice; a crime.

Câs à ogano arall am y beiau à vo arno ei hun.

Hateful is he that blames another for the faults he hath himself. *Adage.*

Amyl bai lle ni çarer.

Frequent are the faults where there is no love. *Adage.*

Ni wyl diriad arno vai.

The mischievous fees in himself no fault. *Adage.*

BAIÇ, s. m. r.—pl. beiciau. A burden, or load.

Nid baiç ond baiç a beçod,
Yn y varn gwae zyn o'i vod.

There is no such a burden as a burden of sin; in the judgment woe to man it should be. *D. M. ab Tudur.*

Baiç, s. m.—pl. beiciau (aiç) An outcry, or scream.

B A L

Baid, s. m.—pl. beidiau (aid) Briskness; liveliness.

Baiz, s. m.—pl. beiziau (aiz) A challenging, daring, or adventuring.

Bais, s. pl. aggr. (bâs) Flats, or shallows; a ford.

Y dôn—

Na luz, goel buz, i'm gael bais.

Thou wave—hinder not, omen of prosperity, me from finding the ford. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bal, s. m.—pl. t. oz (al) A prominence, or what jets out. It is applied to mountains that terminate in a peak, in some parts of Wales, for which *moel* is used in other parts: the bud, or first shooting out of trees and plants, is also called *bal*, Bal o lin, a boll, or bundle of flax. Gwez eiry y val, a hue like the snow of the peak.

A'th dâl, lliw manod baloz,
Y Ngwen wyl—

Thy forehead is of the hue of the fine snow of the bills, my bashful fair one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bala, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal) A shooting out, or discharge; eruption. Bala coed, the budding, or blossom of trees; bala llyn, the outlet, or efflux of a lake; hence it is the name of many places in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

A mal balaon Saeson fyrrhyn,
Cynmry cynnyrçaid cyvun zullyn.

And like the budded blossoms the Saxons fell, the Welsh gathering strength with union of actions. *Taliesin.*

Balaen, s. m.—pl. balain (*mutation of malaen*) Steel.

Ban wisgoez, ruz gymmloez ri,
Balain uç llethyr ben Beli.

When he put on, the ruddy chief of tumult, the steel over the side of Beli's head. *Iolo Gof.*

Balalwyv, s. f.—pl. t. au (bala—llwyv) A palm tree.

Balannawl, a. (balant) Springing, or shooting forth; budding.

Balannu, v. a. (balant) To spring, or shoot forth; to bud.

Balant, s. m.—pl. balannau (bal) A springing, or shooting out; a sprouting, or foliation.

Am bren dyvaler ei dwv teg ei vaint, a'i vrig, a tharziad ei vlagur, a'i valant, a'i vlodau, a'i frwyth.

With respect to a tree describe its fair growth, size, branches, the springing out of its sprigs, its budding, its blossoms, and its fruit. *Barzai.*

Balafar, s. m. (llafar) Azure; sky-colour; sky-blue.

Balafarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafarn) Ballast.

Balafarnawl, a. (balafarn) Having, or in ballast.

Balafarnu, v. a. (balafarn) To put in ballast.

Balâu, v. a. (bal) To spring out; to drive out.

Balaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal—aw) Efflux of water.

Balawg, s. f.—pl. balogion (bal) What springs up, or juts out; what is uppermost; a pinnacle; tongue of a buckle; a fibula; a priest, *Arm.* a flap, or valve; an apron; the flap of the breeches. Balawg van, a plant. See Melfugyn.

Y marçawg ag arwyz balawg arno.

A knight with a blazonry of a fibula on him. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Balawg, a. (bal) Springing up; jetting; having an outlet. Balawg veçni, a security that is imperfect, or defective; where one party out of the three necessary to constitute a lawful suretyship is wanting; these are the creditor, debtor, and surety.

Oni byz y tair llaw, wrth tozi mâç, Balawg Veçni y gelwir: anlawz Balawg yw bod y naill ben izo yn rhwym, a'r llall yn rhyz.

If the three hands are not together in giving bail, it is called Bail with an opening: the nature of a Balawg is that one end is fast and the other loose. *Welsh Laws.*

Balc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bal) A balk of land; in ploughing, a break in the furrow.

Balciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (balc) A breaking of the furrows.

Balciaw,

B A L

- Balciaw, v. a. (bale)** To break down irregularities in furrows.
- Balciawg, a. (bale)** Having balks, or breaks in furrows.
- Balciedig, a. (bale)** That is balked, or broken out.
- Balciwr, s. m.—pl. balcwyr (bale—gwr)** One that breaks furrows.
- Balç, a. (bal)** Prominent; towering; superb; proud. Gwenith balç, fine grown wheat; tyvu yn valç, to grow up fine, or lofty; cerzediad balç, an erect airy walk; balçvre Vreizin, the towering hill of Breizin; mae hi gan valçed o'i swyz, she is so proud of her office.
- Dwg hyn yn valç, vwyalç vau,
Yn gariad i'r dyn gorau.
- Bear this proudly, my dear oozle, as a token of love to the best of men
D. ab Gwilym.
- Balçaiz, a. (balç)** Rather proud, or proudish.
- Balçder, s. m. (balç)** A towering up; pomp; pride.
- Balçder heb droed.
Pride without a foot. Adage.
- Balçez, s. m. (balç)** Haughtiness; pomp, or pride.
- Tri feth a wna wraig yn anniwair: tegwç yn ei hwyneb, folineb yn ei fen, a balçez yn ei çalon.
- Three things that will make a woman unchaste: beauty in her face, foolishness in her head, and pride in her heart. *Triox Moes*
- Balçïaw, v. (balç)** To become proud, or high-minded.
- Balçineb, s. m. (balç)** Arrogance; pomp, or pride.
- Baldar, s. pl. aggr. (bal—tar)** The herb satyrion.
- Baldarz, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—tarz)** A budding, or breaking out of the buds.
- Baldarz, v. a. (bal—tarz)** To bud; to spring out.
- Baldarzawl, a. (baldarz)** Budding; sprouting.
- Baldarzu, v. a. (baldarz)** To bud; to shoot buds.
- Baldarzus, a. (baldarz)** Budding, or sprouting out.
- Baldawg, s. m. (bal—tawg)** A short punch; a squab.
- Oes baldawg o Sais boldyn.
- Is there a short punch of a tight bellied Englishman. *G. Tew.*
- Baldorz, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—torz)** A babbling, prattling, or idle talk.
- Baldorz, v. a. (bal—torz)** To prattle; to tattle.
- Baldorzi, v. a. (baldorz)** To prattle; to mutter.
- Baldorzus, a. (baldorz)** Prattling; tattling.
- Baldorzwr, s. m.—pl. baldorzwyr (baldorz—gwr)** A prattler, or an arrant babbler.
- Baldorvi, v. a. (bal—torv)** To mutter; to speak foolishly.
- Balgur, s. m.—pl. t. on (bale)** A breaking, or springing out.
- Balogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (balawg)** Presidency; priesthood. *Arm.*
- Balon, a. (llôn)** Contented; willing; at ease.
- Balwg, s. pl. aggr. (bal)** The tufts, or seed of flax. *Sil.*
- Balwyv, s. m. aggr. (bal—llwyv)** The palm wood.
- Balwyven, s. f. (balwyv)** A palm tree.
- Ball, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal)** Eruption; a protuberance; the plague. *Lib. Land.* Ball a newyn, plague and famine. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
- Ballasg, s. m.—pl. t. au (ball—asg)** The prickly, or rough shells of fruit; the husk of nuts; a porcupine.
- B'ond ballasg tew fy'r newyll.
Have not the nuts thick husks. *D. ab Gwilym.*
- Ballasgawg, a. (ballasg)** Covered with prickles; prickly.
- Ballasgawl, s. (ballasg)** Tending to be prickly.
- Ballasgu, v. a. (ballasg)** To form into a husk; to shoot out prickles.
- Ballaw, v. a. (ball)** To shout out, cry, or scream.
- Ballawg, s. m.—pl. ballogion (ball)** A hedgehog.

B A N

- Ballaweg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ballaw)** A wear-net.
- Balleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ball)** A wheel, or bow net.
- Y gwr dall mawr ei valleg,
Yn nhrev Aber, dyner dëg.
- Great is the net of the blind man in the fair and pleasant town of Aber.
R. ab Dav. Llwyd.
- Ballegrwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (balleg-rhwyd)** A wear-net.
- Bàn, s. m.—pl. t. au (àn)** Prominence; what is conspicuous. It is the appellative of several mountains; as, Bàn-uc-dëni, in Breconshire; also Bànau Bryçiniawg, and the high lands of Taly Vàn, in Glamorgan: bàn hyz, a hart's horn; hence a drinking cup, or horn, is called bàn; bàn pennill, a division, or part of a stanza; a strain; bàn cowyz, a distich of a poem.
- Gwelais hael yn heiliaw bàn llawn,
Yn mezu mezed i oru eirçlawn.
- I saw the generous one ministering the full born, possessing the boon of mead to supply those that asked. *Gwalchmai.*
- Ev a'm rhozes mez a gwin o wydrin bàn.
- He gave me mead and wine from the transparent born. *Taliesin.*
- Bàn, a. (àn)** Conspicuous; high; lofty. Adar bàn, mountain birds; uçenaid vàn, a loud sigh; côg vàn, the loud cuckoo.
- Bàn gwir pan zysglair,
Bànac pan levair.
- High is truth when it shines,
Higher when it is spoken. *Taliesin.*
- Ban, adv. (mutation of pan)** When. Ban yw, when it is.
- Banad, s. pl. aggr. (ban)** Broom, a shrub so called.
- Banadlawg, a. (banadyl)** Abounding with broom.
- Banadlawr, a. (banadyl)** Of, or relating to broom.
- Gerth ysbail Taliesin—
Un yw hyzgre hyz yn divant,
Un yw blaiz banadlawr ançwant.
- The price of the spoil of Taliesin—one is the cry of the stag, in its flight; one is the wolf uncovetous of the broom. *Taliesin.*
- Banadlen, s. f. (banadyl)** A broom bush, or plant.
- Banadlos, s. pl. aggr. (banadyl)** Sweet broom; dyer's weed. See Eurvanadyl.
- Banadyl, s. m.—pl. banadlau (banad)** Broom. Banadyl pigawg, thorny broom.
- Banal, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban)** Broom, a shrub so called.
- Bànan, s. m. (bàn)** Alarm; an alarming report. *Sil.*
- Banâu, v. a. (bàn)** To render conspicuous; to exalt.
- Bànawg, a. (bàn)** Prominent; conspicuous; notable. Nôd bànawg, an article in grammar. Yçain bànawg, the large horned oxen, were some kind of animals formerly in Wales; probably either the moose, the elk, or bison, most probably the latter. These gave rise to many stories, which are current over all Wales; and there is hardly a lake, but is asserted in the neighbourhood to be the one out of which the Yçain bànawg drew the *Avanc*; another terrible animal under the name of the beaver. At Llan Zewi Brevi, they shewed, till lately, some very large horns, which they asserted were those of the Yçain bànawg. *Cainc yr Yçain bànawg* is a strange piece of music, still known to a few, intended as an imitation of the lowing, and rattling of the chains of the Yçain bànawg in drawing the *Avanc* out of the lake.
- Banc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bàn)** A platform; a table.
- Yfïd hyn ar vryn gwyn goleu uçel,
Gan oçel drygoz drygweithredau;
Mynogi, a ferçi a farç beinciau,
Yn eglwys, a çynnwys, a çanwyllau;
Yfïd gyvezag gan gyvezan,
A çaru Duw yn dreç na fënaethau.
- All this is on a blest bright and lofty hill, by eschewing the evils of bad actions; kindness and reverencing with the honour of tables in the church, and accommodation and tapers; there is feasting in the feasts, and loving God more than princes.
Gw. Bryçiniawg, i Zewi.
- Bancaw,

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Bancaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ban—caw) A tying of the top, or end; a tuft.

Tyv izi, o etiveziaeth, gyrs aur,
Val bancaw ar faeth.

There grows to her of inheritance, a golden crop, like the feather on the arrow. *D. ab Edmunt, i Wallt Merç.*

Bancawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bancaw) A tying the end, or forming into a tuft.

Bancawiaw, v. a. (bancaw) To tie, or whip round the top; as, bancawiaw bâç, to whip a hook to the end of a line.

Bancawiawg, a. (bancaw) That is tied, or whipt round the end.

Bancyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban—cwr) A basket made with rods, or rushes; a dorser.

Baner, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban) A banner, or ensign.

Pan zel hael o hil Llywelyn,
A'i vanef o goç ac o velyn,
A'i vrys ar ziva a gorefgyn,
Y vo piau'n wir dir tervynau Cynvyn.

When the generous of the line of Llywelyn comes, with his banner of red and of yellow, and his passion for destroying and conquering, he in truth shall possess the land of the borders of Cynvyn. *Goronwy Zu.*

Bangaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ban—caw) The conspicuous band; the bandage of honour.

Bangaw, a. (ban—caw) Highly compact together: so iaith vangaw, poetical language, as flowing in harmony, being bound together, as the lines, or strains, agreeable to the metres; fluent; eloquent.

Y vronvraith—
Ac êaws gain vain vangaw,
O gwr y llwyn ger ei llaw.

The thrush—and the sweet eloquent nightingale, near her in the corner of the grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bangawrwyz, s. m. (bangaw) Compactness; eloquence.

Bangeibyr, s. f.—pl. bangeibrau (ban—ceibyr) High rafters, or high roof. It was an appellative for a principal, or collegiate church; as, Bangeibyr Henllan, and Bangeibyr Dudoç.

Na cam leveryz ar lid Eçdor,
Ni çablwyd yigwyd ar yigwyz ior;
Ni çablav vy nâv yn ei açor varan,
Bangeibyr gadw Gadvan vegys Bangor.

Make no false report on the wrath of Hector, never was insulted a shield on the shoulder of the chief. I will not insult my lord in his encircled presence, the protecting cathedral of Cadvan, like that of Bangor. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Bangor, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—côr) The conspicuous, or principal row, or circle; the upper row of rods, thicker than the rest, in a wattle fence, that strengthens, or locks the inner parts together; and in high fences, it was common to have two or three such platings: Tair bangor à zyly vod ar ysgubawr o Galan Gauav allan. *Welsh Laws.* Bangor is used metaphorically for defence, or security: Enwir bangor ar yr hawl yn gadernid i'w harçwiraw, the defence of a cause is called a strengthening of it to render its truth manifest. *Welsh Laws.* Bangor was a name given to some of our most noted monasteries; one in Flintshire, one in Caernarvonshire, another in Ireland, and another in Belleisle, on the coast of Brittany.

Bangoren, s. f. (bangor) The top row joined, or wattled together; a coping.

Bangori, v. a. (bangor) To cope, or bind together; to wattle the top, or binding row of a fence.

Banfagliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (banfagyl) A making a bonfire.

Banfaglu, v. a. (banfagyl) To make a bonfire.

Fug-lyvyr, rhaid ei vanfaglu.

A book of falsehood it must be made a bonfire of. *Sion Brwynnawg.*

Banfagyl, s. f.—pl. banfaglau (ban—fagyl) A bonfire.

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Banhwc, s. f.—pl. banhyçod (ban—hwç) A wild sow.

Bum fyw, bum fwç,
Bum ban, bum banhwç.

I have been a sage, I have been a snout, I have been a horn, I have been a wild sow. *Taliesin.*

Banlar, s. f.—pl. banleri (ban) A banner.

Banierawg, a. (banlar) Bearing an ensign, or banner.

Banleryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (banlar) A standard-bearer.

Banlleu, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—lleu) A loud shout, or outcry.

Banlleuain, v. a. (banlleu) To set up a shout, or outcry.

Banllewyr, s. m.—pl. banllewyr (banlleu—gwr) One that makes an outcry; a screamer.

Gosteg yn enw'r brenin! ebe rhyw vanllewyr cythreulig.

Silence, in the name of the king! hawled some infernal screamer. *E. Wyn, Barz Cwsg.*

Bannas, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban—das) A mat. Bannas gwely, a bed mattress, made of bulrushes woven together in large plaits. *Sil.* A kind of straw hangings to cover walls. *Mona.*

Bannod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban—nôd) A clause; a part of a sentence; an article, in grammar.

Bannodawl, a. (bannod) Clausal; divided in parts.

Bannodi, v. a. (bannod) To make a clause; to divide into parts, or clauses.

Bannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bannod) The forming of a clause, or principal part.

Banon, s. f. (ban) One that is exalted; a queen.

Mal Arthur glez llaçar,
A'i vanon Gwenthwyvar.

Like Arthur with his gleaming sword,
And Gwenthwyvar his fair queen. *W. Wyn.*

Bant, s. m.—pl. bentyz (ban) A high place; a height. *Gwent.*

Bant, a. (ban) Prominent; high; loft. Tir bant, a thir morva, upland, and lowland. *Gwent.*

Banu, v. a. (ban) To raise up, or render prominent; to erect.

Banw, s. m.—pl. t. od (ban) A swine; a barrow pig, *Gwent.* because he turns up the ground for food.

Gnawd i vanw vagu hôr,
Gnawd i voç tyriaw cylor.

A pig is apt to breed vermin, the swine are apt to turn up the ground. *Llywarch Hen.*

Banwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban—gwel) A looking up; the upward look; the sky. *Sil.*

Un o'i llongau, yn null angel.
O nêv enwau, yn ei vanwel.

One of their ships in an angel's form, of heavenly names, in his front. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Banwes, s. f.—pl. t. od (banw) A sow; a barrow sow, *Gwent.* also the fish called gilt-head.

Bar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar) The top, or summit; an excrescence; a bunch, or tuft; the branch of a tree. Bryn Barlwm, the bare-topt hill, in Glamorgan; and Mynyw Berwyn, the white-topt mountain, in Powys.

Bâr, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bar) Affliction; wrath; fury; impulse.

Rhan o'rh vaeth, a rhan o'rh vâr
A zwg vun ziwg veinwar;
Cyfredin cyf o radau
Yw yç da rhyngof yç dan.

A share of thy food, a share of thy trouble, she will take, the spotless gentle fair one; a common source of benefits are your goods between you both. *S. Phylip, i Briodas.*

Bâr, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) A bar, or bolt; a rail; the shaft of a spear.

Bara, s. pl. aggr. (bar) Bread; sustenance. Bara gwyn, white bread; bara canrhyg, brown bread, or rye and wheat mixt; bara rhyg, rye bread; bara

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bara haiz, barley bread; bara ceirg, oat bread; bara coç, brown bread; bara coesed, bara peillied, bara man-gan, and bara gwyn, white bread; bara cri, and bara croyw, unleavened bread; bara furdoes, leavened bread; bara plymryd, muffins, and the like sort of bread; bara çwiawg, sugar bread; bara gwerfyll, ammunition bread; bara plane, bara lleç, and bara greidell, household cake-bread, baked on a griddle; bara gofawd, shew bread; bara miod, fritters; bara lawr, and bara lavan, laver bread; bara'r hwc, sow-bread, in botany.

Baran, s. m.—pl. t. ez (bar) What is open, or in view; a presence; the countenance; a wren.

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei varan,
Dydwyr dy dae'rad arnan;
Dyçryn twryv forvoz yn eban,
Dyçyrç hynt dyçre gwynt gwaenwan;
Dyçymmiw tön amlw am län,
Dyçymmer uveliar bär barn,
Dyçrys gwrys gwres tanze allan.

When God shall reveal his countenance, the house of earth will uplift itself over us; a panic of the noise of legions in the conflict, will urge on the fight; harshly the shrill voiced wind will call: the motley-tinted wave will lave with foamy rage around the shore, the glancing flame will take to itself the vengeance of justice, recruited by the heat of contending fires ever breaking out. *Cafnodyn.*

Baran, a. (bär) Appearing, or that is in view.

Baranez, s. pl. aggr. (baran) Presence; appearance.

Ugain punt o'i voz
A'm rhozes yn rhoz;
O'i varanez ni'm didoles.

Twenty pounds with good will he as a gift on me bestowed; from his presence he did not separate me. *Cynzelw.*

Baranres, s. m.—pl. t. i (baran—rhes) A rank, or file of soldiers.

Hofn digoni a zigones llew,
A'r llu tew trylew trwy varanres.

Delighting in satiating with what satiated the lion, and the thick vigorous host through the front rank. *Cynzelw.*

Baranu, v. a. (baran) To appear; to come in view.

Baranwg, s. m. (baran) A presence; appearance.

Y forz yd gerzwyv gwrz yd gre branes,
Gwr yffy o varanwg yn ei haryfle,
Llawer ugenaid i'm rhaid yd re.

The way I walk eagerly do the ravens cry; a man who out of presence defends her, many a sigh escapes for my fate. *Ll. P. Moç, i Wenlliant.*

Barawg, a. (bär) Wrathful. *s. f. a spur.*

Barcud, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar—cud) A kite; a puttock.

Haws gwneuthur hebawg o varcud, na marçawg o dacawg.

It is easier to make a hawk of a kite, than a knight of a bumpkin. *Adage.*

Barcutan, s. m.—pl. t. od (barcud) A kite, or glead.

Bardys, s. pl. aggr. (bar—tys) Shrimps. *sing. bardysen.*

Barz, s. m.—pl. beirz (bär) One that makes conspicuous; a priest; a philosopher, or teacher; and as poetry was a principal requisite, and the vehicle for spreading of knowledge, he was necessarily a poet. The system of Bardism having fallen to almost total oblivion, poetry is the only characteristic preserved, by which the ancient Barz is recognized by the vulgar of the present time; therefore they consider him in no other view, but simply a poet, the same as prydyz. After passing the gradations of tuition, as an *Awenyz*, he was stiled *Barz Ynys Prydain*, or Bard of the Isle of Britain; a title that originated with the system. His dress was unicoloured, of sky blue, an emblem of peace and truth, his person was sacred; for he might pass in safety through hostile countries; he never appeared in an army but as a herald, or under the modern idea of a flag of truce, and never bore arms, neither was a naked weapon to be held in his presence. Such of the order as performed the

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functions of religion were called *Derwyzon*; and *Ovyzion* were persons admitted into the order by diploma, in consideration of their merits, without going through a regular tuition. *Barz Ynys Prydain* was a character formed in the school of Nature, far beyond the tracings of history, that flourished in various spheres till the death of the last Llywelyn, and in consequence of that shock has remained secluded to this day, amongst a few votaries in the obscure parts of Wales. On the introduction of Christianity the Barz still acted as priest under the privilege of his order, as his maxims were perfectly consonant, as far as they went, with the doctrines of Revelation, his system still remained the same. But about the fourth century the clergy of the Roman church gained an ascendancy so as to deprive the Bards of being exclusively eligible for the priesthood, and consequently the patronage for which no longer remained in the order. *Barz Taleithiawg* was a Bard that presided at a provincial *Gorsez*; but he, nor *Barz Ynys Prydain*, had supremacy no longer than whilst he actually presided; and was elected to the Chair just whenever a meeting was held. The *Barz Teulu*, or Domestic Bard, was the eighth officer in the prince's household. A graduated Bard was stiled *Barz wrth vraind a dewawd Beirz Ynys Prydain*; he was also in later times called *Barz Caw*, *Cadeir Varz*, and *Barz Cadeiriawg*. The leading maxims of the institution were for perfect equality, peace, moral rectitude, and the investigation of nature, having for its motto—*Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD*, *The Truth against the World*.

Pan vincer canu cerz, y Barz Cadeiriawg a zyly zegreut a'r canu cyntaf o Zuw a'r ail o'r brenin bieuvo y llys; ac oni byz izo ev a ganes, caned o vrenin arall. Gwedy y Barz Cadeiriawg, y Barz Teulu biau ganu y trydyz canu o gerz amgen.

When a song is desired to be sung, it is the duty of the presiding Bard to begin with the first song addressed to God, and the second to the king to whom the court belongs; but if there is none to him that sings, let him make mention of another king. After the presiding Bard, the domestic Bard is to compose the the third piece on an indifferent subject. *Welsh Laws.*

Barzaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (barz) Bardism, or the system, and maxims of the Bards.

Ac nid a'i o gawd awen
Barzaeth bwyll heb orz i'rh ben.

Of the fruit of genius, agreeable to the reason of bardism, there would not be driven a word into his head without a hammer. *Edm. Pryt.*

Barzair, s. m.—pl. barzeiriau (barz—gair) The bard's word; penegyric.

Yfid ym arglwyz argledyr anaw beirz
A'm barzair yn eizlaw.

To me there is a lord, the protector of the harmony of the Bards, and who possesses my commendation. *Cynzelw.*

Barzas, s. f. (barz) The system of Bardism; the learning and maxims of the bards; philosophy.

Mez y barzas urzafawl,
Byd baç y dyn iac dan wawl.

Saith the revered Bardism, a little world is man in his vigour, under the light. *Ior. Fyngiwyd.*

Barzawd, s. m.—pl. barzodau (barz) The bardic science; the sciences in general; philosophy.

Barzawl, a. (barz) Bardic, or relating to the order of the Bards.

Barzawr, s. m.—pl. barzorion (barz) The genius of the Bards; the muse.

Haezws deivniawg ri devnyz vy marzawr,
Llwrw llavnawr llawr llawryz.

The accomplished chief merited the substance of my bardic learning, from the effect of the blade in the ground is the liberal hand. *Cynzelw.*

Tywys anghydvod rhyngzynt trwy eiriau'r barzorion a'r cerzorion.

There grew dissensions between them by means of the words of the Bards and songsters. *Car. Llangarvan.*

Barzes,

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Barzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (barz) A female bard; a poetess.
Barzgan, s. f. (barz—cân) Bardic song; poetry.
Barzgar, a. (barz) Fond of patronizing the bards.
Barzgwccwll, s. m.—pl. barzgyccyllau (barz—cwcwll) The bard's cow, or *bardocuccullus*; the principal part of the bard's unicoloured dress of distinction, of sky-blue; its form was the Roman Toga, with a hood. The bard always appeared in this dress, in his public character; it served to distinguish him in battle as a herald, or bearer of a flag of truce, where he was always listened to, for both parties recognized him as the emblem of peace, and of truth—

Barz â adwaenir wrth ei wisg unlliw, canys unlliw yw gwirionez.

A Bard is known by his unicoloured garment; for truth is unicoloured. *Barzas.*

Barzlev, s. m.—pl. t. au (barz—llev) The voice of the bard; bardic lay.

Vy marzlev is nêv nid anghyvan.

My bardic lay here below is not discordant. *Cynzelw.*

Barzlith, a. (barz—llith) Drawing, or alluring the bard.

Barzon, a. (barz) That is taught by the Bards.

Barzonawl, a. (barzon) Belonging to bardism; poetical.

Barzoneg, s. f. (barzon) Bardic science; poetry.

Cyvarçav ym Rhêen,
 Cyvarçvawr awen,
 Cyvreu Cyrridwen,
 Rhwyf barzoni;
 Yn null Taliesin,
 Yn dillwng Elfin,
 Yn dylleff barzrin,
 Beirz vanieri.

I will greet my Lord, with a greatly extolling muse, from the treasures of Cyrridwen, prince of *bardic lore*; similar to Taliesin liberating Elfin, surrounding the bardic mystery the banners of the bards. *Ll. P. Moç, i. L. ab Iorwerth.*

Barzoniaeth, s. c.—pl. t. au (barzon) The science of bardism; poetry.

Dygwyzoet i'r Varzoniaeth Gynmreig yn gyvlwyr y peth â zygwyz i bob dyfsg o'r byd, unwaith y coller cyviawn bwyll a fylw arno.

It has happened to the *Bardism* of the Cymry intirely what will happen to every learning in the world, once a just idea and view of it shall be lost. *Edward Davyz.*

Tair ansawz barzoniaeth: athrylith awen, barn wrth zysg, a gwynvyd mezw.

The three qualifications of *poetry*: endowment of genius, judgment from experience, and happiness of mind. *Barzas.*

Barzoniaethawl, a. (barzoniaeth) Relating to bardism, or to the art of poetry.

Barzoniaethu, v. a. (barzoniaeth) To follow the bardic science or the art of poetry.

Barzoniaiz, a. (barzoni) That is after the bardic manner.

Ni çel i Hywel loyw garuaz lwybyr,
 O bur zawn ewybyr barzoniaiz.

There would not be hid from Howel the bright lovely path of the pure ready *bardic* endowment. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Barzrin, s. f.—pl. t. iau (barz—rhin) Bardic mystery.

Ar hez, ar zyhez, ar zehau rhi
 Yr yvais i win, o valç vuelin,
 A'i wisgoz eurin a'i vynogi,
 Yn llys Aberfraw yn lloç barzrin,
 Yn nghaer vawr Vyrzin vyrzoz beri.

In peace and tranquility on the right hand of the chief I have drank wine from the superb horn of the buffalo, and received his golden garments and his kindness, in the court of Aberfraw encouraging the *bardic lore*, and in the great town of Myrzin, the spreading out of tables. *Ll. P. Moç, i. L. ab Iorwerth.*

Barzwawd, s. m. (barz—gwawd) Bardic panegyric.

Baren, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) What projects from the top; a branch.

Barv, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) A beard. Barv y gwr

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hên, winter cresses; barv yr avyr, or, barv y bwg, the herb goat's beard, or Joseph's flowers.

Yr oed y dyllyr gwneuthur dyn yn yngnad, yn ei bum mlwyz ar hugaint; fev açaws yw wrth na byz barv arno hydyna; ac na byz gwr nebun hyd pan zel barv arno; ac nad teg gweled gwas ieuanc yn barnu ar wr oediawg.

The proper age when a man ought to be made a judge is his five-and-twentieth year; the reason is because he has no *beard* till then; and that no one is to be considered a man till he has a *beard*; and that it is unseemly to see a young youth judging an aged man. *Welsh Laws.*

Barvawg, a. (barv) Having a beard, or bearded; the fin-fish; also the lesser wood-chat; a bird.

Barvawl, a. (barv) Tending to be, or like a beard.

Barvedig, a. (barv) Bearded, or having a beard.

Barviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (barv) A bearding.

Barvle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (barv—lle) The crest of a helmet, or beaver.

Enyçav Gwrlas tywyfawg, Cernyw a'i vyzin yn dyvod attynt, ac yn gwafcaru y Saefon; fev a orug Eidawl yna, yn hyder hyny cymmeryd Hengestyr erbyn barvle ei benfestin, a'i zwyn yn mhlith ei vyzin, a dywedyd o hyd ei lev—"Cyvarfengwç y Saefon!"

And behold Gwrlas prince of Cornwall with his legion drawing near to them, and dispersing the Saxons; and what did Eidol then do, under such encouragement, but took Hengist by the *beaver* of his helmet, and brought him amongst his legion, and cried with all his might—"Bear down the Saxons under foot!" *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Barvlwyd, a. (barv—llwyd) Grey-bearded. *s. m.* grey beard.

Barvogyn, s. m. dim. (barvawg) One that has a little beard; a barbel, a fish.

Barvrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (bar—brwyn) Sea rushes.

Barvrwynen, s. f. (barvrwyn) A sea rush.

Barvu, v. a. (barv) To beard; to grow into a beard.

Barvwr, s. m.—pl. barvwyr (barv—gwr) A barber.

Bargawd, s. m.—pl. bargodion (bar—cawd) A springing, or shooting out; the eaves of a house; a skirt, or border. *Bargodion*, the inhabitants of the marches.

Byz tervyff—

Pan vo'r Gwyzelod yn margodion Môn.

There will be tumult, when the Gwyzelians shall come to the borders of Mona. *L. G. Colbi.*

Bargodawg, a. (bargawd) Having eaves.

Bargodawl, a. (bargawd) Prominent above, or over.

Bargodedig, a. (bargawd) Furnished with eaves.

Bargodi, v. a. (bargawd) To overhang, or jut out, like eaves; to spring up.

Bariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bâr) Mischievousness; viciousness.

Bâriaw, v. a. (bâr) To bar, or bolt; to fasten.

Baril, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—îl) A barrel, or cask.

Barilaid, s. f.—pl. barileidiau (baril) A barrel-full.

Barilan, s. f. dim. (baril) A small barrel; an anker.

Barilaw, v. a. (baril) To put in a barrel; to barrel.

Barlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—llen) The lap.

Barlys, s. pl. aggr. (bar—llys) Bread corn; barley.

Barn, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) Judgment, or sentence. *Barn dremyg*, a nugatory judgment, or a sentence rendered null.

Rhyz barn i bawb.

Judgment is free to all.

Adage.

Tair colovyn barn; çon amcan, mynyç arver, a mynyç gamfynied.

The three foundations of *judgment*: bold design, frequent practice, and frequent mistakes. *Barzas.*

Barnadwy, a. (barn) Condemnable, or culpable.

Barnawd, s. m.—pl. barnodau (barn) The act of judging, or passing sentence.

Barnawl, a. (barn) That is judging, or condemning.

Barnedig, a. (barn) Judged, or adjudged; ratified, or established by law, so that there can be no appeal; condemned.

Barnedigaeth,

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- Barnedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (barnedig) Judgment; condemnation.
- Barnedigawl**, *a.* (barnedig) Decretory; condemnatory.
- Barniad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (barn) A judging, or condemning.
- Barnodyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (barnawd) One that judges, or that passes sentence; a condemner.
- Barnu**, *v. a.* (barn) To judge; to cast, or condemn.
Ni eill barnu ni wrandawo.
He cannot judge who doth not listen. *Adage.*
- Barnwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. barnwyr* (barn—gwr) A judge.
- Barnyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (barn) A judge.
- Baron**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (bar) A chief, or president; a baron.
- Baroniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (baron) A barony.
- Barth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A ground floor; the ground.
Açaws i'r byfen vod ar y barth.
There is cause for the pea's being on the floor. *Adage.*
- Barug**, *s. m. aggr.* (bar) Rime, hoar, or hoar-frost.
- Barugaw**, *v. a.* (barug) To cast a hoar-frost, or rime.
- Barugawg**, *a.* (barug) Abounding with hoar, or rime; rimy.
- Barugawl**, *a.* (barug) Casting a hoar-frost; inclining to be hoary.
- Barugiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (barug) The casting of hoar-frost.
- Baruglyd**, *a.* (barug) Rimy; covered with hoar.
- Barus**, *a.* (bâr) Mischievous. *Bâgen barus*, an unlucky boy; having a froward disposition.
- Baryw**, *a.* (bar) Topmost, or uppermost; superior.
- Barywlen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (baryw—llen) The outermost covering.
Swç—a barywlen ei darian.]
The point and outer covering of his shield. *Hanes Arthur.*
- Bâs**, *s. m.*—*pl. beisiau* (âs) A shallow, shoal, or flat.
- Bâs**, *a.* Shallow. A proverb, applicable to loquaciousness, says,
Bafav dwvyr pan yd levair.
The water is most shallow when it makes a noise—Empty vessels have the greatest sound.
Nid wyv cerz vâs.
I am of no shallow science. *Tafiesin.*
- Bafaiz**, *a.* (bâs) Shallowish, or rather shallow.
- Bafawl**, *a.* (bâs) Tending to be shallow, or shoaly.
- Bafdarz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid, or, ion* (bâs—tarz) What is of base growth; a bastard.
- Bafdarzaiz**, *a.* (bafdarz) Of base origin; spurious; base born; adulterine.
- Bafdarzawl**, *a.* (bafdarz) That is basely originated.
- Bafdarzes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bafdarz) A female bastard.
- Bafdarziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bafdarz) A springing from base origin; a bastardizing.
- Bafdarziaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bafdarz) Baseness of origin; bastardy.
- Bafdarziaw**, *v. a.* (bafdarz) To make to come from a base origin; to bastardize.
- Bafdarzu**, *v. a.* (bafdarz) To spring from a base origin.
- Bafder**, *s. m.* (bâs) Shallowness; want of depth.
- Bafderzyn**, *s. m. dim.* (bafdarz) A little bastard,
Na zeued bafderzyn i gynulleidva yr Arglwyz.
Let not a bastard come into the congregation of the Lord. *Deut. xxiii. 2.*
- Bafedig**, *a.* (bâs) That is made shallow, or shoaly.
- Bafez**, *s. m.* (bâs) Shallowness; want of depth.
- Bafg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (afg) A netting, or plaiting of splinters; basket-work.

B A W

- Bafgawd**, *s. f.*—*pl. bafgodau* (bafg) A basket.
- Bafged**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (bafg) A basket. *Bafged gyrs*, a reed basket; *bafged clezyv*, the guard of a sword.
- Bafgedaid**, *s. f.*—*pl. bafgedeidiau* (bafged) A basket-full.
- Bafgedan**, *s. f. dim.* (bafged) A little basket.
- Bafgedawg**, *a.* (bafged) Basketted; having a basket.
- Bafgedawl**, *a.* (bafged) Basket-like; basketted.
- Bafgedu**, *v. a.* (bafged) To put in a basket.
- Bafgedwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. bafgedwyr* (bafged—gwr) A basket-maker.
- Bafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bâs) A becoming shallow.
- Bafle**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (bâs—lle) A shallow place.
- Bafrwyz**, *s. m.* (bâs) Shallowness; want of depth.
- Bafu**, *v. a.* (bâs) To render shallow; to fall, or lower.
- Batel**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (tel) A stretching; a drawing the bow; a battle, combat, or fight.
Dir yw, gwnai—
Vyd teiliwng o vateioz.
It is certain he would make a time meriting of battles. *Iolo Goch, i O. Glynayurdwy.*
- Batelu**, *v. a.* (batel) To battle, war, or to fight.
- Bateius**, *a.* (batel) Battling; quarrelsome.
- Batelwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. batelwyr* (batel—gwr) A combatant.
- Bath**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ath) Likeness; emblem; a copy; a coin. *Maent o'r un vath*, they are of the same stamp, or, they are of the same likeness; a welſoc çwi baith y rhai'n erioed? Did you ever see such as (the likenesses of) these before? *Arian bath*, coin, or current money; *bath y welwç*, as you see. *Sil.*
Brau a hael, zianhael zyn,
Bath Iyor, pawb a th olyn,
Frank and generous, no illiberal man, like Iyor, every one asks of thee. *T. Prys.*
- Bathadwy**, *a.* (bath) That may be made like.
- Bathain**, *ger.* (bath) Giving, or producing semblances. *s. m.*—*pl. batheiniau*, a hieroglyphic; a medal.
- Bathawg**, *a.* (bath) Abounding with coin; rich; wealthy.
- Bathawl**, *a.* (bath) That is stamped, or coined.
- Bathawr**, *s. m.*—*pl. bathorion* (tawr) A dormouse. *Sil.*
- Bathdy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bath—ty) A coining house; a mint.
- Bathedig**, *a.* (bath) That is made similar; coined.
- Batheiniaw**, *v. a.* (bathain) To make medals.
- Batheiniawl**, *a.* (bathain) Hieroglyphic; medallic.
- Batheinyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bathain) A medallist.
- Bathell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bath) A coin; a halfpenny.
- Bathiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bath) Coinage; a coining.
- Bathu**, *v. a.* (bath) To make a semblance; to coin.
- Bathwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. bathwyr* (bath—gwr) A coiner.
- Bau**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ba) A hoof of any beast.
- Bauad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bau) The bearer of a saw-pit.
- Bauol**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bau) A broad butt.
Ni vyn elw, ond vy nilid,
Ar vol y Boly Bauol bid.
He will accept of no wealth, but following me.
On the belly of old *Tun*-belly may he be. *D. Ll. Ll. ab Grufur.*
- Baw**, *s. m. aggr.* (ba) Dirt; mire; excrement. *Baw diawl*, asfaltida.
- Baw**, *a.* Dirty; filthy; mean; vile. *Bawed*, so vile,
O byz neb yn ol bid y bawaw.
If there is any left behind let him be the vilest. *Adage.*
Perçï gwr er ei vawed.
Reverencing a man however so vile. *Adage.*
Bawai,

B E D

Bawai, *s. m.*—*pl.* baweion (baw) A dirty, fordid wretch.

Bywyd drwg â vo i'r bawai.
Evil life attend the sorry wretch. *Bedo Ph. Baç.*

Bawaiz, *a.* (baw) Dirty; mean, or vile; fordid.

Bonez hezyw ni weza,
Bawaiz yw dyn ni byz da.
Nobility today will not avail,
File is the man that is not good. *Ior. Vynghwyd.*

Bawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* bodiau (awd) A thumb. Bawd troed, the great toe; bawd càr, a piece of wood under a drag; bawd y melinyz, the bull-head, a fish.

Bawdvedi, *v. a.* (bawd—medi) To reap over the thumb; a particular manner of reaping.

Bawdvys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ez* (bawd—bys) The opposite finger; the thumb.

Bawdle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bawd—lle) A sewed piece of leather for a sore thumb; a thumb-stall.

Bawdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (baw—ty) A necessary-house.

Bawz, *s. m.* (ba) A drowning; demerfion. Ar vawz, just drowning; a drowning person.

Bawzyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (baw—dyn) A mean, or base fellow.

O eifiau gwrda y dodir bawzyn ar y bwrz.
For want of a gentleman is a scoundrel placed at the head of the table. *Adage.*

Pawb a'i cenvyz lle byz bai,
A bawzyn, er na byzai.
Every one sees a fault where there is one, and a scoundrel where there is none. *Gronwy Owain.*

Bawedi, *s. m. aggr.* (baw) Nastiness; filthiness.

Glythni, bawedi, heb wez,
Ni zaw heb zrwg i'w ziwez.
Gluttony, filthiness out of measure, it will not come to its end without evil. *R. ab Davydd, o Lan Elidan.*

Baweizdra, *s. m.* (bawaiz) Dirtiness; meanness.

Baweiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bawaiz) A becoming dirty.

Baweiziaw, *v.* (bawaiz) To become dirty, or mean.

Baweiziawl, *a.* (bawaiz) Apt to become mean.

Baweizlyd, *a.* (bawaiz) That is dirty, or nasty.

Baweizrwyz, *s. m.* (bawaiz) Dirtiness; niggardliness.

Bawlyd, *a.* (baw) Dirty; filthy; miry; vile.

Bawlydrwyz, *s. m.* (bawlyd) Miriness; dirtiness.

Bawyn, *s. m. dim.* (baw) A dirty, mean fellow.

Be, *conj.* (mutation of pe) If. Be gwyzwn y fyz iawn, hyny a gai vod, if I knew what is right, it should be so.

Be â bawd y gwëid gwe
If with the thumb a web might be woven. *Adage.*

Beçan, *s. f.* (baç) A little female; a little girl.

Beçan, *a.* (baç) Small; little; puny; diminutive.

Azaw mawr a rhoz veçan.
Great promise and little gift. *Adage.*

Beçanig, *a.* (beçan) Very little, or diminutive.

Beçanigen, *s. f. dim.* (beçanig) A very diminutive female; a term of endearment.

Wrth gamu brwynen braiz na zygywyz,
Beçanigen wen wan ei gogwyz.
In bending a rush hardly is she kept from falling, the fair little charmer delicate in her gait. *H. ab Owain.*

Beggy nos, *s. pl. dim.* (baçgen) Little youngsters.

Beçyn, *s. m. dim.* (baç) A little hook, or grapple.

Bed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ed) A state of aptness, readiness, or preparation.

B E D

Bedlemaiz, *a.* (bed—llam) Apt to run about; gipsy-like, or strolling.

Bedlemes, *s. f.* (bed—llam) A gipsy; a stroller.

Bedlemod, *s. pl. aggr.* (bed—llam) Gipsies; vagabonds.

Bedlëmyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bed—llam) A male gipsy; a vagabond.

Bedw, *s. pl. aggr.* (bed) Birch. Dail bedw! or, Dail y bedw! an exclamation of harmless threatening, and of surprize. The birch was an emblem of readiness, or complacency in doing a kind act. If a young woman accepted of the addresses of a lover, she gave him the birchen branch, mostly formed into a crown; but if he was rejected, she gave him a *Collen*, or Hazel.

Bedw ar ei vawr vryd,
Bu hwyr gwisgydyd;
Nid er ei lyvrez,
Namyn er ei vawrez.

The birch with full intent, it was late that he was armed; not because of his cowardice, but for his magnanimity. *Taliesin.*

Bedwen, *s. f.* (bedw) A birch tree; also a May-pole; because it was always made of birch. It was customary to have games of various sorts round the *Bedwen*; but the chief aim, and on which the fame of the village depended, was, to preserve it from being stolen away; as parties from other places were continually on the watch for an opportunity; who, if successful, had their feats recorded in songs, on the occasion.

Aed vedwen yn adydyg,
Heb obaith bronvraith i'w brig.

Let the birch droop into wretchedness, without a hope of seeing a thrush in its branches. *D. ab Ilywel.*

Bedwëni, *s. pl. aggr.* (bedwen) A grove of birch.

Bedwerw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (bedw—erw) A birch grove.

Gorwyn blaen derw oerveu dwyr,
Cyrçyd bwi blaen bedwerw;
Gwnelid aeth faeth y fyberw.

Glittering seems the top of the oak; coolly purls the stream; I wish to obtain the top of the birchen grove; abruptly goes the arrow of the haughty to give pain. *Llywarch Hen.*

Bedwin, *a.* (bedw) Of the nature of birch; birchen; also a proper name of men.

Bedwlwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (bedw—llwyn) A birchen grove.

Bozlon wyv i'r ganiadaeth,
Bedwlwyn o'r coed mwyn ai maeth.

Contented I am with the charming song, it is the birchen grove in the merry wood that feeds it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bed) A giving, gift, or appropriation; baptism. Bedyz yr Ysbryd Glân, the gift of the Holy Ghost; bedyz efgob, confirmation.

Bedyzva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bedyz—ma) A baptistry; a font.

Bedyzvaen, *s. m.*—*pl.* bedyzvain (bedyz—maen) A font for baptism.

Bedyzvan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bedyz—man) A baptistry.

Bedyziaw, *v. a.* (bedyz) To christen, or baptise.

Bedyziaw y mab â wnaethbwyd, a gyru Culhwç arno, wrth ei gafael yn rhedgyr hwç.

The boy was christened, and Culhwç was the name given him, because he was found in the haunt of the swine. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Bedyziawl, *a.* (bedyz) Appertaining to baptism.

Erbyn vi vy Rhi, rwyv bedyziawl,
Erbaç uçel-faint baint breniniawl.

Receive me my Lord, baptismal leader, to the honour of the holy hierarchy's royal privilege. *Blewyn Varz.*

Bedyziedig, *a.* (bedyz) That is baptised.

Bedyzlestyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bedyzlestri (bedyz—llestyr) A christening bowl.

Bedyfawd,

B E I

Bedyfawd, s. m. (bed—fawd) The whole world, or universe; the macrocosm.

Crefi y daw rhag llaw, yn llwrw anawd,
Un dyz, a Dovyz ini ai dywawd,
Y colpir anwir y colpawd aer gyd
A'r genedyl vedyfawd

Mark well there shall come in the future, in the train of the evils of one day, the Renovator declares it to us, that the wicked shall be punished with the punishment that shall afflict the family of the universe. *Ein. ab Gwalgmai.*

Bez, s. f.—pl. t. au (ez) A grave, or a sepulchre.

Gwell araws o alltudez, nag araws o vez.

It is better to be absent in exile than absent in the grave. *Adage.*

Bezaid, s. f.—pl. bezeidiau (bez) A grave-full.

Bezawl, a. (bez) Belonging to a grave; sepulchral.

Bezvaen, s. m.—pl. bezveini (bez—maen) A tomb-stone.

Bezgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (bez—cor) A mausoleum.

Gogyvarc pob diara':
Fiau yr vezgor yffy yma?
Bez Einiawn ab Cuneza:
Cwlyn Mhrydain ei ziva!

Salute every one in haste: whose mausoleum is this here? It is the grave of Einion the son of Cuneza: disgraceful that in Britain he should be slain. *Taliessin.*

Bezleç, s. f.—pl. t. i (bez—lleç) A gravestone.

Bezrawd, s. m.—pl. bezrodau (bez—rhawd) A sepulchre; a burying place.

Bezrawd a'n daerawd, pob dewr-uz prydu:
Pryderwn yn aeluz:
Daear un cyvar a'n cuz,
Deon, derw maredw 'Mereduz!

The grave will swallow us, and every comely gallant chief: let us contemplate with awe the gloomy scene: the earth in one mass will hide us—God! and the oak holds the dead Mereduz! *Li. P. Moç, m. M. ab Cynan.*

Bezrodawl, a. (bezrawd) Sepulchral.

Begegryr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cegyr) A drone; a hummer.

Mab Gwgan, mae begegryr
Gyda çwi, o gedwç wyr.

Son of Gwgan, there is a drone with you: O good men fly from him. *D. ab Gwilym, um y Bwa Baç.*

Beiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bai) A blaming, or censuring.

Beiadwy, a. (beiad) Blameable; culpable.

Beiauw, v. a. (bai) To blame; to find fault; to censure.

Beiawl, a. (bai) Blaming; censuring; finding fault.

Beiciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baic) A bellowing; a crying loudly.

Beiciaw, v. a. (baic) To bellow; to cry, or to bawl.

Udai, a beiciau heb wez;
Udaw am vyn'd i adwez.

He would howl and bellow out of all order; a howling for returning back. *T. Prys, i Cadwal. y Glustiau.*

Beiciaw, v. a. (baic) To load, or burden, or lay on.

Beiciawg, a. (baic) Having a burden; pregnant, or with child.

Beiciawl, a. (baic) Apt to be burdening, or loading.

Beiciedig, a. (baic) That is burdened, or loaded.

Beiciogawl, a. (beiciawg) Having a burdening tendency; impregnative.

Beiciogi, v. (beiciawg) To become burdened; to conceive; to get with child.

Beiciogi, s. m. (beiciawg) The cause of burdening; a fetus.

Rhai fyz arbetrus am veiciogi gwraig, o llygrir, pa beth a zylyir am dano.

Some are doubtful about a woman's being with child, from being debauched, what should be done respecting it. *Welsh Laws.*

Beiciogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beiciawg) A burdening; a becoming with child; impregnation.

Beiciogrwyz, s. m. (beiciawg) The state of being burdened, or with child; pregnancy.

Beiciogwr, s. m.—pl. beiciogwyr (beiciawg—gwr) One that begets a child.

B E I

Beidiawg, a. (baid) Lively; vigorous. *s. f.* an evergreen, the name of several plants. *Artemisia*, a genus of plants comprising mugwort, wormwood, and southernwood; *abunthium*. *Y veidiawg lwyd*, mugwort, heart's-ease; *y veidiawg lās*, mantel y cor, palv y llew, llyfiau'r gerwyn, llyfiau llwyd, llyfiau y ganwraiz, eizew 'r zaeaz, or, cidral, ground-ivy.

Beizgar, a. (baiz) Presumptuous; venturefome.

Beizgarwç, s. m. (beizgar) Presumptuousness.

Beiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baiz) An adventuring; presumption; defiance; one that dares.

Bid v'iaiz beiziad a dwyllo,
Çwannawg vyz lleen llwyzaw Llawzino.

Let the adventurer that deceives be a wolf; desirous will the clerical be that Llawzino should prosper. *Li. Wynneb Glawr.*

Beiziaw, v. a. (baiz) To dare; to adventure.

Ni veiziaw, rhag anvozion,
Dryç yr hāv, edryç ar hon.

I dare not, fearing displeasure, to look on her who is the image of the summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Beiziawl, a. (baiz) Daring; apt to be defying.

Beiziedig, a. (baiz) That is defied, or adventured.

Beiziwr, s. m.—pl. beizwyr (baiz—gwr) A defier; one that defies.

Beiedig, a. (bai) That is blamed, or censured; faulty.

Beigri, s. m. (bai—cri) A great misfortune.

Bâr o waed Robert ydwyd,
Bwa croes rhag beigri wyd.

Thou art a pillar of the blood of Robert, a crossbow against misfortune thou art. *L. Môn.*

Beili, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) An outlet; a mound; a court before a house. *Sil.* It is also an appellative for a tumulus, from its terminating in a point. A ruin near Aberfraw, is called *Eglwys y Beili*; *Pen y Beili Bedw*, a tumulus in Cardiganshire; another, near the Wyzgrug, is called *Bryn y Beili*, and *Bryn y Bâl*; and another, in Glamorgan, is called *Beili Glās*.

Beiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) A projecting out.

Beiliaw, v. a. (bâl) To erupt, burst out, or shoot up.

Beiliawg, a. (bâl) Bursting, or shooting out.

Beiliedig, a. (bal) That is projected; cuminated.

Beiri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar) A kite; a gledge.

Beirniad, s. m.—pl. beirniaid (barn) A judge.

Beirniadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (beirniad) Jurisdiction.

Beirniadawl, a. (beirniad) Conformable to judgment; critical.

Beifdon, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—tôn) The breakers on the shore; the sea-side; the beach.

Beifva, s. f.—pl. t. on (bais—ma) A shoal, or shallow place.

Beifvâawg, a. (beifva) Having shoals; shoaly.

Beifvâawl, a. (beifva) Shoaly; shallowy.

Beifvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—man) A shallow place.

Beifvaogrwyz, s. m. (beifvâawg) Shoaliness.

Beifvor, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bais—mor) A shallow sea.

Beifgawn, s. m.—pl. beifgonau (bais—cawn) A heap, or stack of corn. *Beifgawn haiz*, barley-m-w. *Sil.*

Beifgawniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beifgawn) A stacking of corn.

Beifgawnu, v. a. (beifgawn) To stack corn; to tread it down close.

Beifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bais) A becoming shallow.

Beifiaw, v. a. (bais) To render shallow; to feel the bottom; to wade, or ford; to dare. *Sil.*

Beifiawg, a. (bais) Abounding in shallows; shelvy.

Beifiawl, a. (bais) That is becoming shallow.

Beifle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bais—lle) A shallow place.

Beiflêawg, a. (beifle) Abounding with shallows.

Beius, a. (bai) Faulty; to be blamed, or censured.

B E L

Beiufrwyz, *s. m.* (beius) Faultiness; blameableness.
Beiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* beiwyr (bai—gwr) A blamer; a censor.

Bel, *s. m.*—*pl.* byl (el) Tumult; havoc; war. From Roman-British altars, dedicated to *Mars*, we find he was called *Bel*; for on one that was found in the north of England occurs the epithet *BEL Y DUW CADYR*, or, *Mars the puissant God*.

Gwirion oez : gwae rai a wnaeth
Y bēl yn ei vabolaeth.

He was innocent; woe to those who made war in his youth.
Ilywel Swardwal.

Bid oreu i bawb, o daw'r bel,
O's diſon, geifiaw d' oſel.

Let it be the best for every one, if the war should come, to avoid thee if he can.
Edm. Prys.

Bēla, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (bel) A wolf; the herb hienbane.

Bēla, *v. a.* (bel) To wrangle; to war, or to battle.

Yn lle delant merced gwelant,
Er a velant o arvolion.

Wherever they come maidens will see, notwithstanding how the armed ones may war.
T. Prys.

Bēlaç, *s. m.* (bel) Trouble, or molestation.

Belawg, *a.* (bel) Apt to be ravaging, or over-running.

Bele, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (bel) A marten. Bele'r graig, the rock marten; bele'r coed, the wood marten, known for its fur.

Belg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bel) An overwhelming, or bursting over. Gwyr Belg, the Firbolgs, as called by the Irish, or the Belgians.

Belgiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* belgiaid (belg) One that overruns; a ravager. A Belgic Gaul: a colony of this nation settled on the south-east coast of Britain about two or three centuries prior to the Roman invasion, and extending westward, they got footing in Ireland; where, under the name of *Firbolgs*, they contributed to people that country, by mixing with the earlier colonists; and hence the greater affinity of the Irish with the Latin, in the words common to both, than the Welsh has; and hence also the number of words of Teutonic origin, in the Irish. These people were, it seems, from the original Cumbrian stock, but as they were such tribes as bordered on other nations, they spoke a mixt dialect. From their proximity to Italy, under the name of Ligurians, they acquired much of the Latin peculiarities; and on the other side they borrowed much from the Teutonic, in their progress to, and settlement in the Belgic provinces. They brought their peculiar name with them to Britain, for that part where they inhabited was called *Lloegyr*.

Belgwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (belg) Those who make irruptions; the ravagers; the Belgæ.

Beli, *s. m.* (bel) Havoc; devastation: also a proper name; as, *Beli Mawr*, the father of *Cadwallo*, who opposed *Cæsar's* landing in Britain. *Beirz Beli*, or *Beliad*, irregular bards, or those who break the rules by taking up arms; or more probably so called from their conforming to the rules laid down by *Beli ab Benlli Gawr*, a British prince who lived in the fourth century.

Wyre llu llaes ysgwydau
Ysgwyd vriw rhag biw bel bloezvawr.

An army with long shields will uplift a broken shield before the loudly-bellowing kine of devastation.
Anuwin.

Belu, *v. a.* (bel) To bicker; to commit an outrage.

Belwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (bel) Depredators; the people of Belgia.

Belys, *s. pl. aggr.* (bel) Helm for thatching: also called cloig, and piliwn. *Sil.*

Belyſen, *s. f.* (belys) A bundle of thatch, or helm.

B E R

Bellaç, *adv.* (mutation of pellaç) Now; at this time; at length.

Bellaç, bellaç, val çwedyl y barud.

Now then, now then, like the song of the kite. *Adage.*

Bēn, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (mutation of men) A carriage, wain, or cart.

Bēnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* bēncidiau (bēn) A wain-full; a cart load.

Y porthawr a zyly bren o bob bēnaid, nid amgen pren a allo ei dynu a'i unllaw heb leſdair ar gerzed y meirç a'r yçain.

The porter ought to have a billet out of every cart-full; that is, a billet that he can pull out with one hand, without stopping the pace of the horses, or oxen.
Welsh Laws.

Bēnen, *s. f. dim.* (mutation of menen) A young female; a bird.

Bennywen, *s. f.* (būn—dyw) A nymph; a goddess.

Benw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (mutation of menw) A female person; a female; a woman.

Benwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (benw) Personal activity, or liveness; mirth.

Benyn, *s. m. dim.* (bēn) A wain. Tri benyn bñau, the three cart loads. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogiön.*

Benyw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (mutation of menyw) A female; a woman; a young woman. *N. W.*

Benywaiz, *a.* (benyw) Feminine; womanish.

Benyrawl, *a.* (benyw) Female; of the female sex.

Benywen, *s. f. dim.* (benyw) A little female.

Benywetaç, *s. pl. dim.* (benyw) Little giggling females.

Ber, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (er) A spear, lance, or pike; a spit.

Ywç ni byz mazau
Vy ngwân a berau.

To you there will be no forgiveness for piercing me with spears.
Taliesin.

Bēr, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (er) A shank, or leg. Bērau byrion, short shanks.

Ber, *a.* (f. of byr) Short. Cyhydez ver, short metricity; a verse of four syllables.

Angen y gyhydez ver yw ban pedeirſill, a' o bedwar ban i wyth yn y pennill.

The requisite of short metricity is a verse of four syllables, and from four to eight lines in the stanza.
Barzai.

Bera, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (bar) A pyramid; a stack of corn, or hay.

Berad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (mutation of merad) A dropping, drizzling, or running of water.

Beraden, *s. f. dim.* (berad) A single drop.

Beraes, *s. f.* (ber—aes) A buckler; a short shield.

Berai, *s. m.*—*pl.* bereion (bēr) A turn-spit; a jack.

Beran, *s. f. dim.* (bēr) A little spit; a broach.

Beraſgell, *a.* (ber—afgell) Short-wing. *s. f.* the bird called penguin.

Berdroell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bēr—troell) A jack wheel.

Berdas, *s. m.*—*pl.* berdys (mer—tas) A shrimp.

Berdyſyn, *s. m. dim.* (berdas) A little shrimp. *f.* berdyſen.

Berzig, *a.* (barz) Bardic; scientific; poetical.

Berva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bēr) A barrow. Berva zwy-law, a hand-barrow; berva olwynawg, and berva drol, a wheel-barrow.

Bervain, *a.* (bēr—main) Thin, or slender shanked.

Berväyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (berva) A barrow-man.

Berväyzes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (berväyz) A barrow-woman.

Bergam, *a.* (bēr—cam) Bow-legged; crooked-legged.

Beri, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (bar) A kite, or glade.

Beriau, *s. f.*—*pl.* berieiau (ber—iau) Short yoke.
Beriawg,

BER

Beriawg, *a.* (bèr) Shankèd; having large shanks.

Cryc vyr yw, craç veriawg,
Cryd gwern, nid cariad y gôg.

A short curly-pated one, with short shanks, with a tottering frame, and not the cuckoo's lover. *D. ab Gwilym, i Eizig.*

Berllysg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ber—llysg) A truncheon.

Y dryfwr a zyly rwyân forz i'r brenin a'i verllysg; a fa zyn bynag a darawo i ar y forz o hyd ei vraic a'i verllysg, cyd govyno iawn izo, ni zyly ei gafael.

The door-keeper ought to clear the way for the king with his truncheon, and whatever man he may strike at arms length, out of the way with his truncheon, should such seek for redress he ought not to have it. *Welsh Laws.*

Bèroes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ber—oes) A short age; a transitory life.

Berrwy, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (bèr—rhwy) A fetter for the leg.

Berrwyawg, *a.* (berrwy) Wearing a fetter. *s.* a slave.

Berth, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (erth) Perfection; beauty.

Ban baifg beryon, a bwyfgyon coed,
Cadwr bonez buz a berthon.

When the kites, and the wild beasts of the wood, are fed by the potent nobility, there will be profit and riches. *Gwalchmai.*

Berth, *a.* (erth) Fair; pleasant; ornamented; rich.

Myn y bai aer-vab Iorwerth, yn rhyvel
Cyn rhyvawr zrygyrverth,
Oez cadarn draig benaig berth,
Oez ced gynnyz cad gannerth.

Where the slaughtering son of Iorwerth appears in the battle, ere excess of lamentation came, he was the mighty dragon and the beautiful chief, he was the encourager and supporter of the battle. *Blewyn Varz.*

Berthaiz, *a.* (berth) Pleasing; well-favoured.

Berthawg, *a.* (berth) Opulent; wealthy; endowed.

Y rhai berthawg a cywaethawg a anrheithiai.

Those who were wealthy and enjoying possessions he despoiled. *Gr. ab Aribur.*

Berthdud, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (berth—tud) A pleasant, fruitful region.

Dy vyd wrth dy vryd, vranes oborthiant,
Wyd berthdud oziwes.

Thy life agreeable to thy will, giving sustenance to the ravens, thou art possessed of a beautiful region. *Gw. Ryvel, i D. ab Owain.*

Berthez, *s. m.* (berth) Opulence; endowment; splendor; elegance.

O'r Dëau irdanc haelonez,
Ardal harz i varz am verthez;
For eifor, un eifiau ni'm gwez,
Pen elyv, pan elwyv Wynez.

From the South there is surprising liberality; a fair region for a Bard to meet with splendid gifts; he is like a prince, he will not let me experience one want, chief of elegance, when I go to Gwynez. *Li. P. Moç.*

Berthva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (berth—ma) A pleasant spot.

Berthvan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (berth—man) A pleasant, rich spot.

Berthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (berth) A perfecting; a beautifying.

Berthogi, *v. a.* (berthawg) To endow, or to enrich.

Ev a verthoges eglwys i'r grôg.
He endowed a church to the cross.

Hanesfon.

Berthogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (berthawg) Endowment.

Berthogrwy, *s. m.* (berthawg) A state of opulence.

Berthu, *v. a.* (berth) To endow, or to enrich.

Ym aelwyd yd berthwyd berthez,
Berth wartheg anreg enrhydez.

My home was endowed with fair gifts, beautiful kine the honourable present. *Cynzelw.*

Berthus, *a.* (berth) Tending to enrich, or endow.

Berthwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (berth—gwr) One that enriches.

BEU

Berthyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (berth) A beauty; a jewel; wealth.

Ni çrônes, rhozes radau, walloviad
Rhuzaur, a dillad, vad verthydau.

He hoarded not, he gave gifts, the distributor of the red dy gold, and garments, goodly embellishments. *Gwyn. Bryceiniawg.*

Berthyll, *a.* (berth) Elegant; splendid; enriched.

Mi ydwyv berthyll,
Ac ydwyv drythyll,
O ormes feryll.

I am splendid, I am wanton, from the oppression of the chymist. *Taliesin.*

Bêru, *v. a.* (bêr) To run through with a spear; to spit.

Beru, *v. a.* (mutation of meru) To drop, or drizzle; to flow.

Berw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bar) A boiling, or ebullition. Mae rhyw verw rhyvez yn ei ben, there is some odd whim in his head; berw'r cylla, concoction, or digestion in the stomach.

Berwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (berw) A decoction.

Berwadwy, *a.* (berwad) Decoctible; that bubbles.

Berwawl, *a.* (berw) Boiling; bubbling.

Berwedig, *a.* (berw) Boiling; that is decocted.

Berwedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (berwad) A boiler.

Berwez, *s. m.* (berw) Ebullition; a boiling.

Berwezu, *v. a.* (berwez) To brew; to decoct.

Berwi, *v. a.* (berw) To boil; to bubble.

Dau gevnderw oezynt ni verwynt vrâd,
Cadvan, i gadw llan, ev a Lleuzad.

They were two cousins who boiled no plots, Cadvan to guard the choir, with him, Lleuzad. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Berwr, *s. pl. aggr.* (berw) Cressies. In *N. Wales* they use berw, and in *S. Wales* berwy.

Berwy, *s. pl. aggr.* (bar—gwy) Cressies. Berwy'r dwvyr, water cressies; berwy'r dwvyr melyn, belders; berwy'r ieir, or canclwm, centinody, or blood wort; berwy'r vam, berwy'r vamawg, or berwy'r torlânau, charlock, or hedge mustard; berwy'r gauav, winter cressies; berwy gwyllt, dittander; berwy frainc, berwy freinig, or berwy'r arz, garden cressies; berwy Taliesin, fabaria; berwy'r moch, swine cressies.

Berwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (berw) An ebullition.

Berwydyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (berwyd) A boiler; a brewer.

Neu pren purawr vyz,
Prwythlawn ei gynnyz,
Rhoi iâs berwydyz,
Oz uç pa'r pum-wyz.

Or if a cultivated tree it should be, fruitful of increase, there must be given a brewer's heat over a cauldron with five sorts of wood under it. *Taliesin.*

Berwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (berw) A boiler; a brewer.

Berwyz, *v. a.* (berwyz) To brew. Mae e'n berwyz diawd za, he brews good drink. *Sil.*

Berwyzva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (berwyz) A brewery.

Bery, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ber) A kite; a glade.

Berysgriven, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ber—ysgriven) Brachygraphy.

Beth, *pron.* (mutation of peth) What. It is used contractedly for *pa beth*, what thing, or what.

Beth a dâl onid dialez,
Da'r byd, wrth vined i'r bez.

What will it avail but vengeance the things of this world, in going to the grave. *Mer. ab Rhys.*

Beudag, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (pau—tag) The head, or top of the windpipe; the larynx.

Beudail, *s. m. aggr.* (bu—tail) Cow dung.

Beudy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bu—ty) A cow-house.

Bi,

B L A

Bi, *v.* (*fut. of bod*) Will be; there will, or shall be.

Nid vu, nid vi,
Yn nghymhelri
Ei gyveifor.

There was not, *there will not be* in the mutual combat his second. *Talliesin.*

Bicra, *v. a.* (bicre) To fight, or skirmish; to bicker.

Bwa croes yn bicra oez.

It was a crossbow skirmishing.

L. Môn.

Bicre, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cre) A conflict; a bickering.

Bid, *v.* (*imper. of bod*) Let it be, or be it.

A vo hael, gavael gyvun,
A hy, bid o'i za ei hun.

He that would be generous, to be in unison, *let him be so* with his own. *Gr. Gryg.*

Bid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*mutation of mid*) A hedge; a quickset hedge. *Sil.*

Bidan, *s. f. dim.* (bid) A twig, or slender branch; a weakly, or sorry wretch.

Oes haeza maes i hezwę
I'r bidan trurn vab trwę.

Existence without peace is the desert of the sorry wretch, the son of rudeness. *T. Prys.*

Bidawg, *s. f.*—*pl. bidogau* (bid) A hanger; a short sword.

Bidiaw, *v. a.* (bid) To make a quickset hedge; to plash a hedge.

Bidiawg, *a.* (bid) Having hedges; inclosed with a hedge; encircling.

Bidogan, *s. f. dim.* (bidawg) A small hanger; a dagger.

Bidogi, *v. a.* (bidawg) To poniard; to stab.

Bidogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. bidogwyr* (bidawg) A cut-throat.

Bidogyn, *s. m. dim.* (bidawg) A dagger, or poniard.

Bidrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bid—rhad) A table. *Talliesin.*

Bidwal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bid—gwal) An encampment: also a proper name.

Bidwofeb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bid—gwofeb) A visiting.

Y penhebogyr a zyly ei dir yn rhyz, a'i varę bidwofeb, a dwy ran izo o'r ebran, a'i wrethynwisg i gan y brenin, a'i lleinwisg i gan y vrenines.

The chief hawkier is intitled to have his land free, and his visiting horse, with two ratios of provender, and his woollen garments from the king, and his linen garments from the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

Bigwrn, *s. m.*—*pl. bigyrnau* (*mutation of migwrn*) The ankle-bone.

Biswal, *s. pl. aggr.* (biw—gwal) The stale; the drain in a cow-house; dung; cow dung. Plant y Biswal, and Plant Alis y Biswal, a name of reproach for the English. Clezyv biswal, clezyv y zwyais, and clezyv blezyn, the milt.

Mal rhaw yn miswal.

Like a spade in the dung.

Adage.

Bisweiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (biswal) A dunging.

Bisweiliaw, *v. a.* (biswal) To dung; to drop dung.

Bisweilyn, *s. m. dim.* (biswal) Cow-dung.

Lletav vyz y bisweilyn o'i fathru.

Broader will the cow-dung be from being trodden. *Adage.*

Bittolws, *s. m.* (bid—tolws) A buffalo; a bull.

Biw, *s. pl. aggr.* (bu) Kine; cattle; horned cattle.

Wyth ugain unlliw

O loi a biw—

Biw blith, ac ygain,

A fob cain amgen.

Eight scores unicoloured of calves and kine, milch cows, and oxen, and every fair variety. *Talliesin.*

Blaen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bal) A point; the extremity; the top; the former, or foremost part; priority; precedence. Blaen clezyv, the point of a sword; blaen ac ol, first and last; acub y blaen, to secure priority, or to get first; blaenav, first, or foremost; blaen newyz, the new moon; blaenau avonyz, the

B L A

sources of rivers; blaen yr iwrę, dog's mercury; blaen y gwayw, heart's-ease; blaenau, the extremities, the borders of a country; also where valleys terminate, or are interrupted by mountains, as Blaenau Gwent in Monmouthshire.

Rhoi'r cār o vlaen y marę.

To put the cart before the horse.

Adage.

Blaenaviaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaen) Primacy; priority.

Blaenanedig, *a.* (blaen—geni) That has been born before; primogenial. *s.* firstling, or first-born.

Molwę—

'R hwn a d'rawoę yr Aipht i'w zig,

A'r blaenanedig ynzi.

Praise him who smote Egypt in his ire, and the first-born in it. *Edm. Prys.*

Blaenawl, *a.* (blaen) Going foremost; primary.

Blaenawr, *s. m.*—*pl. blaenorion* (blaen) A principal, or leader; a ringleader.

Beth a yr blaen byth ar blaid?

Blaenawr a byw ei lonaid.

What will ever give the precedence in a party? a leader full of life. *T. Aled.*

Blaendarz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaen—tarz) The first springing, or budding; a germ.

Blaendarzawl, *a.* (blaendarz) That is budding out.

Blaendarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaendarz) Germination.

Blaendarzu, *v. a.* (blaendarz) To spring out; to germinate.

Blaendociad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaen—tociad) A cutting, or bearding of wool.

Blaendociaw, *v. a.* (blaen—tociaw) To beard wool.

Blaendori, *v. a.* (blaen—tōri) To cut the end.

Blaendoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaen—tōriad) A cutting off the end; aphæresis.

Blaendrwę, *s. m.*—*pl. blaendryęion* (blaen—trwę) Aphæresis.

Blaendrwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaen—trwyth) A prime solvent.

Ewriwyd cryr llwyd i'r llan

Blaendrwyth breninllwyth Henllan.

The grey eagle has been consigned to the grave, the first active germ of the royal tribe of Henllan. *T. Aled.*

Blaenzawd, *s. m.*—*pl. blaenzodion* (blaen—dawd) A prefix.

Blaenzodawl, *a.* (blaenzawd) Prefixable.

Blaenzodedig, *a.* (blaenzawd) That is prefixed.

Blaenzodi, *v. a.* (blaenzawd) To prefix, or put to.

Blaenzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaenzawd) A prefixing.

Blaeneudir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (blaen—tir) Bordering land, or marches.

Blaenvain, *a.* (blaen—main) Fine, or sharp-pointed.

Blaenved, *a.* (blaen) Antecedent, or foregoing.

Blaenveiniaw, *v. a.* (blaenvain) To make sharp-pointed, or to acuminate.

Blaenfrwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaen—frwyth) The first-fruit.

Blaengar, *a.* (blaen) Presumptuous; daring; bold.

Blaengar ymadrawz fol.

Presumptuous is the conversation of the silly.

Adage.

Blaengeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. blaengeiniaid* (blaen—ceiniad) A precentor.

Blaengis, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blaen—cis) The onset, or first assault in battle; the first blow.

Blaengnaiv, *s. m.*—*pl. blaengneivion* (blaen—cnaiv) The bearding of wool.

Blaengneiviaw, *v. a.* (blaengnaiv) To beard wool.

Blaengnwd, *s. m.*—*pl. blaengnydau* (blaen—cnwd) The first crop, or annates.

Blaenhogi,

B L A

- Blaenhogi**, *v. a.* (blaen—hogi) To sharpen the point; to acuminate.
- Blaenhogiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaen—hogiad) Accumination.
- Blaeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaen) A forming into a point; a getting foremost; a preceding, or leading.
- Blaeniaw**, *v. a.* (blaen) To form into a point; to precede.
- Blaenllaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaen—llaeth) The first milk.
- Blaenllaw**, *s. f.* (blaen—llaw) The first hand. *Yn mlaenllaw*, beforehand, or previously.
- Blaenllym**, *a.* (blaen—llym) Sharp-pointed; cusped.
- Blaenllymedig**, *a.* (blaenllym) That is sharpened, or brought to a point.
- Blaenllymez**, *s. m.* (blaenllym) Sharp-pointedness.
- Blaenllymiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaenllym) A sharpening to a point; acumination.
- Blaenllymu**, *v. a.* (blaenllym) To sharpen the point; to cusped.
- Blaennewyz**, *s. m.* (blaen—newyz) The new moon.
- Blaenorawl**, *a.* (blaenawr) Antecedent; leading; precedaneous.
- Blaenori**, *v. a.* (blaenawr) To precede; to lead.
- Blaenoriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaenawr) A preceding; a leading.
- Blaenoriaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaenawr) Antecedence; precedence; preference; priority.
- Blaenred**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (blaen) Precursor; one that goes foremost.
- Blaenred wrth vined oez vo,
Ac olav pan vai gilio.*
- The foremost in leading on was he, and last when a retreat was necessary.*
I. Deulwyn.
- Blaenredawl**, *a.* (blaenred) Precurrent; going before.
- Blaenrediad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaenred) A precurrent.
- Blaenredu**, *v. a.* (blaenred) To forerun; to precede.
- Blaenu**, *v. a.* (blaen) To form into a point; to out-run, over-run, or get foremost; to outdo, or perform before another.
- Blaenwez**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaen—gwez) The summit, or highest point.
- Cafael a orug—blaenwez Rhuvainiawl enrhydez.*
- He obtained the summit of Roman grandeur. Gr. ab Arthur.*
- Blaenwel**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (blaen—gwel) The farthest point of vision; the visible horizon; the summit.
- Gan edwyn deçryn o deçreuo blaiz
Uç blaenwel yn oed llo;
Gnaws açaws yn yç cyn advo,
Gnawd ei laz ni lwyd ei abo.*
- By recognizing danger when the wolf begins to be on the heights, when yet but of the age of a cub, there will be reason ere he becomes of full growth to make it customary to kill him though his carcase be useless.*
Ll. P. Moç.
- Blagur**, *s. pl. aggr.* (mutation of balgur) The budding of a tree, or herb; young sprigs.
- Blaguraw**, *v. a.* (blagur) To branch; to bud, or sprout; to blossom. See Braguraw.
- Blagurawg**, *a.* (blagur) Full of buds; budding.
- Blagurawl**, *a.* (blagur) Having a tendency to shoot out, to bud, or to blossom.
- Blaguriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blagur) A budding; a blossoming.
- Blaguryn**, *s. m. dim.* (blagur) A bud; a young twig.
- Blai**, *s. m.—pl. bleion* (bal) A depredator; a wolf.
- Cynzylan gulhwç gynniviad llew,
Blai zylyn zifgyniad,
Nid adwer Twrç trev ei däd!*
- Cynzylan the hungry boar, a depredator, as a lion bold, or like the wolf tracing the fallen carcase: Twrç will not restore the patrimony of his fire.*
Llywarç Hir.
- Blaiz**, *s. m.—pl. bleiziau* (blai) The look, visage,

B L E

- or aspect; that part of the face that is without hair, or bare; a wolf.
- Ser yw blaiz bugail.*
- A wolf is the shepherd.*
- Teneu vy llen, i mi nid llonyz,
Llwyd yw vy mlaiz ni'm traiz Gwenayz.*
- Thin is my side, to me giving pain, pale is my visage, Gwenayz visits me not.*
Myrçin.
- Blanc**, *s. m.—pl. blainc* (llanc) A colt; a young horse.
- Blas**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bal) The sense of tasting; taste; relish.
- Bu truan dyngedven angen gywir,
A dyngyd i Dudwlic a Cywlic Hir;
Cydyven' vez gloyw wrth liw babir,
Cydyvai da ei vlas, ei gäs bu hir.*
- Miserable was the fate brought by just necessity, that was fated to Tudwlic and the tall Cywlic; though they drank the clear mead by the light of the torch, though its taste might be good, long was the dislike of it.*
Aneurin.
- Blafaiz**, *a.* (blas) Having some relish, or savour.
- Blafeizaw**, *v. a.* (blafaiz) To give a relish, or taste.
- Fei dyvelid y gwanwyn, dyger yn y gerz, sôn a myvyrdawd
am ferç, neu ryw beth arall dizan i'r galon; a hyn a bair awç-
lymu'r gerz a i blafeizaw.*
- If the spring should be described, let there be introduced into the song, a mention and contemplation on love, or something else pleasing to the heart; and this will be the means of pointing and relishing of it.*
Barzai.
- Blafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blas) A tasting, or relishing.
- Blafu**, *v. a.* (blas) To taste; to relish; to like.
- Blafus**, *a.* (blas) Well-tasted; relishing; savoury.
- Blafusaw**, *v. a.* (blasus) To sauce; to give a relish to.
- Blaw**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bal—aw) A flowing out; effusion; a cry; also the flooding of the sea.
- Blawd**, *s. m.—pl. blodion* (bal) Meal. *Blawd lliw*, sawdust; *blawd gwyz*, the bloom, or blossom of trees; *avall-vlawd*, appletree blossom.
- Blawz**, *s. m.—pl. blozion* (blaw) Activity; tumult.
- Blawz**, *a.* (blaw) Active; nimble; swift; ready.
- Rhuthyr blawz**, a quick assault.
- Côv cad vlawz a'm cawz, a'm carai
Câr cerzawr, cerzau a i cyrçai!*
- The memory of the active battle gives me displeasure; he that loved me, the friend of the songster! Songs were addressed to him.*
Cynzelw, m. Owain Gwynedd.
- Blawr**, *s. m.* (bal) A grey colour; an iron grey.
- Blawr**, *a.* (bal) Grey; of an iron grey; hoary.
- Yn nrrws rhyd gwelais i wyr lledruzion,
Hir zillwng rhag blawr govedon.*
- In the pass of the ford I saw gory-tinted men, dropping their arms before the grey curling wave.*
Taliesin.
- Blawrgoç**, *s. m.* (blawr—çoç) A russet, or reddish brown. *a. russet.*
- Blawriaw**, *v.* (blawr) To become grey, or hoary.
- Blawrwyn**, *s. m.* (blawr—gwyn) A whitish grey.
- Ble**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bal) A plain. *Dimet.* *Aervle*, a field of battle.
- Bleizadwy**, *a.* (blaiz) That can over-run, or ravage.
- Blezynt bleizadwy yn adwy yd lläs
Y llezefid a vai hwy.*
- Blezynt that was apt to depredate, in the pass he was slain, where others have been slain who might still have been.*
Cynzelw, m. Blez, Varz.
- Bleizdag**, *s. m.* (blaiz—tag) Wolf's-bane, or aconite; also called llyfiau'r blaiz.
- Bleize**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (blaiz) A quick irruption.
- Cacawg cynhorawg bleize maran
Gwevrawr godrwyawr torçawr am rân.*
- Cacawg the foremost in giving aid, with a spreading course like the wave on the shore, with wreathes of amber encircling his countenance.*
Aneurin.
- Bleizvar**, *a.* (blaiz—bâr) Having the ferocity of a wolf.
- Bleizgi**, *s. m.—pl. bleizgwa* (blaiz—ci) A wolf-dog; also a man's name.
- Bleizgrwydyr**,

B L I

Bleizgrwydyr, s. m.—pl. bleizgrwydrau (blaiz—crwydyr) The prowling of the wolf.

Bu gelyn Brynaig, branes gywyrain,
Barz goelvain, beirz gyvles;
Bleizgrwydyr brwydyr brydau aces;
Bryd yn arvod â zodes

He was the foe of the men of Bernicia, at his presence the ravens hover, he was the omen of gladness to the bard, the general advantage of bards, in the battle like the *prowling of the wolf*; the heats of the impulse of the passion in the stroke he gave.
Cynzelw, m. O ab Madawg.

Bleizian, s. m.—pl. bleizian (blaiz) A wolf: also a man's name.

Diwyttav i vleizian
Ei genad ei hunan.

The most trusty for the *wolf* is his own messenger. *Adage.*

Bleiziaf, s. f.—pl. bleizieist (blaiz—gast) A wolf-bitch.

Bleizig, a. (blaiz) Having the nature of a wolf, or wolf-like; depredatory: also a man's name.

Yfgyvrang nid oez bleizig mab Eli.

In the conflict the son of Eli was not *savage*. *Taliesin.*

Bleizwg, s. m. (blaiz) A tendency to project, or to appear.

Bleizygva, s. m.—pl. t. au (bleizwg) The countenance.

Bleizyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (blaiz) A depredator; a wolf.

A bleizyd gorllwyd goreu avain
Dimpyner ozug llad, pwy llaz coviain.

And the hoary *wolf*, the best in retreat, I shall be fatiated with the beverage that kills the memory. *Taliesin.*

Bleizyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaiz) A wolf's cub: also a man's name.

Bleizynez, s. m. (bleizyn) A cadaverous aspect; a melancholy.

Bleiniad, s. m.—pl. bleiniaid (blaen) One that is at the head; a leader: also an ear of corn.

Blaen blawz bleiniad gwyrenig.
Blaiz gawr Bleizynt vab Cynwrig.

The foremost in assault, the magnanimous *leader* with the voice of a wolf is Bleizynt the son of Cynwrig. *Cynzelw.*

Bleinied, v. a. (blaen) To lead, or to go before.

Blew, s. pl. aggr. (bal) Hair, in general; but the hair of the head is called gwallt; the long hair of tails and manes of animals is rhawn.

Yn y lle'z ymgreinio'r març yz edy beth a'i vlew.

Where the steed tumbles about he will leave some of his *hair*. *Adage.*

Blewawg, a. (blew) Abounding with hair; hairy.

Blewiag, s. pl. aggr. (blew) Small, tender hairs; down.

Blewiaw, v. (blew) To grow, or become hairy.

Blewogi, v. (blewawg) To become, or to grow hairy.

Blewogrwyz, s. m. (blewawg) Hairiness.

Blewyn, s. m. dim. (blew) A hair; a blade of grass.

O vlewyn i vlewyn yz a'r pen yn voel.

By *hair* after *hair* the head becomes bald. *Adage.*

Nid trymaç y blewyn llwyd na'r gwyn.

The grey *hair* is not heavier than the white. *Adage.*

Yn ceislaw'r blewyn glas y bozes y gafeg.

In attempting to get the green *blade* the mare was drowned. *Adage.*

Blewynawg, s. f. (blewyn) Alfine: also called clust llygoden, mouse-ear.

Bliant, s. m.—pl. bliaint (lliant) Fine linen; as cambric, or lawn. Lliain bwyd o vliant, a tablecloth of fine linen. *H. Arthur.* Pais vliant, a gown, or coat of fine linen.

Gwr gwrthawd gwarthruz, gwrz yn gwrthryn Lloegyr,
Llywelyn ar gyçwyn,
Ynmlaen caen cawod unbyn,
Yn mliant gwyrz, ac un gwyn.

A man resisting reproach, powerful in opposing Lloegyr is Llywelyn, when he goeth forth before the covering of the shower of royalty, in the green *linen*, and the white. *L. P. Moç.*

B L I

Bliv, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—hiv) A warlike engine to throw stones, or other things; a catapult. Maen bliv, a stone, or ball, that is projected.

Curaw â bliv zyliv zelw,
Ceryg Caer Verwig vur-welw.

Battering with the *catapulta*, like a torrent the stones against the gloomy walls of the castle of Berwick. *Iolo, i Edward III.*

Hi â davlai o'i deuvlaen
Ergyd bliv ar goed o'i blaen.

It would impel forward the shaft from its two points, with the force of a *catapulta*. *T. Aled, i vwa.*

Blivai, s. m.—pl. bliveion (bliv) A projectile.

Blivaiz, a. (bliv) Very fleet, or swift. Mae hynt vliveiz arno yn awr, he is now on some hasty journey.

Hil eryr hael cryrod,
Vliveiz, nid gwladaiz ei'glod.

The offspring of an eagle of the generous eagles, *swift* and not vulgar is his fame. *Iolo Goc.*

Blivawl, a. (bliv) Having a projectile force.

Blivedig, a. (bliv) Endowed with swiftness; that is projected.

Bliviaw, v. a. (bliv) To project, or throw from an engine.

Blivwr, s. m.—pl. bliwyr (bliv—gwr) One that works a catapult; artillery-man.

Blivyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (bliv) A projectile; a ball.

Blin, a. (bal) Turbulent; troublesome; molesting; weary; tired. Dyn blin, a turbulent man, or one of a restless, bad temper.

Blinadwy, a. (blin) Capable of, or apt to trouble.

Blinaw, v. a. (blin) To trouble, or vex; to weary; to become tired, or fatigued.

Blinccwra, s. m. (bling—cwr) A blister, or wheal.

Blinder, s. m.—pl. t. au (blin) Trouble; affliction; weariness.

O açaws byçan y daw blinder.

From small cause will *trouble* come. *Adage.*

Blinderawg, a. (blinder) Afflicted; wearisome.

Blinderogrwyz, s. m. (blinderawg) Wearisomeness.

Blinderus, a. (blinder) Tiresome; tired; weary.

Blinderusrwyz, s. m. (blinderus) Tiresomeness; troublesomeness.

Blinedig, a. (blin) Wearied; troubled; disturbed.

Blinez, s. m. (blin) Fatigue; trouble; weariness.

Blinvyd, s. m. (blin—byd) Tribulation; trouble.

Blinwr, s. m.—pl. blinwyr (blin—gwr) A disturber.

Bling, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blin) A rising up; a flaying, or rising of the skin.

Blingaw, v. a. (bling) To flay, or pluck off the skin; to excoriate.

Mawrth â laz, Ebrill â vling.

March doth kill, and April will *flay*. *Adage.*

Y gath â vo da ei çroen â vlingir.

The cat that hath a good skin will be *flayed*. *Adage.*

Blingawl, a. (bling) Excoriative; tending to flay.

Blingedig, a. (bling) That is excoriated, or flayed.

Blingiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bling) Excoriation.

Blingwr, s. m.—pl. blingwyr (bling—gwr) A flayer.

Blisg, s. pl. aggr. (bal—isg) The shells, or husks of fruit.

Blisgaw, v. a. (blisg) To shell, or take off the husks.

Blisgedig, a. (blisg) Shelled; having the husk, or covering taken off.

Blisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blisg) A peeling, or taking off the shells.

Blisgyn, s. m. (blisg) A shell, or husk. Blisgyn wy, an egg-shell.

Blith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llith) Milk. Diawd o vlith aniveillaid,

B L O

aniveiliaid, drink of the milk of animals. *Mabinogion*. Also, metaphorically, what brings profit.

Ei blith a'i gwenith—
Sy'n doraeth i'r holl diroz.

Its *milch kine* and wheat yields plenty to all the countries round.
D. ab Gwilym, i Vorganwg.

Blith, a. (lith) Giving milk. Gwartheg blithion, milch cows.

Anllad ruad i'w riain
A wna'n vlith ei nith a'i nain.

He wantonly roars to his mate, and makes his niece and grandam to be *yielding milk*.
I. Tew, i darw.

Blithawg, a. (blith) Abounding with milk. Da blithawg, milch kine.

Blodau, s. pl. aggr. (blawd) Flowers; blossoms. Blodau'r gwynt, anemone; blodau'r gôg, or blodau cennin y brain, blue-bells; blodau'r brenin, peony.

Blodau cyn mai
Goreu na bai.

Flowers before May, it would be better they were not. Adage.

Bloden, s. f. dim. (blawd) A floweret; a blossom.

Blodeuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blodau) A flowering; efflorescence.

Blodeuaw, v. a. (blodau) To flower; to bear flowers; to flourish: also to mature.

Tyv gwr yn lân ei waneg,
A rhagzo blodeuo'n dëg;
Ac yn ei vrait, dëg iawn vri,
Ei daraw lawr a'i dëri.

A man grows up comely in his gait, and forward fairly *blooms*; and in the fair prerogatives of his honour he is struck down and destroyed.
Ieuan Llwyd Siefre.

Blodeuawg, a. (blodau) Flowery; bloomy; gay.

Blodeuawl, a. (blodau) Flowering; blooming.

Blodeuvag, a. (blodau—mâg) Floriferous.

Blodeulyd, a. (blodau) Flowered; motherly.

Blodeuogrwyz, s. m. (blodeuawg) Floweriness; efflorescence.

Blodeuwez, a. (blodau—gwez) Having the appearance of flowers; the owl is sometimes so called; also a woman's name.

Sev yw blodeuwez tyllhuan, o'r iaith yr awr hon.

The *flower-visage* is an owl in the language of this day.
Mabinogion.

Blodeuwr, s. m.—pl. blodeuwyr (blodau—gwr) A florist.

Blodeuwyz, s. m. aggr. (blodau—gwyz) Flowering trees.

Blodeuyn, s. m. (blodau) A flower; a blossom.

Diau megis blodeuyn
Marwaiz dwv, yw mawrez dyn.

Truly like the *flower* of momentary growth is the glory of man.
Rice Jones.

Blodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blawd) A making into meal

Blodiaw, v. a. (blawd) To make into meal: also to cover, or sprinkle with meal.

Blodiawg, a. (blawd) Farinaceous; mealy.

Blodiwr, s. m.—pl. blodwyr (blawd—gwr) A meal-man.

Blodon, s. m. (blawd) A blossom; a flower.

Blodwaith, s. m. (blawd—gwaith) A meal-dust.

Blodwraig, s. f.—pl. blodwreigez (blawd—gwraig) A meal-woman.

Blodwy, a. (blawd) Farinaceous; mellow, or ripe.

Blodwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blodwy) A becoming mellow.

Blodwyaw, v. (blodwy) To grow mealy, or mellow.

Blodwyawl, a. (blodwy) Becoming mellow; tending to ripen.

Blodwyez, s. m. (blodw) Mellowness; ripeness.

Blodyn, s. m. dim. (blawd) A flower; a floweret.

B L O

Blozeft, s. f.—pl. t. au (blawz) A rejoicing, applause, or acclamation.

Dygafant i vyny arç yr Arglwyz trwy vlozeft, a sain udgorn,
They brought up the ark of the Lord with *rejoicing*, and the sound of the trumpet.
ii Sam. vi. xvi.

Blozeftgar, a. (blozeft) Joyous, rejoicing, or shouting for joy.

Bloez, s. f.—pl. t. iau (blaw) A shout, or outcry.

Bloezvawr, a. (bloez) Vociferous; shouting.

Bloezgar, a. (bloez) Apt to be vociferating.

Bloezian, v. a. (bloez) To scream; to vociferate.

Bloeziaft, s. f.—pl. bloezieift (bloez—gaft) A yelping pitch.

Arw vloeziaft, oerfel izi,
A'm efgar meinwar a mi!

The terrible *screamer* may she be frozen for separating the gentle fair one and me.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r daran.

Bloeziaw, v. a. (bloez) To shout; to scream.

Bloeziawl, a. (bloez) Screaming; vociferous.

Bloeziwr, s. m.—pl. bloezwyr (bloez—gwr) A shouter, or screamer.

Blöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (blaw) A blossom; a floweret.

Blöenawl, a. (blöen) Blossoming; blooming.

Blöeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blöen) A blossoming, or blowing.

Blöenu, v. a. (blöen) To blossom; to bloom.

Bloesg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (blaw—esg) A broken, or creaking noise.

Bloesg, a. (blaw—esg) Lispering; not speaking plain.

Bloesgez, s. m. (bloesg) A lispering; a defect in speech.

Bloesgi, s. m. (bloesg) A faltering, or lispering.

Bloesgi, v. a. (bloesg) To lisp; to speak lisperingly.

Bloesgni, s. m. (bloesg) A lispering, or faltering.

Bloesgwr, s. m.—pl. bloesgwyr (bloesg—gwr) A lisper.

Bloesgyn, s. m. dim. (bloesg) A lisper; one that lisps.

Blofi, v. a. (lofi) To mingle, intermix, or mix.

Blofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blofi) A mingling.

Blofied, v. a. (blofi) To mingle, or mix together.

Bloneg, s. m. aggr. (blawn) Lard, or swine's grease; also the fat of some birds, and animals. As bloneg dyn, the fat of a human body; bloneg cath, the fat of a cat; bloneg pren, the sap of a tree, the sappy part of a tree; bloneg y zaeaf, rhwymyn y coed, llyfiau'r twrc, eirin gwiawn, grawn y perthi, and gwinwyzen wen, briony.

Iraw tin hwç i bloneg.

To grease a sow's backside with lard. *Adage.*

Blonegen, s. f. (bloneg) The leaf of a swine; also of a goose, a cat, and of a man.

Blonegyn, s. m. (bloneg) The same as blonegen.

Blong, a. (f. of blwng) Sour; crabbed; blunt.

Rhoes hwrc i'm llong, rhoes vlong vloez.

He gave my ship a puff, he gave a *hoarse* scream. *Gr. Gryg.*

Blota, v. a. (blawd) To meal, or gather meal; to go a begging of meal.

Rhy annigriv eneu-grest,
Blota, gwlan, gwera, gwest;
Cawfa, cica, mimocaeth,
Cafa' pwnc, ceifiaw pob peth;
Llawer cydaid hên wenith,
Llawer baig ar ei braig brith.

A catalogue not very diverting to the scabby lip: *to gather meal*, to gather wool, to gather tallow, and drink, to beg cheese, to beg meat, which causeth the smacking of her lips; most hateful article, she craves for every thing; many the loads on her spotted arm.
Iolo Gŵc.

Blotai, s. c.—pl. bloteion (blawd) A meal-dealer; a beggar of meal.

Bloteiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blotai) A dealing in meal; a begging of meal: also fancy flower-work.

Blotty, s. m.—pl. t. au (blawd—ty) A meal-house.

Blotch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (f. of blwyth) A blast, or puff.

Y

Blotthaf,

B L Y

Blothaç, *s. f.* (bloth) A fat chumpy woman.
 Blöyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blaw) A blossom, or flower.
 Blöynawl, *a.* (blöyn) Budding, or blossoming.
 Blöyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blöyn) A blossoming.
 Blöynau, *v. a.* (blöyn) To blossom; to flower.
 Blwç, *s. m.*—*pl. blyçau* (bal) A box.
 Blwng, *s. m.*—*pl. blyngau* (bal—wng) Anger; frown.

Fyrr gwyr Gwynez gwn nad eçwng,
 Cyd ev zigoner, ni çymmer vlung.

The eagle of the heroes of Gwynez I know he is not near;
 though he may be appealed he will not take an affront.
Ein. ab Mad Rabawd.

Blwng, *a.* (bal—wng) Obdurate; crabbed; blunt; frowning.

Gwazawd gwythlonex gair blwng.

An ill-natured word is the lees of animosity. *Adage.*

Blwth, *s. m.*—*pl. blythion* (glwth) A puff, or blast; a stir.

Blwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bal—gwyz) The spring, or budding of trees; a year. Blwyz oed, a year old.

Ni çwery cāth dros ei blwyz.

A cat will not play after she is a year old. *Adage.*

Blwyzawl, *a.* (blwyz) Annual; yearly.

Blwyziaid, *s. m.*—*pl. blwyziaid* (blwyz) A yearling.

Aberthwç un bwç geivyr yn beçaberth, a dau oen blwyziaid yn aberth hez.

Ye shall sacrifice one he goat for a sin-offering, and two lambs that are yearlings for a peace-offering. *Lev. xiii. xix.*

Blwyzyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. cz* (blwyz) A year. Blwyzyn a blwyzyncz, many years. *Welsh Laws.*

Y naill vlywyzyn a vyz mam i zyn, a'r llall vyz ei elltrewyn.

One year is a man's mother, and the other will be his step-mother. *Adage.*

Blyçaid, *s. m.*—*pl. blyçeidiau* (blwç) A box-full.

Blyçu, *v. a.* (blwç) To put in a box.

Blyçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. blyçwyr* (blwç—gwr) A box-maker.

Blyçyn, *s. m. dim.* (blwç) A little box.

Blyz, *a.* (bal—yz) Sappy; soft; tender; delicate.

Blyzez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (blyz) The fapping, or rising of the sap: also a year.

Blynez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (llynez) The rising of the sap; the year.

Blynezawl, *a.* (blynez) Annual; relating to the year. Yn vlynezawl, annually.

Blyngâad, *s. m.* (blwng) A becoming turbulent.

Blyngaiz, *a.* (blwng) Turbulent; passionate.

Blyngâu, *v.* (blwng) To become ruffled; to be angry; to frown.

Ac wedi gwelod o Cynan Meiriadawg, Caradawg yn rhozi y cnyghor hwnw, blyngâu a fôri a orug; canys ei holl ynnai, a'i holl lavur ev oez yn ceislaw y vreniniaeth izo ei hun.

And when Cynan Meiriadog saw that Caradog gave such advice, he became angry, and was displeased; for his whole intention and labour was to obtain the government to himself.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Blyngder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blwng) Turbulence, or ruffled temper; anger.

Blyngu, *v. a.* (blwng) To ruffle, or rouse up the passion.

Blyngyn, *s. m. dim.* (blwng) A turbulent person.

Blys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (bal—ys) A longing; a craving for; an inordinate desire.

Blysgar, *a.* (blys) Longing, hankering, or craving; having an inordinate desire.

Blysgarwç, *s. m.* (blysgar) A longing habit; cravingness.

Blysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blys) A longing, or craving.

Blysiaw, *v. a.* (blys) To desire, or to long after.

Blysiawl, *a.* (blys) Disposing to long, or desire.

B O D

Blyfig, *a.* (blys) Craving to please the appetite; epicurean.

—A thrallawd cegin,
 A throlliad trabin,
 A thri lliw ar win
 I wan blyfig.

And the trouble of the kitchen, and the over-wearied butler,
 with wine of three colours for the voluptuous feeble one.
D. ab Ieuan Du.

Blyfigrwyz, *s. m.* (blyfig) Epicureanism.

Blyfion, *s. pl. aggr.* (blys) Dainties; or niceties.

Oezwn—

I'w blaiau yn cael blyfion beunyis.

I was at his mansions daily receiving dainties. *Gut. Owain.*

Blythaç, *s. m. dim.* (blwth) A fat paunch; a bloated person. *Sil.*

Blythai, *s. m.*—*pl. blytheion* (blwth) A guzzle-gut; a bloated person.

Blythar, *s. m.*—*pl. blytheiriau* (blwth) A belch.

Blytheiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blythar) A belching.

Blytheiriaw, *v. a.* (blythar) To belch; to eructate.

Blytheiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. blytheirwyr* (blythair—gwr) A belcher.

Bo, *v.* (potential of bod) May be; he, she, or it may be. Mal bo gwell, as may be better; boed, be it, or let it be.

Cath anwydawg hen—

Bo a vo arni byw vyz.

The old chilly cat, be that may be to her, yet will she live.
D. ab Gwilym.

Bo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bw) A bugbear; a hobgoblin; one set to keep an eye on people; an overlooker.

Bo, *interj.* of threatening, scaring, or terrifying.

Bocfaç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bog—faç) A vaunting, or bragging.

Bocfaçu, *v. a.* (bocfaç) To puff out the cheeks; to vaunt.

Bocfaçus, *a.* (bocfaç) Vaunting.

Bocfaçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. bocfaçwyr* (bocfaç—gwr) A braggadocio.

Boç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (oç) A cheek; the chop.

Boçaid, *s. f.*—*pl. boçeidiau* (boç) A chop-full.

Boçawg, *a.* (boç) Abounding with cheeks; having great cheeks; blub-cheeked.

Boçdew, *a.* (boç—tew) Blub-cheeked; fat-cheeked.

Boçzant, *s. m.*—*pl. boçzaint* (boç—dant) A grinder, or double tooth.

Boçvoç, *a.* (boç repeated) Cheek to cheek; touching.

Oezynt a'u cfezyvau vinvin—

Euyfgyddau voçvoç.

They were with their swords edge to edge, and their shields side to side. *Cynxelw.*

Boçgern, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (boç—cern) A jole.

Boçgernaid, *s. m.*—*pl. boçgerneidiau* (boçgern) A chop-full.

Boçglug, *a.* (boç—clug) Blubber, or blub-cheeked.

Ev gwnaeth yn erthyft byst boçglug,

A glyw briw branes dy orllug.

He made a testimony with round cheeked pillars, which the ravens hovering round thee for wounds shall hear. *Li. P. Moç.*

Boçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (boç) A mouthing, or chopping.

Boçlaes, *a.* (boç—llaes) Flabby-cheeked; hollow-cheeked.

Boçlwyd, *a.* (boç—llwyd) Pale-cheeked.

Boçlwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (boç—ilwyth) A chop-full.

Boçlwythaw, *v. a.* (boçlwyth) To stuff greedily; to gobble.

Bôd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bo—ed) A being, or existence; also

B O Z

also a dwelling, or a place of existence; a being stationary; also station in life.

Gwell meyl vōl na meyl gerzed.

A curse that has a station is better than a curse that runneth about.

Adage.
Ni ellir parç, nag anmharç, na bonez, nag anvonez, o vōl a gorvod; ei'hyr o za neu drwg ymzwyn herwyz bōl a gorvod.

There cannot arise honour nor dishonour, nobility nor meanness, from station and condition: but from the good or evil conduct according to a station and condition.

Truth Bonez ac Arvau.

Bōd, v. To be; to exist. **Bu,** was; **bae,** might be; **byz,** will be; **bid,** boed, and **byzed,** let it be.

*Brodyr am bwyd innau,
Ni's cwynai glevyd cornwydau;
Un Elvan, Cynzylan dau.*

Brothers there were to me also, who would not complain of the raging of plagues; one was Elvan, Cynzylan was another.

Llywarc Hên.

Bod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (po) A kite; the mountain kite. **Bod y gwerni,** bod tinwyn, and **bwncath y wern,** the bald buzzard; **bod y mêl,** honey-buzzard.

Boda, s. m.—pl. t. aid (bod) A mountain kite. Also a man's name.

Bodawl, a. (bōd) Being; existing, or existent.

Bodiaw, v. a. (bawd) To thumb; to touch with the thumb.

Bodlon, a. (bod—llōn) Pleased; contented.

Bodlondeb, s. m. (bodlon) Satisfaction; pleasure.

Bodloni, v. a. (bodlon) To please, or satisfy.

Bodo, s. f. dim. (modryb) Aunt, a word for aunt in familiar language.

Bodolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bodawl) Existence. **Ar-veriaeth** a bodolaeth, custom and existence.

Bodrwy, s. f.—pl. t. au (bawd—rhwy) A ring.

Bodrwyaz, a. (bodrwy) Like a ring; circular.

Bodrwyaw, v. a. (bodrwy) To make into a ring; to put on a ring.

Bodrwyawg, a. (bodrwy) Wearing a ring.

Bodrwyawl, a. (bodrwy) In a ring; circular.

Bodrwywr, s. m.—pl. bodrwywyr (bodrwy—gwr) A ring-maker.

Bodrydav, s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of modrydav) A place of resort, or gathering together; a bee-hive: also metaphorically a leader of an army, considering him as the nucleus of it.

BOZ, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. The will, consent, or good pleasure. **Trwy voz ac ewyllys da,** by content and good will.

Nid oes rhez namyn o voz.

There is no gift but by good will. *Adage.*

Boza, s. m.—pl. t. aid (boz) A red-shank, a bird; called also, troedgoç.

Bozâad, s. m. (boz) A pleasing, or satisfying; satisfaction.

Bozâawl, a. (boz) Tending to please, or satisfy.

Bozâed, v. a. (boz) To please, or content.

*Dywallaw di heilyn, gan vozâed,
Y corn yn llaw Rhys, yn llys llyw ced.*

Pour out, thou waiter, to yield pleasure, the horn in the hand of Rhys, in the court of the prince of gifts. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Bozâu, v. a. (boz) To please, or satisfy; to be contented.

Bozawg, a. (boz) Contented; pleased; willing; having a disposition for. **Cathyl vozawg,** solacing with songs.

*Ystafell Cynzylan ys peithiawg heno,
Gwedy cedwyr vozawg;
Elvan, Cynzylan, Caeawg.*

The hall of Cynzylan is exposed this night,
After the contented warriors;
Elvan, Cynzylan, and Caeog.

Llywarc Hên.

Bozawl, a. (boz) Willing; contented; pleasing.

B O L

Bozâwr, s. m.—pl. bozâwyr (boz—gwr) One that pleaseth; a satisfier.

Bozedig, a. (bawz) Immersed; drowned.

Bozgar, a. (boz) Easily pleased, or satisfied; contented.

Bozgarwç, s. m. (bozgar) Contentedness.

Bozi, v. a. (bawz) To drown; to immerse.

Ni wâ'r mor waeth na bozi.

The sea can do no worse than drowning. *Adage.*

Gwerthin a wna ynydd yn bozi.

The fool will laugh whilst drowning. *Adage.*

Boziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bawz) A drowning, or immersion.

Boziant, s. m. (bawz) Immersion; a drowning.

Boziaw, v. a. (boz) To please, or satisfy.

Boziedig, a. (boz) Pleased; contented; pacified.

Bozineb, s. m. (boz) Contentment; satisfaction.

Boziwr, s. m.—pl. bozwyr (boz—gwr) A satisfier.

Bozlawn, a. (boz) Contented, or at ease; willing.

Bozlonadwy, a. (bozlawn) Capable of pleasing.

Bozlonawl, a. (bozlawn) Tending to please, or satisfy.

Bozlondeb, s. m. (bozlawn) Satisfaction; contentment.

Bozlonedig, a. (bozlawn) Satisfied; contented.

Bozlonedigawl, a. (bozlonedig) Satisfactory.

Bozlongar, a. (bozlawn) Satisfactory; contented.

Bozloni, v. a. (bozlawn) To satisfy, or please.

Azas i bawb ati bozloni.

Proper is to every one what satisfies him. *Adage.*

Bozloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bozlawn) A contenting, or satisfying.

Bozlonrwyz, s. m. (bozlawn) Contentedness.

B. zlonus, a. (bozlawn) Contented, or satisfied.

Bozlonwr, s. m.—pl. bozlonwyr (bozlawn—gwr) A satisfier.

Bozoldeb, s. m. (bozawl) Contentment; satiety.

Bozolder, s. m. (bozawl) Contentment.

Bozus, a. (boz) Pleasing; agreeable.

Bozwr, s. m.—pl. bozwyr (bawz—gwr) A drowner.

Bog, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwg) A swelling, or rising up.

Bogeilçwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (bogel—çwyz) A swelling of the navel.

Bogeilglwm, s. m.—pl. bogeilglymau (bogel—clwm) The tie, or bos of the navel.

Bogeiliaiz, a. (bogel) Apt to boss out; umbilical.

Bogeiliaw, v. a. (bogel) To boss, or swell out.

Bogeiliawg, a. (bogel) Bossed; having a boss.

Bogel, s. m.—pl. bogeiliau (bog) The navel; a nave of a wheel.

—Pob rhôd

*A bôr a dry vry yn vrau
A'i golyn drwy ei bogelau.*

Every wheel turns up with ease on a shaft with its pivot through their navels. *W. Llŷn, 1 ven.*

Bogelawg, a. (cêl) Secreted from fear; secluding.

Bogelu, v. a. (cêl) To affright; to hide from fear.

*Arthur n'm bogela
Naw can câd a i tyngeda;
O'm llezir minnau a laza'.*

Arthur will not terrify me; nine hundred battles I shall cause to him; if I am slain I will also slay. *Tristan a Gwelymau.*

Boglw, s. m.—pl. boglymau (clwm) A boss. **Boglw tarian,** the boss of a shield.

Boglyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (bogel) A boss, or knob.

Boglynawg, a. (boglyn) Bossed, or knobbed.

Boglynawl, a. (boglyn) That is formed into a boss.

Boglyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (boglyn) A boiling.

Boglynu, v. a. (boglyn) To boss; to form into knobs; to emboss. **Dwvyr yn boglynu,** water a bubbling.

Y 2

Boglynwaith,

B O L

Boglynwaith, *s. m.* (boglyn—gwaith) Emboss-work; embossment.

Bogwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogynau (cwn) Might; potency.

Bogynawg, *a.* (bogwn) Strong; powerful.

Bol, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* iau (bwl) The paunch, or belly.

Y bol a bil y ceyn.

The belly robs the back.

Adage.

Bola, *s. m. dim.* (bol) The belly; the rotundity of the body. Bola croen, a leathern basket, or bag; a frail.

Bolaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* boleidiau (bol) A bellyful.

Bolawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolodion (bol) A rotundity; a ball, or bullet.

Bolç, *s. f.*—*pl.* bylçau (*f. of* bwlç) A gap; a notch.

Bolç, *a.* (bwlç) Notched; broken; having a gap.

*Gwr bolç ei darian, daervar yn nghyni;
Gwr balç yn holi feri fathar.*

*A hero with a battered shield, vehement his wrath in the conflict; a haughty man pursuing the trodden harness
Blewyn Varz, i D. ab Grufuz.*

Bolçwyz, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bol—çwyz) A swelling of the belly; a tympany: also pregnancy; a swag-gering, or bragging.

Bolçwyzaw, *v. a.* (bolçwyz) To swell the belly; to swagger.

Boldefu, *v. a.* (bol—tesfu) To bask in the sun.

Boldefwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* boldefwyr (bol—tes—gwr) A basker in the sun.

Boldwn, *a.* (bol—twn) Broken-bellied; gorbellied.

Boldyn, *a.* (bol—tyn) Full-bellied.

Boldyni, *s. m.* (boldyn) Fullness of the belly.

Bolera, *v. a.* (bol) To guzzle; to sponge on others.

Gwedi i bob un, o faig i faig, volera cymmaint o'r danteithion ag a wnaethai wleiz i zyn cymmedrawl dros wythnos—yna lecyd pob cydymmaith da.

After every one, melfs after melfs, had guzzled as much of dainties as would have made a feast to a moderate man for a week; then followed a health to every jovial friend.

Elis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.

Bolerau, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolereion (bolera) A guzzler.

Bolerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolerwyr (bolera—gwr) A guzzler; a sponger.

Bolgan, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bwlgan) A budget; a port-manteau.

Bolglwm, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolglymau (bol—clwm) A boss; a tuft.

Bolglymawg, *a.* (bolglwm) Bossed; having a boss.

Bolgrothawg, *a.* (bol—croth) Round-bellied.

Bolgwd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolgydau (bol—cwd) A rotundity of belly.

Bolheulad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bol—haul) A basking in the sun.

Bolheulaw, *v. a.* (bol—haul) To bask in the sun.

Boliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bol) A gorging, or guzzling.

Boliaw, *v. a.* (bol) To belly; to gorge.

Boliawg, *a.* (bol) Abounding with belly; big-bellied.

Boloç, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (lloç) Disquietude; trouble.

Boloç o'nawg vyz daw.

Silence is a tumult to the timid.

Adage.

Bolol, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (bo—llol) A bugbear.

Bolrwh, *a.* (bol—rhwth) Gluttonous, or greedy.

Bolrwym, *a.* (bol—rhwym) Costive.

Bolrwymaw, *v. a.* (bolrwym) To render costive.

Bolrwymez, *s. m.* (bolrwym) Costiveness.

Bolrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bolrwym) A making costive.

Bolrwymyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bol—rhwymyn) A belly-band, or belt for the middle.

Bolrythi, *s. m.* (bolrwh) Gluttony, or greediness.

B O N

Bolrythiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bolrwh) A guzzling, or gormandizing.

Bolrythni, *s. m.* (bolrwh) Gluttony, or greediness.

Bolrythu, *v. a.* (bolrwh) To gormandize.

Bolrythwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolrythwyr (bolrwh—gwr) A gormandizer.

Bolwag, *a.* (bol—gwag) Empty-bellied.

Bolwft, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolyftiau (bol—gwft) Disorder of the belly; a rupture. Pedwar bolwft syz; bolwft llyn, a watery hernia; bolwft bellenau, a fleshy hernia; bolwft wynt, a windy hernia; bolwft goluz, hernia of the intestines.

Boly, *s. m. d. m.* (bol) A belly, paunch, or stomach.

Tywyll boly hyd pan le vair.

Dark is the belly until it speaks.

Adage.

Bolyftawg, *a.* (bolwft) Hernious, or having a burstiveness.

Bolyftyn, *s. m. dim.* (bolwft) A hernia; a rupture.

Bollt, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* au (ollt) A bolt; a dart, or spar.

Bolltad, *s. f.*—*pl.* bollteidiau (bollt) A bolting; a stalk.

Cuziafai hwynt mewn bollteidiau llin, y rhai oez ganzi wedi eu hysgavnu ar nen y ty.

She had hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof of the house.

Jes. ii. vi.

Bolltawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolltodaau (bollt) A bolting, or darting; the shooting a bolt.

*Cynt yw hynt cennad Duw hên
Na'r volltawd a whai'r vellten;
Na dau olwg un dilys,
Na'i vezwl am nevoz lys.*

Swifter is the course of the messenger of God the ancient of days than the darting of the lightning: than the sight of the unerring, or his thought on the heavenly mansion.

L. G. Colbi, i Vihangel.

Bolltawg, *a.* (bollt) Having a bolt, or dart.

Bolltawl, *a.* (bollt) Bolting; darting.

Bolltedig, *a.* (bollt) That is bolted, or darted.

Bolltiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bollt) A bolting, or darting.

Bôn, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (bo—on) A stem, or base; a stock, or trunk: also the butt-end. Bon pren, the root, the stem of a tree, the stump of a tree; bôn y glêr, the lowest class of minstrels.

Bonad, *s. m.*—*pl.* boneidiau (bôn) Basement, or foundation.

Bonawg, *a.* (bôn) Having a stem, or stalk: also thick-shanked.

*Gwalç a swyz yn rhwyz yr hawg,
A gar bennill, gwr bonawg.*

A chap in office who freely and long has loved the song, a thick-shanked fellow.

T. Pry.

Bonbren, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* i (bôn—pren) A stretcher of a horse's draught gear.

Boncath, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bwncath) A buzzard.

Bonclust, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (bôn—clust) The back part of the ear: also a box on the ear.

Bonclustiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bonclust) A boxing the ear; a buffeting.

Bonclustiaw, *v. a.* (bonclust) To buffet, or box the ear.

Bonclustiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bonclustwyr (bonclust—gwr) A buffetter.

Boncyf, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (bôn—cyf) A stock, or stump of a tree.

Bondew, *a.* (bôn—tew) Thick-legged; squabby.

Bonidid, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* au (bôn—tid) The chain next the plough, by which it is fastened to the yoke.

Bondo, *s. m. aggr.* (bôn—to) The eaves; the thatch first laid on the eaves of a building.

Bonez, *s. m. aggr.* (bôn) Stock, pedigree, descent, nobility,

B O R

nobility, or nobleness of birth. Dwyn plant ar vonez, to give children a liberal education.

Gwezwa un peth yw bonez,
Oni ganlyn rhyw rinwez.

Nobility is the *most destitute* of all things if not attended with some virtue. *Llywarch Hên.*

Bonezawg, *a.* (bonez) Having a stem; original.

Bonezig, *a.* (bonez) Having a stem, or origin; noble; genteel; of genteel descent. Gwr bonezig, a gentleman; bonezigion, gentry; bonezig cynwynawl, or bonezig gwlad, a gentleman of pure Welsh descent, by father and mother. *Welsh Laws.*

Bonezigaiz, *a.* (bonezig) Of noble descent; gentleman-like.

Bonezigdawd, *s. m.* (bonezig) Nobleness.

Bonezigiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bonezig) Gentility.

Bonezigryw, *a.* (bonezig—rhyw) Of noble descent.

Veinwez Eigyr vonezigryw.

The slender-formed fair one of noble descent. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bonezogi, *v. a.* (bonezawg) To found, or establish.

Bonezu, *v. a.* (bonez) To ennoble; to make noble.

Gwell izo à zonier nag à vonezer.

It is better for him that is endowed than him that is *ennobled*. *Adage.*

Bonezus, *a.* (bonez) Forming an origin, or foundation.

Bonvras, *a.* (bôn—bras) Thick-legged; clumsy.

Bongam, *a.* (bôn—cam) Crook-shanked.

Bongamu, *v. a.* (bongam) To waddle.

Bongemi, *s. m.* (bongam) Crookedness of the shanks.

Bonglwm, *s. m.—pl. bonglymau* (bôn—clwm) A knot on a tree; a knob on the end of a thing.

Boniad, *s. m.—pl. boniaid* (bôn) The aft, or hindmost one; the hindmost ox in a team.

Bonlloft, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bôn—lloft) The tail.

Bonfang, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bôn—fang) A foundation; the lowest row of sheaves in a rick.

Bonfangus, *a.* (bonfang) Fundamental.

Bonfyg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bôn—fyg) A plough chain.

Bontin, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bôn—tin) The buttock.

Bontinawg, *a.* (bontin) Large buttocked; squabby.

Cael tri o weision diawg,
A dwy vorwyn vontinawg.

Getting three lazy men-servants, and three *squabby* maids. *S. Tudur.*

Bonwn, *s. c.—pl. bonynau* (bôn) A stump; a stock to graft upon; the butt-end.

Tro vlaen gwayw graen yn grwn
Tua'i vwnwg, tew vonwn.

Turn quickly the sharp point of the spear towards his neck, a thick *stump*. *G. Glyn.*

Bonwyn, *a.* (bôn—gwyn) Having a white stem, or root. Gwallt bonwyn, white rooted hair.

Welsh Laws.

Bonyn, *s. m. dim.* (bôn) A stump, stock, or stem.

Bor, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bo—or) A focus of a circle.

Bore, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bor) The dawn; the morning.

Dyryz ei dorv dyre orwydwr,
Hyd y llewyg llawr gwawr gwymv vore.

His troop on fleetly-running steeds will take a range as ample as the dawn of the fair morning that illumines the ground. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Bore, *a.* (bor) Early. Mae'n vore iawn, it is very early.

Arç izi—
Zyvod y voru 'n vore,
Fwl wyv, ac ni wn pa le.

Ask her to come to-morrow *early*; how stupid am I! I do not know where. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Borçawl, *a.* (bore) Dawning; early; morning.

B O T

Borezyz, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (bore—dyz) The break of day; the morning.

Eiç mez vorezyz,
Eiç gwin o awç gwyz.

Your meat at *early day*,
Your wine the essence of the woods. *L. G. Cethl.*

Borevwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bore—bwyd) A morning meal, or breakfast.

Llithiaist a'th ron aer verion ar vorevwyd.

With thy spear haft thou enticed the kites to *breakfast*. *Cynzelw.*

Boregwaith, *s. m.* (bore—gwaith) The morning time; the morning.

Borchun, *s. m.* (bore—hun) Morning sleep, or doze.

Caravi çaws vai vorehun luz,
A golygon hwyr hirwyn ei gruz.

I love the nightingale that obstructs the *morning nap*; I love the languid looks of her whose cheeks are fair. *Gwalçmai.*

Boreu, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bore) The dawning; the morning.

Boreuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (boreu) A dawning.

Boreuaw, *v. a.* (boreu) To dawn.

Boreuawl, *a.* (boreu) Dawning; early morning.

Boreudwyg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (boreu—twyg) Morning gown.

Boreuzyz, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (boreu—dyz) The break of day; the morning.

Boreuez, *s. m.* (boreu) Earliness; the break of day.

Boreuvwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (boreu—bwyd) A breakfast.

Brevai 'n pori boreuvwyd,
Brig llyfeuwyz vyz ei vwyd.

He would cry out whilst browsing his *breakfast*; the tops of shrubs are his food. *T. Frys, i gartw.*

Boreuolrwyz, *s. m.* (boreuawi) Earliness.

Boreuwisg, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (boreu—gwisg) A morning dress.

Boreluan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bor—lleuan) A morning star.

Bofglŷmy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (goŷglwm) A wattled hut.

Bôst, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (awst) A boasting, or bragging.

Treuliais hevyd, nid byd bôst,
Tevyrn mezyrn—

I have also lavished (it is not a course to *boast* of) at the taverns for mead-horns. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bostiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bôst) A boasting, or bragging.

Bostiaw, *v. a.* (bôst) To boast, or brag, or vaunt; to glory.

Bostiwr, *s. m.—pl. bostwyr* (bôst—gwr) A boaster.

Bot, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (bwt) Any round body.

Botas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bot) A buskin: also a boot.

Botasawg, *a.* (botas) Wearing boots.

Botasfen, *s. f.* (botas) A buskin: also a boot.

Botaswr, *s. m.—pl. botaswyr* (botas—gwr) A boot-maker.

Botwm, *s. m.—pl. botymau* (bot) A boss; a button.

Pevyr botymau cangau coed.

The pretty *buttons* of the branches of trees. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Botymawg, *a.* (botwm) Having buttons; buttoned.

Ni çarav—
Na'i çavyn botymawg, na'i çerz.

I will not love its *buttoned* trough, nor its music.

D. ab Gwilym, i't delyn ledyr.

Botÿmu, *v. a.* (botwm) To set bosses; to button.

Bôth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bwth) A rotundity; the stock, or nave of a wheel; the boss of a buckler: also a bottle.

Ni mynav waed y wizon orzu, onid yn dwym y cefyc; nid oes llystr yn y byd à gadwo gwres y llyn à zoter ynzo, namyn bothau Gwizolwyn gôr.

I will not have the blood of the black looking giants, unless thou canst procure it warm; there is not a vessel in the world that will keep the heat of the beverage that is put in it except the *bottles* of Gwizolwyn the dwarf. *H. Gwlhwç—Mabinogion.*

Bothawg,

B R A

Bothawg, a. (bôth) Having a rotundity, or a swelling out.

Bothell, s.f.—pl. t. au (bôth) A rotundity; any round vessel; a bottle; a wheal, or blister. Bothell, or tavawdwft, a blister under the tongue of cattle.

Brac, a. (bar) Lavish; free; open. Dyn brac, an open-hearted man.

Brad, s.m.—pl. t. au (bar) A fracting, or breaking from; treachery; perfidy; treason.

Na vyz vrad vygel i'r a'th greto

Be not a shepherd of *treachery* to him that relies upon thee.
Adage.

Bradadwy, a. (brad) Capable of treachery, or falsity.

Bradawg, a. (brad) Treacherous, or deceiving.

*Brad a wnaeth briw dan eithin,
bradawg vu waith Madawg Min,
Yn derbyn Llywelyn llwyd
I Vualt pan zivawyd.*

Treachery gave a wound beneath the furze, treacherous was the act of Madog Min, when he received the blessed Llywelyn in Buallt, when he was destroyed.
Llywelyn ab Gutyn.

Bradawl, a. (brad) Tending, or apt to be treacherous, deceiving, or prodigious.

Bradbwll, s.m.—pl. bradbyllau (brad—pwll) A pit to entrap animals.

O dervyz i zyn wneuthur brydbwll, ev a zyly, pan beidier a hely, ei gau; oni's cau, taled yr eifiwed a zot o hono.

If a man happens to make a *trap pit*, he ought, after leaving off hunting, to shut it up; if he doth not shut it let him pay the injury that may come therefrom.
Welsh Laws.

Bradvas, a. (brad—bâs) Treacherously mean.

Bradvriad, s.m.—pl. t. au (brad—bwriad) A treasonable conspiracy; sedition.

Bradvriadawl, a. (bradvriad) Treacherously conspiring; seditious.

Bradvriadrwyz, s.m. (bradvriad) Seditiousness.

Bradvriadu, v. a. (bradvriad) To conspire, or complot a treason.

Bradgyvarvod, s.m.—pl. t. au (brad—cyvarvod) An ague continuing but one day; ephemera.

Bradiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (brad) A betraying.

Dygyztes barn—o açaws trais, bradiad ac anwirez.

Judgement came in consequence of oppression, *treachery*, and iniquity.
Caradawg.

Brad, v. a. (brad) To deceive; to deal treacherously.

Bradus, a. (brad) Deceiving; treacherous, or false.

Bradusrwyz, s.m. (bradus) Treacherousness.

Bradw, a. (brad) Vanishing, or fretting away; diminishing; worn away; bursting; breaking.

Tervyn gadw tarian vradw vriw.

The guarder of the bound the *worn* and battered shield.

Li. P. Mofv.

Bradwç, s.m.—pl. bradyçau (brad) Treachery; prodiction.

Bradwen, s.f. (brad—gwên) A smile of treachery; also a man's name.

*Tryvyr, er bod bun bradwen,
Deheug Gwenabwy vab Gwen.*

Piercing is the thought that the fair one wears a *smile of treachery*, a cause of woe to Gwenabwy the son of Gwen.
Ancurin.

Bradwr, s.m.—pl. bradwyr (brad—gwr) A traitor, or betrayer.

Bradwraiz, a. (bradwr) Treacherous; deceiving.

Bradwrawl, a. (bradwr) Deceiving; prodigious.

Bradwriaeth, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradwr) Treachery.

*Iawn gloi dewrion ein gwladwriaeth
Rhag bradwriaeth rhwyg bryderus.*

It is just to secure the gallant ones of our commonwealth from *treachery*, a sad event.
Davyz Thomas.

Bradwrus, a. (bradwr) Disloyal; prodigious.

Bradwrufrwyz, s.m. (bradwrus) Perfidiousness.

B R A

Bradwy, s.m.—pl. t. on (brad) A bursting, or rupture; a fracture; a diminishing.

*Erioed ni çaad na bradwy,
Na thwn yn eu hen-waith hwy.*

Never was there found a *blemish*, nor a break in their ancient work.
I. Lloyd Brydys.

Bradwyad, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradwy) A rupturing; a breaking.

Bradwyaw, v. a. (bradwy) To burst out; to fall to decay.

*Dyz y bu gywrodez bâr,
Dyz du bradwyoez daear.*

That day a labyrinth of woe befel, a gloomy day when earth was ruined.
Sim. Vyfan.

Bradwyawg, a. (bradwy) Having a rupture, or breach; broken out; torn; decayed.

Bradyçauz, a. (bradwç) Treacherous, or deceitful.

Bradyçawd, s.m. (bradwç) Prodition; treachery.

*Rhagorwn grevyz, a fyz a fawd,
Rhag angen lledrad brad bradyçawd.*

Let us excel in religion, faith, and happiness, against the hidden death of the treason or *perfidy*.
Ein. ab Gwalçmai.

Bradyçawl, a. (bradwç) Deceiving; perfidious.

Bradyçiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradwç) A deceiving.

Bradyçu, v. a. (bradwç) To betray; to deceive.

Bradyçus, a. (bradwç) Traiterous; false to a trust.

Bradyçwr, s.m.—pl. bradyçwyr (bradwç—gwr) A betrayer; a perfidious person.

Bradyn, s.m.—pl. t. ion (brad) A prodigal.

Biadyniaeth, s.m.—pl. t. au (bradyn) Prodiguity.

*Avrad ar zillad a zaeth,
Avraid lawn o vradyniaeth.*

A waste in clothes is come to pass, a very unnecessary *prodiguity*.
Ieuan Tew.

Braç, s.m.—pl. breion (bar) A cutting, or breaking in pieces; slaughter.

Braen, s.m.—pl. t. ion (bar) Corruption; rottenness.

Braen, a. (bar) Rotten; corrupt; mouldy.

Braenar, s.m.—pl. t. au (braen—âr) A fallow.

Braenardail, s.m. (braenar—tail) Fallow land dunged, by turning in cattle.

Braenariad, s.m.—pl. t. au (braenar) A fallowing.

Braenaru, v. a. (braenar) To lay out in fallow.

Braenirwr, s.m.—pl. braenarwyr (braenar—gwr) A fallower; one that maketh a fallow.

Braendail, s.m. (braen—tail) A lay land, where cattle are turned in for manuring it.

Sev yw braendail, lle y gnotâo yfgrubyl orwez heb vuarth.

Lay land implies a place where cattle are wont to lie without pens.
Welsh Laws.

Braenedig, a. (braen) That is putrified; corrupted.

Braenedigawl, a. (braenedig) Putrefactive.

Braenez, s.m. (braen) Putridity; finew.

Braeniad, s.m.—pl. t. au (braen) Putrefaction.

Braenllyd, a. (braen) Finewy; mouldy; putrid.

Braenllydez, s.m. (braenllyd) Finew; mouldiness.

Braenllydrwyz, s.m. (braenllyd) Mouldiness.

Braenu, v. a. (braen) To corrupt; to rot; to mould.

Brag, s.m. aggr. (bar) A sprouting out; malt.

Arav dân a wna vrag melus.

Slow fire will make sweet malt.

Adage.

Bragad, s.m. aggr. (brag) Issue; offspring; progeny; the van of an army.

*Henwyn, mi edwyn dy dâd,
Un o vragad Gwrgenau.*

Henwyn, I knew thy father, he was one of the offspring of Gwrgenau.
D. Li. ab Li. ab Grufur.

*Parau ryn rwygiad dygymynai
Yn nghad, blaen bragad briwai.*

The spears a fearful tearing would in the conflict make, the foremost in the *van* they wound.
Ancurin.

Bragal, v. a. (brag) To vociferate; to brag.

Bragaldian, v. a. (bragal) To babble; to gabble.

Brigaldiaw,

B R A

Bragaldiaw, *v. a.* (bragal) To clack, or gabble; to speak incoherently.

Ni wyzent y naill iaith y llall, ond bragaldiaw rhyw vath ar iaith.

One doth not know the language of the other, but they gabble some sort of language. *T. Pry.*

Bragaldiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bragaldwyr (bragal—gwr) A babbler.

Bragawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bragodion (brag) A springing from; a sprouting up. Bragawd gywair, a key in music; so denominated, from its being a mixt, or a secondary one, originating, or springing from some other key: also a liquor made by the ancients of the wort of ale and mead fermented together; called in English Bragget.

Cred vi na rŵn welltyn cŵn,
Er myrz o ciriau Myrzin;
Mae yned, bragawd bregeth,
O gyvriac Gwiawn Bag beth.

Believe me, I would not give a rotten straw, for ten thousands of the words of Myrzin: there is in thee a motley of a distourse, a little of the mystery of Gwionbag. *M. ab Rhys, i ben lyuyr bryd.*

Cyn myned mab Cynan y dan dywawd
Cefid yn ei gyntez vez a bragawd.

Before the son of Cynan was laid under the sod, there used to be had in his hall the mead and bragget. *Meilir.*

Bragdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brag—ty) A malt-house.

Bragiaw, *v. a.* (brag) To swell out; to shoot up; to brag, or boast.

A bragiaw gael brag ac yd.

And boasting of having got malt and corn, *S. Tudor.*

Bragodi, *v. a.* (bragawd) To spring up; to be active; to stir; to ferment. Gadewc i ni vragodi, come let us be stirring. *Sil.* Bragodi y vlez, to stir about, or prepare the banquet. *Mabinogion.*

Bragodyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bragawd—llyn) Wort of malt and honey fermented together; bragget liquor.

Bragodyn, *s. m. dim.* (bragawd) A sprout; a germ.

Bragu, *v. a.* (brag) To make malt; to malt.

Bragur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (brag) A sprout; a germ.

Braguraw, *v. a.* (bragur) To spring, or sprout up.

Bragwair, *s. m.*—*pl.* bragweiriau (brag—gwair) Such grafs, or hay that bears feeds; a sort of grafs called marsh-bent.

Bragwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bragwyr (brag—gwr) A maltster.

Bragyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (brag) A maltster.

Brai, *s. m.*—*pl.* breion (bar) One that is up, or top-moſt.

Braiç, *s. f.*—*pl.* breiçiau (bar) An arm. Braiç o bennill, a ſtave in a verſe, or ſtanza.

Carav y moria yn Meirionez,
Men ym bu vraiç wen yn obenyç.

I will love the ſtrand in Meirionyz, where I have had a fair arm for my pillow. *H. ab Gwŵin.*

Braiz, *a.* (bar) Near. *adu.* nearly; ſcarcely; hardly: alſo o vraiz, and o'r braiz. Braiz nad aethai o'i gov, he had nearly gone out of his mind.

Beth am yr enwan a lunier o'r cyvriadiad yn dig, tan rozi awl wrth ei vraiz ben; mal Gweledigawl?

What of the words that are formed from the participle in dig, by putting awl to its latter end; as Gweledigawl? *Gr. Roberts.*

Braint, *s. m.*—*pl.* breiniau (brai) Privilege, or prerogative; dignity; the franchise, or liberty of a corporation. In the Welch Laws it is the rank, or condition of any individual; ſo peers were denominated unvraint; dignity.

Anwar vu velyn ei vraint.

The ungente will have a yellow dignity. *Adage.*

Braintgymmeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braint—cymmeriad) Reſpect of perſons.

Braiſg, *a.* (bar—aiſg) Groſs; thick; large.

B R A

Braith, *s. m.*—*pl.* breithiau (rhaith) Exercise; practice. *Dimet.*

Braith, *a.* (*f. of* brith) Variegated; diverſified.

Braith ei god a gynnull.

He that gathers has a gay bag.

Adage.

Brâl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) Hair brains, or giddineſs.

Rhyw fral o zyn, a hair-brained ſort of a man. *Sil.*

Brâlawg, *a.* (brâl) Hair-brained; crack-brained.

Bram, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A gentle puff; a fart.

Bramiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bram) A breaking wind.

Bramiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bramwyr (bram—gwr) A farter.

Bramu, *v. a.* (bram) To break wind.

Na bram oni'th wthier.

Do not break wind except thou art puſhed. *Adage.*

Bran, *s. f.*—*pl.* brain (bar) One that is over; the bird that hovers over, or the ominous bird; a crow; the bridge of a muſical inſtrument. There were ſeveral famous men of the name of Bran; as Bran ab Dyvnwal, Bran ab Llyr, and Bran ab Llywarc. It is alſo the appellative of many rivers, which might have been applied from their aptneſs to overflow their banks; or elſe figuratively, as the diſcloſing, or ominous water, or from the blackneſs of the water; ſo that Bran in S. Wales, is called Colebrook in Engliſh. Bran y lludw, bran ludlyd, or bran y werzon, the roſtern crow; bran big goç, a Corniſh chough; bran dyzyn, a rook.

Nid cynnevin bran a çanu.

A crow is not accuſtomed to ſing.

Adage.

Bràn, *s. m. aggr.* (rhan) Bran, or huſk of corn.

Branaiz, *a.* (bran) Like a crow, or raven.

Branawg, *a.* (bran) Of the nature of a crow.

Davyz ab Blezyn yw'r dyn doniawg—
Gwr o lwyth Uçdryd, nid bryd branawg

Davyz the ſon of Blezyn is the virtuous man; one of the tribe of Uçdryd, this is not the uncertain preſage of a crow. *Iolo Gog.*

Brànawg, *a.* (bràn) Abounding with bran.

Branes, *s. pl. aggr.* (bran) A flock of crows.

Yn llu i'th welid yn llithiaw branes,
A Brynaic yn cwyzaw.

In the army thou wert ſeen enticing the raven, and the mew of Bernicia falling. *Prydyz Byçan.*

Branllyd, *a.* (bràn) Branny, or full of bran.

Branllydwyç, *s. m.* (branllyd) A being full of bran.

Branos, *s. pl. dim.* (bran) Young, or little crows.

Bras, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar—as) A croſs-bow.

Gnawd buan o vräs.

The ſwift comes from the bow.

Adage.

Bras, *a.* (bar) Fat; thick; large. Mollt bras, a fat weather; yd bras, large corn; blawd mân, a blawd bras, fine meal, and coarſe meal; pwythi breiſion, long, or large ſtitches; gwlan bras, coarſe wool; bras yr yd, and bras y zrutan, a bunting.

Ni fery cig bras yn waſtad.

Fat meat will not laſt continually.

Adage.

Grufuz—

Eigiawn mwynterwyn tyra mân a bras.

Bu brys beirç cylç huan.

Grufuz, the kind active centre of an aſſembly of ſmall and great, the bards were impatient for the fun's revolution. *D. Lloſgwrn Mew.*

Brasâad, *s. m.* (bras) A growing fat, or groſs.

Brasâiz, *a.* (bras) Inclining to be fat; fatty.

Brasâu, *v.* (bras) To grow, or become fat.

Brasbwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bras—pwyth) A baſting ſtitch.

Brasbwythaw, *v. a.* (brasbwyth) To baſte, or ſew with long ſtitches.

Brasbwythawg, *a.* (brasbwyth) Baſted, or having long ſtitches.

Brasbwythiad,

B R A

Brasbwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brasbwyth) A basting.
Brasbwythwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brasbwythwyr* (brasbwyth—
 gwr) A botcher; a baster.
Brasder, *s. m.* (bras) Fatness; fat; richness.
Brasfaw, *v. a.* (bras) To do the roughest part; to
 rough work.
Brasliain, *s. m.*—*pl. braslieiniau* (bras—llian) Loc-
 ram, a coarse linen cloth.
Braslun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (bras—llun) A rough-cast,
 or draught.
Brasluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braslun) A rough-cast-
 ing; adumbration.
Brasluniaw, *v. a.* (braslun) To rough-cast, or adum-
 brate.
Brasluniedig, *a.* (braslun) That is rough-cast.
Brasluniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. braslunwyr* (braslun—gwr) A
 rough-draughtsman.
Brasnaz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bras—naz) A rough-
 hewing.
Brasnazawl, *a.* (brasnaz) That is rough-hewn.
Brasnazedig, *a.* (brasnaz) That is rough-hewn.
Brasnaziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brasnaz) A rough-
 hewing.
Brasnazu, *v. a.* (brasnaz) To rough-hew, or form.
Brasnazwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brasnazwyr* (brasnaz—gwr)
 A rough-hewer.
Brasu, *v. a.* (bras) To make coarse, or rough.
Braswaith, *s. m.*—*pl. brasweithiau* (bras—gwaith)
 Rough work.
Brasweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braswaith) A rough-
 working.
Brasweithiaw, *v. a.* (braswaith) To rough-work.
Brasweithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brasweithwyr* (braswaith—
 gwr) A rough-worker.
Brat, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (brat) A clout, piece, or rag.
Bratiawg, *a.* (brat) Full of rags; ragged.
Brath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar—ath) A bite; a stab; a
 stinging.
Brathadwy, *a.* (brath) That may be bitten; that
 may be stabbed, or stung.
Brathawl, *a.* (brath) Biting; stinging; apt to bite.
Brathedig, *a.* (brath) That is bitten, or stabbed.

Ac eisioes, gwedi damweiniaw y vuzygoliaeth i Veli a Bran, y
 Freinc yn vrathedigien a fbasant.

And already, when the victory happened to Beli and Bran, the
 Franks being wounded ones they fled. Gr. ab Arthur.

Brathiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brath) A biting; a stab-
 bing, or stinging.

Brathlyd, *a.* (brath) Snappish; apt to stab.

Brathlydrwyf, *s. m.* (brathlyd) Snappishness.

Brathu, *v. a.* (brath) To stab, or sting; to bite.

Llyvid y ci'r gwayw y brather ag ev.

The dog may lick the spear with which he is wounded
 Adage.

Brathwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brathwyr* (brath—gwr) A
 stabber.

Brau, *a.* (bar) Brittle; frail; that may be easily
 broken; frank; prompt; ready.

O gwelwch un a golwg
 Isel drum, yn felu drwg,
 A thavawd efmwyth oveg,
 I'r byd yn doedyd yn deg,
 Ag amyl wên ar ei enau,
 Heb wad, vo wna vrad yn vrau.

Should you but see a man with looks
 That downward glance, as brooding ill,
 With tongue of smoothly-flowing cant,
 That speaketh fairly to the world,
 With face that wears the constant smile,
 'Tis certain, he is ready to deceive.

T. Prys.

Braw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) Terror; dread; fright.

Gnawd y cair colled o yraw.

A loss is generally experienced from fear. Adage.

B R A

Brawd, *s. m.*—*pl. brodyr* (rhawd) A brother; a friar;
 a fellow, or member of a society. Brawd un-dad,
 brother by the father's side; brawd un-vam, bro-
 ther by the mother's side; brawd maeth, foster
 brother; brawd y'ngghyvraith, brother-in-law;
 brawd cwecyllawg, a capuchin friar; brawd fyz,
 and brawd crevyz, a friar, or brother of a religious
 order.

Brodyr pob cerzorian.

All songsters are brothers.

Adage.

Brawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A making clear, or
 current; accordance; a judgment. Dyz brawd,
 the day of judgment; brawd gyhoetz, a publick
 judgment.

Brawdawg, *a.* (brawd) Of, or relative to judgment;
 judicial.

Brawdawl, *a.* (brawd) Brotherly, or fraternal.

Brawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brodorion* (brawd) A brother,
 or fellow.

Brawdva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (brawd—ma) A judgment
 seat; a tribunal.

Brawdvaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (brawd—maeth) A bro-
 ther fostering; a fostering, or brotherly connection.

Brawdvaethi ym ni o'n iaith,
 Ac o un-waed ugeinwaith;
 Minnau a wnawn, be's mynwn i,
 Voethau vwy na'm brawdvaethi.

We are fostered ones in our language and the same blood twen-
 ty times; and if I wished for tender flattery, I would have more
 than my brotherly connections. Hywel Davi.

Brawdvaethu, *v. a.* (brawdvaeth) To foster as a bro-
 ther; to bring up together.

Brawdvaethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdvaethwyr* (brawd-
 vaeth—gwr) One that takes a foster-brother.

Brawdgar, *a.* (brawd—câr) Loving a brother.

Brawdgarwç, *s. m.* (brawdgar) Brotherly-love.

Brawdriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawd) A judging.

Brawdriaw, *v. a.* (brawd) To pronounce judgment.

Gwae vrawdwr a vrawdio gam varnau,
 Gwae raglaw o'i ryglo zirwyau.

Woe to the judge that shall judge false judgments, woe to the
 deputy for his rapacity after fines. Gr. ab Rhywerc Goç.

Brawdrlaz, *v. a.* (brawd—llaz) To commit fratricide.

Brawdrlazawl, *a.* (brawdrlaz) Fratricidal.

Brawdrlaziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdrlaz) The act of
 fratricide.

Brawdrlazwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdrlazwyr* (brawdrlaz—
 gwr) A fratricide.

Brawdle, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (brawd—lle) A judgment
 seat, or tribunal.

Brawdleiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdleiziad* (brawdrlaz) A
 fratricide.

Brawdoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdawl) Fraternity.

Brawdolrwyf, *s. m.* (brawdawl) Brotherliness.

Brawdoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdawl) Brother-
 hood; fellowship.

Brawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brawdwr* (brawd—gwr) A
 judge. Brawdwr llys, a judge of the king's court,
 where he was the fifth officer in rank.

Brawdwr llys a zyly varnu ar y llys a'r teulu, ac ar a berthynae
 arnazynt yn rhad.

It is the duty of the judge of the court to judge without re-
 ward for the court and family, and every thing appertaining to
 them. Welsh Laws.

Brawdwrail, *a.* (brawdwr) Judicial; legal.

Brawdwrail, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawdwr) The office
 of a judge; jurisdiction.

Brawdyn, *s. m. dim.* (brawd) A little brother.

Brawz, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brawd) A sentence, or judg-
 ment.

Brawzeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brawz) A sentence.

Brawzegawl, *a.* (brawzeg) Sentential.

Brawl,

B R E

Brawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* bròliau (bar—awl) A growing, shooting, or swelling out; a boast.

Ni wna' brawl,
Mae trawst ar vy llygad draw,
Ni çav weled i çwillaw.

I will make no *boast*, there is a beam on the farthest eye, I cannot get to see to investigate it. *Gr. ab H. ab Tudur.*

Braŵwç, *s. m.*—*pl.* brawyçion (braw) Terror.

Brawyçawl, *a.* (braŵwç) Terrific; discouraging.

Brawyçedig, *a.* (braŵwç) Affrighted; discouraged.

Brawyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braŵwç) A terrifying, frightening, or discouraging; intimidation.

Brawyçu, *v. a.* (braŵwç) To terrify, or frighten.

Brawyçus, *a.* (braŵwç) Intimidating; frightening.

Brawyçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brawyçwyr (braŵwç—gwr) A terrifier.

Br, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (bar) A hill, or mount; a peak.

Brebwl, *s. m.* (bre—pwl) A jolt-head, or dunce.

Breccini, *s. m.* (brag—cin) The head, or froth of wort; despumption.

Mae mewn—
Caenen megis breccini.

It is in a covering like the fermenting of wort.

Gw. ab Ieuan Hên, i Gneuen.

Breci, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brag) Wort. Breci melus, sweet wort.

Brecigavyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* brecigavnau (breci—cavyn) A wort vat.

Brecigavyn dwy geiniawg â dâl.

A wort vat is of the value of twopence. *Welsh Laws.*

Breç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A breaking out in spots, or pimples; any pocky eruption. Y vreç wen, or breç volawg, the small-pox; breç y moç, the swine-pox; breç y cwn, the mange; y vreç lân, or breç yr ieir, the chicken-pox; y vreç goç, the measles; breç yr Iuzewon, the leprosy; y vreç vawr, the venereal-pox.

Breç, *a.* (*f. of* bryç) Brindled; tabby; freckled. Buwç vreç, a brindle cow; cath vreç, a tabby cat; hwyad vreç, a brown spotted duck; dynes vreç, a freckled woman.

Breçawg, *a.* (breç) Having eruptions; measly, or measles.

Breçawl, *a.* (breç) Tending to break out in eruptions; that is of the nature of a rash.

Breçdan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (breç—tân) A slice of bread and butter.

Breçlyd, *a.* (breç) Having an eruption; pocky; measles.

Breçlydrwyz, *s. m.* (breçlyd) Pockiness.

Bredyç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bradwç) Prodition.

Bredyçawl, *a.* (bredyç) Proditionous; perfidious.

Brezyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bre—dyn) A freeholder, or one qualified to be on the hill, or in court.

Brëen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bre—en) A height; supremacy.

Brëenhyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëen—hyn) A supreme elder; a sovereign.

Brëenin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëen) A supreme person; a sovereign; a king.

Anrhydez gwyp arwez gwin,
Anreg briv-deg brëenin.

Fair the honour of being served with wine, a sovereign's choicest gift. *Cynzeiw.*

Brëenyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (brëen) A sovereign.

Brev, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (bar) A lowing; a bleating.

Brevai, *s. m. aggr.* (bre—mai) Penny-royal.

Brevan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bre—ban) A lump of butter.

Brevant, *s. f.*—*pl.* brëvannau (brev) The windpipe.

Aval brevant, the top of the windpipe.

Brevanttrwç, *s. m.* (brevant—trwç) Bronchotomy.

B R E

Brever, *a.* (brev) Loud; shrill; vociferous.

Cethlyz cathyl vozawg, hiraethawg ei llew,
Iaith ozev; tuth hebawg,
Cog vrever yn Aber Cuawg.

The songstrefs of contented lays, her voice of plaintive language creates longing; like the hawk scuds the loud cuckoo in the vale of Cuog. *Llywarc Hên.*

Breverad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brever) A bellowing, or roaring.

Breverad yr wybyr veryz
A wnaeth i ni ddi'r dyz.

The watery welkin's roar broke up our meeting for that day. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Breviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brev) A lowing; a bleating.

Brevu, *v. a.* (brev) To low; to bellow; to bleat.

Brevwer, *a.* (brev) Lowing. Biw brevwer, lowing kine.

Brevwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brevwy (brev—gwr) A roarer.

Brêg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A rupture, or fissure; a rent, or breach.

Ni thebygir, gwir goviad,
Mewn peth tég bod brêg a brâd.

It will not be supposed, the remark is true, that in a fine thing there should be found a *break*, or blemish. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bregawl, *a.* (brêg) Tending to break; eruptive.

Bregez, *s. m.* (brêg) Fragility; frailty; vanity.

Bregu, *v.* (brêg) To become fragile; to break; to decay.

Bregus, *a.* (brêg) Broken; fractious; decaying.

Bregusrwyz, *s. m.* (bregus) Fragility; fractiousness.

Bregyn, *s. m. dim.* (brâg) A grain of malt.

Breïad, *s. m.*—*pl.* breïaid (brai) A topping.

Breïan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brai) A lump, or what is copped up; the rippling of the tide.

Ac o byz breïanau ymenyn, y gwr a gaif un.

And if there are *lumps* of butter the husband shall have one. *Welsh Laws.*

Breïaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* breïeïdïau (braiç) Arms-full.

Breïdlws, *s. m.*—*pl.* breïdlyfau (braiç—tlws) Ornament for the arm; a bracelet.

Breïdlyfawg, *a.* (breïdlws) Wearing bracelets.

Breïdlyfu, *v. a.* (breïdlws) To wear, or put on bracelets.

Breïeïdiaw, *v. a.* (breïeïd) To fold in the arms, or embrace.

Breïcell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç) A place for the arm; a sleeve.

Breïçvawr, *a.* (braiç—mawr) Having strong arms.

Breïciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç) The using of the arms.

Breïciaw, *v. a.* (braiç) To use the arms; to assist.

Breïciawg, *a.* (braiç) Having arms.

Breïciawl, *a.* (braiç) Using, or belonging to the arms; brachial.

A'th nozi gwas ni'm gwerth na thecud,
Present cyn adrawz oez breïciawl glud.

To protect thee, youth, it will not be right for me if thou dost not retreat, Present, ere he spoke, was carried with the arms. *Taliesin.*

Breïçled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç—lled) A bracelet.

Breïçledyr, *s. f.*—*pl.* breïçledrau (braiç—lledyr) A bracelet; a leather band for the arm.

Breïçrwy, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (braiç—rhwy) A bracelet.

Breïçrwyau aur oez am ei vreïciaw, a modrwyau aur amyl am ei zwyllaw, a gorthorç aur am ei vynywyl, a rhagdal aur am ei ben, yn cynnal ei wallt, ac anfwyz erzrym arno.

Bracelets of gold were round his arms, a profusion of golden rings, were on his hands, and a wreath of gold round his neck, and a frontlet of gold on his head, keeping up his hair, and he had a magnificent appearance. *Br. M. Wiedig—Mabinogion.*

Breïçrwyaw, *v. a.* (breïçrwy) To wear, or put on bracelets.

Breïçrwyawg, *a.* (breïçrwy) Wearing bracelets.

B R E

Breicrwyawl, *a.* (breicrwy) Like a bracelet; armillary.

Breicrwywr, *s. m.—pl.* breicrwywyr (breicrwy—gwr) A bracelet-maker.

Breicus, *a.* (braic) Brachial; relating to the arms.

Breizvyw, *a.* (braiz—byw) Half alive.

Breizgar, *a.* (braiz) Nearly friendless; deserted.

Gorlleogais i eisiau—
O Vreizin vrëenin vreizgar,
O Vadawg o'i vod yn naear.

I have secluded myself, being deprived from Breizin of a sovereign nearly friendless, of Madog, that he should be in the ground. *Gwalchmai.*

Breizgov, *a.* (braiz—côv) Slightly remembered.

Nid breizgov gënyv cyn bwyv llwyd,
Llëas Goronwy, gwr yn ysgwyd.

It will not be slightly remembered by me till I am grey, that Goronwy has been slain, a man in a shield. *Gwalchmai.*

Breila, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (brâl) A rose; the wild rose.

Breilw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (brâl) A rose.

Breinva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (braint—ma) A privileged place; a palatinate.

Breinvawr, *a.* (braint—mawr) Enjoying great privileges.

Breiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (braint) A giving of privilege; enfranchisement.

Breiniaw, *v. a.* (braint) To give a privilege.

Gwell cerz o'i breiniaw.

A song is the better for being privileged. *Adage.*

Breiniawg, *a.* (braint) Privileged, or enjoying franchise.

Breiniawl, *a.* (braint) Conferring privilege; frank; free. Tir breiniawl, land free from rent, or service.

Breiniedig, *a.* (braint) Privileged; franchised.

Breiniolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.

Breinioledig, *a.* (breiniawl) That is enfranchised.

Breiniolez, *s. m.* (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.

Breinioli, *v. a.* (breiniawl) To enfranchise.

Breiniwr, *s. m.—pl.* breinwyr (braint—gwr) A bestower of privilege; a dignifier.

Breinryz, *a.* (braint—rhyz) Having free privilege.

Breintle, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (braint—lle) A place of privilege; a place of dignity; a place to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

Breintlys, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (braint—llys) A court of privilege; a high court.

Breintlythyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (braint—llythyr) Letter of privilege, or letters-patent.

Breintlythyrawg, *a.* (breintlythyr) Having letters-patent.

Breing, *s. pl. aggr.* (bar—ang) The commonalty, or common people.

Breisgedig, *a.* (braisg) That is increased in bulk.

Breisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (braisg) A becoming bulky.

Breisgiaw, *v. a.* (braisg) To become large, or bulky.

Breisgion, *s. pl. aggr.* (braisg) Tow, or hurds to stop chinks with.

Breithell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (braith) What is of a variegated texture. Breithell yr emeny, the membrane inclosing the brain. Also a conflict, or tumult.

O vreithell Gattræth pan adrozir,
Mæon dyciorant eu hoed bu hir.

Of the conflict of Cattræth when it shall be related people shall lament together of the length of their woe. *Aneurin.*

Breithgan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (braith—cân) A macaronic poem.

Breithig, *a.* (braith) Practical, or practicable.

B R E

Breithhin, *s. f.* (braith—hin) The dispersion of clouds, or clearing up of the weather.

Mal pan zël medel ar vreithhin,
Y gwnae Marçleu waedlin.

As when the reaping comes in the intervening fair weather, would Marçleu make the blood to flow. *Aneurin.*

Breithhinon, *s. f.* (braith—hinon) An interval of fair weather. Mae'n vreithhinon yn awr, there is a little fine weather now.

Breithred, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (braith) A conflict.

Arzyledawg canu cymmain cafed,
Cedwyr am Gattræth â wnaeth breithred.

It is incumbent to sing of such high acquirement of the warriors who in Cattræth made a confused conflict. *Aneurin.*

Breithrwy, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (braith) A conflict.

Breithwen, *a.* (braith—gwen) Variegated with white stripes.

Breimain, *a.* (bram) Full of puffs; farting.

Bremian, *v. a.* (bram) To puff; to fart.

Bremyn, *s. m. dim.* (bram) A little puff.

Brenac, *s. m.—pl.* brenaiç, or brenyç (brëen) A summit, or highland country: a name of several places: it is used in common with *brynac*.

Brenhyn, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (brëenhyn) A presiding elder; sovereign.

Brenig, *s. m. aggr.* (bran) The limpet, a sort of shellfish; the same as *llygaid myheryn*.

Brenigen, *s. m.* (brëinig) A limpet, or patella.

Brenin, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (brëenin) That is exalted, or dignified; a sovereign; a king. Brenin cyvezac, king of good fellows, Bacchus; brenin pen beirz, a distinction amongst the bards, similar to a herald king at arms; and brenin pelen aur, who regulated the bardic laws next before Arthur, was probably the same officer.

Yr arglwyz Rhys oez brenin Ystrad Tywi.

The Lord Rhys was sovereign of Ystrad Tywi. *Syr Ed. Mansel.*

Breninaiz, *a.* (brenin) Kingly; like a king; royal.

Llyw gwrawl breiniawl brenineiziaw,
Llywlawdyr gwen-drev nêv aeth â arçav;
Llwyziant pob carant carav dy voll,
Llewycwawr Gelli, ri rywiocav.

The potent leader most supremely privileged, the Governor of heaven's blest abode, I crave for strength, the prosperity of every kindred: I love to praise thee, thou greatly splendid mysterious One, Lord most benign. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Breninawg, *a.* (brenin) Having a king.

Breninawl, *a.* (brenin) Royal; kingly; dignified.

O'r diwez, rhag angen, Offwy aelwyn a ezewys vreninollion rozion, a aur ac arian, mwy nog â ellir ei gredu, er peidiaw a rhyvelu ar ei gyvoeth.

At last, from necessity, Offwy with the white eyebrows promised kingly presents of gold and silver, above what can be believed, that war should not be made on his territory.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Breninbysg, *s. pl. aggr.* (brenin—pysg) Ling, a salt-water fish.

Brenindawd, *s. m.—pl.* brenindodau (brenin) Royalty.

Pan zaeth Jesu vry o'i vrenindawd,
Yz oez pymoes byd yn gyd gaeth-nawd.

When the exalted Jesus came from his kingdom the five ages of the world were together in a slavish condition. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Brenindodawl, *a.* (brenindawd) Appertaining to royalty.

Brenindodi, *v. a.* (brenindawd) To confer royalty.

Brenindy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brenin—ty) A royal house; king's palace.

Breninzawn, *s. m.—pl.* breninzoniau (brenin—dawn) Royal gift, or qualification.

Brenineiziaw, *v.* (breninaiz) To become kingly.

Brenines, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brenin) A queen.

Yz oezyd yn dwyn y vrenines yn wisgedig o vrenineiz-wisg, a çoron o lawrwy am ei fen.

The queen was conducted arrayed in royal apparel, with a crown of laurel upon her head. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Breninesan,

Breninesfan, *s. f. dim.* (brenines) A little queen.
 Breninesawl, *a.* (brenines) Belonging to a queen.
 Breninvraint, *s. m.—pl.* breninvreintiau (brenin—braint) Royal prerogative.
 Breniniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brenin) A kingdom; a government.

A gwedi gorvod ar y Rhufeinwyr, Afclepiodotus (Bran ab Ilyr) trwy annogedigaeith tywylogion y deyrnas a gymmeroez goron y breniniaeth.

And after overcoming the Romans, Afclepiodotus through the persuasion of the princes of the realm, accepted the crown of the kingdom.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Breninlys, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (brenin—llŷs) A king's court: also the herb basil.

Breninolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breninawl) Royalty.
 Breninoldeb, *s. m.* (breninawl) Royalty, or kingship.
 Breninolder, *s. m.* (breninawl) Royalty, or kingship.
 Breninolez, *s. m.* (breninawl) Regality.
 Breninoli, *v. a.* (breninawl) To royalize.
 Breninolrwyd, *s. m.* (breninawl) Regality.
 Breninwisg, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (brenin—gwifg) A royal robe.

Breninwr, *s. m.—pl.* breninwyr (brenin—gwr) A royalist.

Bres, *a.* (bar—es) Having a bunchy top.

Bresfyc, *s. pl. aggr.* (bres) Cabbage; colewort. Bresfyc bengron, the common cabbage; bresfyc coçion, red coleworts; bresfyc cryç, favoys; bresfyc yr ŷd, wild mustard; bresfyc y cwn, dog's mercury.

Oni çefi gennin dwg vresfyc.

If thou canst not provide leeks bring cabbage. *Adage.*

Bresfycu, *v. a.* (bresfyc) To cabbage, or crumple up.

Bretyn, *s. m. dim.* (bret) A little rag, or clout.

Brethyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhath) Cloth; woollen cloth. Brethyn cul, or brethyn unllled, narrow cloth; brethyn dinefig, superfine cloth; brethyn gwyn talpentan, home-spun cloth.

Brethynaiz, *a.* (brethyn) Like, or of the quality of cloth.

Brethynawl, *a.* (brethyn) Made of cloth; like cloth.

Brethyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brethyn) Woollen drapery.

Brethynwisg, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (brethyn—gwifg) A woollen garment.

Brethynwr, *s. m.—pl.* brethynwyr (brethyn—gwr) A woollen-drapeer.

Brëu, *v. a.* (bâr) To low; to bleat.

Breuad, *s. m.—pl.* breuaid (brau) A slaughterer; a cannibal; a grave-worm.

Lluest Cadwallawn ar Havren,
 Ac o'r tu draw i Zygen,
 A breuaid yn llosgi Meigen.

The encampment of Cadwallon is upon the Severn, and on the side of Dygen; and cannibals are burning Meigen.

Llywarc Hên.

Breuan, *s. f.—pl.* breuain (brau) A carrion crow; a raven.

Breuan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brau) A mill; a quern, or hand-mill. Breuan dinvoel, the lesser hand-mill. Ni wastata mwy na breuan dinvoel. It will not stand still more than the round bottomed quern. Also a brake for hemp, or flax. There were formerly, in Wales, curious kind of mills, which turned by their own powers, when set a-going, as many have asserted. W. Salisbury had one to be seen, in 1574; and Dr. Davies describes part of such mill, found in the ground, in these words—Mewn lle a elwir Bryn y Castell, yn Edeyrnion y cæd yn y zacar, yn ziwezar, baladyr melin, o haearn wythoçrawg, can brafed a morzwyd gwr; a fen clwm ar y naill ben izo; megys lle y buafai yr olwyn; a'r pen arall wedi ei ysfu gan rwd. Yno

i cæd maen melin o gylç llathen o eithav bygilyz. Ac mezent hwy, yr oez y bedwarez ran o olwyn y velin hōno o haearn, a'r relyw o goed; ac yr oez maen tynu yn rhyw van ynzi, neu glicied wifgi, neu bob un o'r zau; y rhai a barai izi droi o honi ei hun, pan y gofodid.

Elid y wrac i'r breuan
 Er ei genau ei hunan.

Let the old woman go to the mill for the sake of her own mouth. *Adage.*

Breuandy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuan—ty) A mill-house.

Gwerth breuandy punt.

The value of a mill-house is a pound. *Welsh Laws.*

Breuanvwith, *s. m.—pl.* breuanvythau (breuan—bwith) A mill-house, or biggin.

Breuaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuan) A milling, or grinding in a mill; a breaking small.

Breuanlliv, *s. f.* (breuan—lliv) A grindstone.

Breuant, *s. f.—pl.* breuannau (brëu) The windpipe.

Breuanu, *v. a.* (breuan) To mill; to bray, or bound; to brake flax, or hemp.

Breuanwr, *s. m.—pl.* breuanwyr (breuan—gwr) A grinder; a pounder, or brayer.

Breuaw, *v.* (brau) To become, or make brittle; to make meat tender, by boiling.

Yr aelwyd hon neu's cuz glefin,
 Yn myw Owain ac Elfin;
 Breuafai ei falr breizin.

This hearth, is it not obscured by the greenward; in the lifetime of Owain and Elphin, its cauldron made tender the prey.
Llywarc Hên.

Breuawd, *s. m.* (brau) Brittleness; frailty; death.

Gwir gwae i werin gwin eu gwirawd,
 Gwr a lywiai lu cyn bu breuawd.

Woe to the people truly whose beverage was wine, for the man who conducted an army ere he became a carcase. *Meilir.*

Breuawl, *a.* (brau) Brittle; mouldering; frail.

Cevais i liaws awr aur a falu,
 Gan breuawl riau er-eu hofi.

Many times have I received gold and silks from chieftains who are consumed, for loving them. *Meilir.*

Breubys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (brau—pys) A bit, or crumb: a small piece.

Breubysyn, *s. m. dim.* (breubys) A small bit.

Breuder, *s. m.* (brau) Brittleness; frankness.

Breuzil, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brau—dil) A pulveriser. Breuzil and maen breuzil, a grindstone. *Sil.*

Breuzilad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuzil) A grinding; a consuming.

Breuzilaw, *v. a.* (breuzil) To break in pieces; to grind; to consume.

Lliaws veiziaw,
 Lluyz vrezilaw,
 Lluziwr eiziaw, llaw zewr roziad.

Many an enterprize armies to consume by the opposer of the lusting of ambition, with the bold giving hand. *Sevryn.*

Breuzwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (braiz) A dream. *Gwent-Preuzwyd; Armoric. Hunvre.*

Breuzwyd gwraç wrth ei hewyllys.

The dream of an old woman agreeable to her wish. *Adage.*

Breuzwydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breuzwyd) A dreaming.

Gwrandaw vy nghwyn vrwyn breuzwydiad,
 Mau glwyv a mawr-nwyv murniad.

Listen to my complaint of painful dreaming, my wound, and excess of love that is killing. *H. ab Einiaon Llygliw.*

Breuzwydiaw, *v. a.* (breuzwyd) To dream.

Breuzwydiawg, *a.* (breuzwyd) Troubled with dreams.

Breuzwydiawl, *v.* (breuzwyd) Dreaming.

Cyn myned o'r byd, bryd breuzwydiawl,
 Cyn n'o'm goziwes bwyv gweziawl.

Before departing from the world, illusive thought, ere I am overtaken may I be of a praying disposition. *Blezyn Parç.*

B R I

Breuzwydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* breuzwydwyr (breuzwyd—gwr) A dreamer.

Breuer, *a.* (brëu) Loud; roaring; lowing.

Breuver, *a.* (brëu—ber) Loud; sonorous; lowing.

Breuliv, *a.* (brau—lliv) Brittle-edged.

Clezyv breuliv deuzeg ceiniawg a dâl.

A brittle-edged (hardened) sword, its value is twelvepence.
Welsh Laws.

Breuolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Y peçawd â beço dyn o zynawl vreuolaeth â vazenir izo.

The sin which a man sinneth through human frailty will be forgiven him.
Ll. Gwyn Ihergeß.

Breuolder, *s. m.* (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Breuolez, *s. m.* (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Am arglwyz diwyd, am ziwez eſgar
Anyigavyn awr ei vreuolez.

For a lord free from slothfulness, for the extreme of separation, not slight the hour of his frailty. *Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

Breuolrwyz, *s. m.* (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Breurwyz, *s. m.* (brau) Brittleness; fragility.

Brëyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (bre) A baron; he that presided in the court of a barony; which was held in the open air, on an eminence, or *Bre*. Arglwyz vrëyr, lord baron. *Welsh Laws.* Brëyr is also of the same import as *Uçelwr*, and *Gwrda*, in the Laws.

O'r cymmer tacawg brenin vab brëyr ar vaeth, gan genad ei arglwyz, cyvranawg vyz y maeth hwnw ar dreviad y tacawg, mal un o'i veibion ei hunan.

If a king's villain takes the son of a freeholder to foster, with the consent of his lord, that fostered one shall participate in the inheritance of the villain, like one of his own sons. *Welsh Laws.*

Brëyrawl, *a.* (brëyr) Baronial. Llys vrëyrawl, court baron. *Welsh Laws.*

Brëyrdir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brëyr—tir) Baron-land, or barony.

Brëyres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (brëyr) A baroness.

Brëyr gwyr gwrz yn ymwan,
A brëyres loyw-les lân.

The baron of men active in defence, a baroness fair, whose benefits are splendid.
Syp. Cyveiliawg.

Brëyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brëyr) A baronage.

Brëyrllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brëyr—llys) A court-baron.

Bri, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bar) Dignity; rank; honour.

Briad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bri) A conferring dignity, rank, or honour; a dignifying, or honouring.

Briaiz, *a.* (bri) Honorary; giving honour.

Briallu, *s. pl. aggr.* (bri—gallu) The primrose.

Briaw, *v. a.* (bri) To dignify, or confer honour.

Briawg, *a.* (bri) Dignified; elevated; honourable.

Briawl, *a.* (bri) Honorary; dignified; honourable.

Bricyll, *s. pl. aggr.* (brig) Apricots.

Bricyllen, *s. f.* (bricyll) An apricot.

Bricyllwyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (bricyll—gwyz) Apricot-trees.

Bricyllwyzen, *s. f.* (bricyllwyz) An apricot-tree.

Brid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhid) Irruption; a disease in cattle. *Dimet.*

Bridaw, *v.* (brid) To break out; to irrupt.

Bridawg, *a.* (brid) That moveth forward.

Bridawl, *a.* (brid) Irruption; moving forward.

Bridyw, *s. m.* (brid) A form of swearing, analagous to *plighting one's faith*: also the contract made upon such an oath; a warranty, in buying and selling. Arian bridyw, earnest money.

A holo za o azewid, holed drwy vridyw.

He that would prosecute a cause for chattels, let him prosecute by warranty.
Welsh Laws.

Nid oes crêd, namyn bridyw; ac ni zyly bridyw vod ond a'r llaw yn y llall.

There is no troth but a warranty; and a warranty ought not to be but with one hand in the other.
Welsh Laws.

B R I

Briz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhiz) A springing forward.

Brig, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bar) The top, or summit. Brig pren, the top of a tree, or the upper branches; brigau coed, the branches or tops of trees. It is also used for the hair of the head: Brigau gwener, and gwallt y vorwyn, maiden hair; brigau'r twyn-au, lady's bedstraw.

Dy dâl val blodau dolyz,
Dy vrig val yr ewig ryz.

Thy forehead like the flowers of the dales,
Thy hair is tinted like the nimble doe.

R. Zu.

Brigant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brig) The summit: also a highlander; a depredator. Çware brigant, a British war dance, wherein the parties sometimes move in a circle, and at other times they clap their hands in particular passages of the music; after having taken one of the party, who is called brigant, he is made to pass under their arms; and then he is set to some work, as a taylor, or shoemaker, to denote his being a slave. He being reconciled falls to work and sings a song, whilst the dance continues.

Brigantiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* brigantiaid (brigant) A highlander, or mountaineer: also a depredator.

Brigaw, *v. a.* (brig) To top; to cople.

Brigawg, *a.* (brig) Having branches, or tops; branchy.

Brigawl, *a.* (brig) Branching, or shooting out.

Brigbawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brigborion (brig—pawr) A browsing, or nibbling off the tops.

Brigbori, *v. a.* (brigbawr) To browse; to nibble.

Brigboriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brigbawr) A browsing.

Brigdori, *v. a.* (brig—tòri) To top, or prune.

Brigdoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brigdori) A pruning, or lopping off the tops.

Brigzyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brig—dyrniad) A threshing, or beating the tops of corn, or other plants.

Brigzyrnu, *v. a.* (brig—dyrnu) To thresh the tops.

Briger, *s. m. aggr.* (brig) A tuft; the hair of the head. Briger blodeuyn, the capillaments of a flower; briger gwëno, briger gwener, and gwallt y zaeor, maiden hair.

Morwyn deg â briger llaes.

A fair maid with long hair.

Mabinogion.

Brigeraiz, *a.* (briger) Capillary; like hair.

Brigvain, *a.* (brig—main) Cusped; pointed.

Brigveiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brigvain) Cuspidation.

Brigveiniaw, *v. a.* (brigvain) To cuspidate; to point.

Brigveiniawl, *a.* (brigvain) Cuspidating; tending to cuspidate, or end in a point.

Briglaz, *v. a.* (brig—llaz) To lop the tops; to prune.

Briglazwyd bro y gwlezu,
Bwriwyd dan briz Brytwn brau.

The region of feasts has had its heads lopt off, a liberal Briton has been thrown into the ground.
Sim. Vyçan.

Briglwyd, *a.* (brig—llwyd) Grey-headed.

Briglwydaw, *v.* (briglwyd) To become grey-headed.

Briglwydwyn, *a.* (briglwyd—gwyn) Hoary-headed.

Brigwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* brigynau (brig) Andirons.

Brigwyn, *a.* (brig—gwyn) White-top.

Brigwynu, *v.* (brigwyn) To become, or make white-headed.

Er vy rhynu
A'm brigwynu,
Wën ei mynu
Yw 'nymuniad.

Though I have been chilled, and have become grey-headed, to have the fair one is my wish.
Gut. Owain.

Brigyn, *s. m. dim.* (brig) A sprig, or twig; a top branch.

Brigynawg, *a.* (brigyn) Having twigs, or branches; spriggy.

Brigynawl, *a.* (brigyn) Branching; throwing out sprigs.

Brigystawd,

B R I

Brigystawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* brigystodlau (brig—ystawd) The top row, or rank; a term in mowing, or reaping.

Bril, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (bar) A clout, or rag; a fribble.
*Rhowc hwn, mae'n rhyw i'wç hyny
 I'r hên vril, cyn rhynu vry.*

Give this, it is becoming you to do that, to the old fribble, ere he should starve there. *T. Prys, i ovyngwn.*

Brilyn, *s. m. dim.* (bril) A little clout; a dimunitive fribble.

Brifg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bar—ifg) A track, or mark.
*Tywyfawg gleiniawg y glyn,
 Tefawg, draw'n defraw dyfryn,
 Praf yw dy vrisg—*

Thou purely splendid lord of the vale, giving heat, there bringing to life the valley, ample is thy track. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brith, *a.* (bar—ith) Mixt; motley; variegated; abounding; party-coloured; pied, or speckled; variegated with black and white. Brith adnabod dyn, partly to know a person, or, to have some knowledge of a person; brithdir, land of a medium quality; brith-ziawd, table-beer; brith Gynmro, a mongrel Welshman; brith Grifion, half a Christian; mae'r mor yn vrith o bysgawd, the sea abounds with fish; brith ammau, partly to suspect; brith-goeliaw, partly to believe; brith y vuçes, the wagtail. *Iolo Gofç* calls the English Britheingyl, mongrel Angles.

Brith y coed i gynnull.

The woods are variegated to bring forth. *Adage.*

Brithad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brith) A variegating; a bespeckling; a mixing.

Brithaw, *v. a.* (brith) To variegate; to adorn with colours; to dapple; to speckle; to mingle.

*Ereidyr yn rhyç, yç yn ngwez,
 Gwyrz mor, brithotor tizez.*

The ploughs are in the furrow, the ox is in the team, the sea is green, the lands are variegating. *Aneurin.*

Brithawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithodau (brith) Variegation.

Brithawdyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* brithodlau (brith—awdyl) Mixt rhyme.

Brithawg, *a.* (brith) Having a variety, or mixture. *s. f.* a fricasseé; a fritter; a custard.

Brithawl, *a.* (brith) Tending to variegate, or speckle; abounding.

Brithdwym, *s. m.* (brith—twym) Parboiled flummery, a kind of caudle.

Brithedig, *a.* (brith) Variegated; speckled; mixed.

Brithetz, *s. m.* (brith) Variegation; mixture.

*Y mae i minnau doryn,
 O'r un vrithetz, o'r un vrethyn.*

I have also a cloak, of the same mixture, and of the same texture. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brithvalç, *a.* (brith—balç) Proudly-variegated.

*Nid oes yr awran yn cadw meziant, ond modryb dylluan hurt,
 neu vrain rheibus, neu biod brithvellçion.*

There are none at present keeping possession, but the foolish moping owl, or the voracious crows, or the proudly-variegated magpies. *E. Wyn, Barç, Gwsg.*

Brithvyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (brith—byd) A world of vicissitude; troublesome time; tribulation.

*Ban zyfon' brodorion o amdirez Môn,
 I holi Brython, brithvyd dybi.*

When the inhabitants of the environs of Môn shall come, to question the Britons, there will be troublesome times. *Myrçzin.*

Brithgi, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithgwn (brith—ci) A mongrel dog.

Brithgoç, *a.* (brith—coç) Variegated with red.

Brithgoçi, *v. a.* (brithgoç) To variegate with red.

Brithiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithiaid (brith) A variegator.

Brithiaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* brithieithoz (brith—iaith) A mixt, or barbarous language.

B R I

Brithlas, *a.* (brith—glas) Variegated blue; dapple grey.

Brithlafu, *v. a.* (brithlas) To variegate with different shades of blue; to make dappled grey.

Brithlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (brith—llên) Arras.

Brithodlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brithawdyl) The use of multirhythm.

Brithodli, *v. a.* (brithawdyl) To variegate, or use mixed rhyme.

Rhai beirz deallus ç varnant yn gyviawn ganu, brithodli'r naw gorçan.

Some experienced bards have judged it proper composition to make variegated rhyme of the nine primary principles. *Barças.*

Brithnodaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (brith—nodaç) Miscellany.

Brithred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (brith—rhed) A running one through another; confusion; tumult.

*Yn Llongborth gwelais vrithred,
 Gwyr ynghyd, a gwaed ar draed:
 "Avo gwyr i Ereint bryfied!"*

In Llongborth I saw a confused running of men together, and blood on the feet:—"Ye that are the men of Geraint make haste!" *Llywarç Hên, m. Geraint.*

Brithredeg, *v. a.* (brithred) To run confusedly together.

Brithryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (brith—rhyw) What is heterogeneous.

Brithrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brithryw) A becoming, or rendering heterogeneous.

Brithrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brithryw) Heterogeneousness.

Brithrywiaw, *v. a.* (brithryw) To render heterogeneous.

Brithrywiawg, *a.* (brithryw) Heterogeneous.

Brithrywiawl, *a.* (brithryw) Heterogeneousal.

Brithwlaw, *s. m. aggr.* (brith—gwlaw) Drizzling rain.

Brithwlawiaw, *v. a.* (brithwlaw) To rain drizzlingly.

Brithwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brithwyr (brith—gwr) A variegated, or mottled man: it implies either a man in a party-coloured dress, or one whose body is painted: a Pict.

*Mor yw gwael gweled
 Cynhwrv gynaired,
 Brathau, a brythved,
 Brithwyr ar gerzed.*

How miserable is it to see the going about of tumult, wounds, hewing down of conflicts, and mottley-coloured men prowling about. *Taliesin.*

Brithwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (brith) A mixture; a confusion.

Brithwyn, *a.* (brith—gwyn) Variegated white; mottled white.

*Bum ceiliawg brithwyn
 Ar ieir yn Eizin.*

I have been a motley-white cock, with the hens in Eizin. *Taliesin.*

Brithwynu, *v. a.* (brithwyn) To mottle with white.

Brithyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brith—yd) Mixt corn, mong-corn, or maslin. Bara brithyd, and bara amyð, maslin-bread.

Brithyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaia (brith) A trout. Brithyll y dom, a prickle-back.

Brithyn, *s. m. dim.* (brith) A gay man; a macaroni.

Briw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (bar) A break; a cut, or wound. Briw'r març, câs gan gythraul, and llyf-iau'r hudawl, vervain.

Briw, *a.* (bar) Broken, or in pieces. Bara briw, broken bread.

*Lliw ewyn vriw teg rhag tôn nawved,
 Nawved ran 'ym poen er pan aned.*

Tinted like the fair broken spray before the ninth wave, the ninth part of my pain ere since she was born. *Cynzelw.*

Briwant,

B R O

Briwant, s. m.—pl. briwannau (briw) A broken, or fractured state.

Briwaw, v. a. (briw) To break in pieces, crumble, or reduce to powder; to fracture; to cut, or wound; to hurt.

Briwawd, s. m. (briw) A being broken to pieces.

—Cyrn â ganawr
Briwawd llurygau rhag llym waywawr.

The horns are blown, there is a breaking of armour before the sharp spears of pain. *Myrddin.*

Briwdon, s. f. (briw—tôn) A broken surface.

Briwdoni, v. a. (briwdon) To break the surface.

Briwzail, s. pl. aggr. (briw—dail) Small plants, or herbage.

Pan yw dien gwlith—
A briallu a briwzail.

When the dew is fresh, the primrose and the herbage. *Taliesin.*

Briwedig, a. (briw) Broken, or crumbled; cut, or wounded.

Briweg, s. pl. aggr. (briw) What is in small lumps, or grains. **Briweg y ceryg,** and **llyfiau'r muroz,** stone-crop.

Briwennig, a. (briwant) In a broken, or shattered state.

Aerlew tarv torvoz briwennig,
Arlaw lles, arleng tres treifig.
Cyrz cerzynt, mal cynt Celliwig.

The lion of slaughter scaring the broken hosts, the ready hand for benefits with the foremost legion curbing the ambitious, visited by songs like Celliwig of yore. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynes.*

Briwvara, s. m. (briw—bara) Broken bread.

Briwvwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (briw—bwyd) Broken meat; crumbs, or fragments of victuals.

Briwiaith, s. f.—pl. briwieithoz (briw—iaith) A broken, or barbarous language; a jargon.

Rhydalav i'm rhwyv o'm rhwyl-waith molawd,
Nid moliant o vriwiaith.

I will repay to my chief with my cultivated praise, and not a panegyric in a barbarous jargon. *Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Briwion, s. pl. aggr. (briw) Fragments.

Briwioni, v. a. (briwion) To break in pieces; to crumble, or reduce to powder.

Briwionyn, s. m. dim. (briwion) A small crumb.

Briwod, s. m. aggr. (briw—od) Small, or driven snow.

Llathroez dros vydoz drumoz dramwy,
Llwybyr nod gwyn vriwod, myn Gwenvrewy.

It glared over worlds visiting the high hills, marked is the track of the white driven snow, by Gwenvrewy. *Sevryn.*

Briwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (briw) A small crumb; a fragment.

Briwyfioni, v. a. (briwyfion) To break into small pieces; to crumble; to mince.

Briwyfioniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briwyfion) A crumbling small; a mincing.

Briwyfionllyd, a. (briwyfion) Crumbly; mouldering.

Briwyfionyn, s. m. dim. (briwyfion) A small crumb.

Briwwlaw, s. m. (briw—gwlaw) Drizzling rain.

Briwwlawiaw, v. a. (briwwlaw) To rain drizzlingly.

Briwwlawiawg, a. (briwwlaw) Abounding with drizzling rain.

Briwwyz, s. m. aggr. (briw—gwyz) Dry brush-wood; small dry sticks. **Y vriwwyz wen,** madder.

Bro, s. f.—pl. t. yz (bar) That gives existence; the cultivated region; the lowland, or plain country; the vale: also a country in general. **Bro a gwrthdir,** or **maenawr vro** a **maenawr wrthdir,** lowland and upland, or bordering regions; for which **myn- yz** a **hendrev,** are also used in the Laws.

Carav ei bröez baint hywrez,
A'i difaith mawr-vaith, a'i maranez.

I love its regions privileged to produce heroism, its extensive wilds, and its strands. *H. ab Owain Gwynes.*

B R O

Bröaiz, a. (bro) That is plain and cultivated; that is as a champaign: also pleasant.

Bröawl, a. (bro) Tending to be a champaign.

Brocen, s. f.—pl. t. au (brog) The bosom, or breast.

Broç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhoç) Noise; din; tumult: also a brock, or badger. **Gwareu broç y' nghôd;** a play, where each of the parties endeavours to put one another in a bag.

Mae'r drom-zor yn agori,
Mae'n vawr, braic cawr! broç y cl.

The heavy door is opening, by the giant's arm! great is the noise of the dog. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Broç, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwç) Froth; foam; anger; wrath.

Broçaiz, a. (broç) Foaming, ruffled, or chafing.

Broçell, s. f.—pl. t. au (broç) A tempest.

Broçi, v. a. (broç) To chafe, or fume; to wax fierce.

Broçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (broç) A chafing, or fuming.

Broçus, a. (broç) Chafing; snarling; blustering.

Broçwel, s. m. (broç—gwel) A blustering aspect: also a man's name.

Broçwr, s. m.—pl. broçwyr (broç—gwr) A blusterer.

Brodawr, s. m.—pl. brodorion (brawd) A fellow, or member of a community; a native, or citizen of a country.

A mi zysgoganav hâv gwythlonez
Cyrrwng brodorion brad o Wynes.

And I will foretel a summer of cruelty between citizens of treachery in Gwynes. *Myrddin.*

Brodez, s. m. (brawd) A being together, or concurrent.

Brodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brawd) A going together, or concurring: also needlework, or embroidery; a darning.

Brodiaw, v. a. (brawd) To make compact; to embroider; to darn.

Angel mwyn, yn ngwely Mai,
O Baradwys, ai brodiai.

It was a kind angel from Paradise, on the couch of May, that embroidered it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brodiawg, a. (brawd) That is made compact; having darned, or patched work; embroidered.

Brodiawl, a. (brawd) Tending to be compact.

Brodir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (bro—tir) A champaign, or open country; cultivated land.

Dy lân bryd hael, i'n brodir,
Cedwid Duw, mewn codiad hir.

Thy fair generous countenance, to our country, may God preserve in long prosperity. *Gr. Phylip.*

Brodiwr, s. m.—pl. brodwyr (brodiaw—gwr) An embroiderer.

Brodordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr—ty) A collegiate house; a college.

Brodordyn, s. m. (brodawr—tyn) A place of social meeting: also the name of a place.

Brodoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr) Fraternization.

Brodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr) Fraternity; fellowship; civil society.

Brodoriawl, a. (brodawr) Fæderative; in fellowship.

Brodoryn, s. m. (brodawr) A federal meeting: also the name of a place.

Brodre, s. m.—pl. t. on (brawd—rhe) Social intercourse.

Sevwc allan vorwynion a syllwc werydre
Cynzylan; llys Bengwern neud tanze?
Gwae ieuainc a eizunt brodre.

Stand out, fair maids, and behold Cynzylan's verdant lawns, the court of Pengwern is it not in flames? Ah! woe to youths that wish for social bonds. *Llywarc Hên.*

Brodyrze, s. m. (brodawr—de) Friendship; social ties.

Nid anghov brodyrze.

Friendship is not to be forgotten. *Adoge.*

Brodyriawl,

BRO

Brodyriawl, *a.* (brodyr) Fraternal, or brotherly.

Lluz a Llywelus—wedi eu dyvot ynghyd, pob un o nazunt a aeth zwyliaw mynwg o'i gilyz, o vrodyriawl gariad.

Lluz and Llywelus, when they had come together, put their arms round the necks of each other, and embraced with fraternal love. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Brozofbarth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bro—dosbarth) Chorography.

Brozofbarthyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (brozofbarth) A chorographer.

Brog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brwg) A growing, or swelling out.

Bröig, *a.* (bro) That is plain, and cultivated; champaign.

Brolaiz, *a.* (brawl) Luxuriant; rich. Gwlad vro-laiz iawn, a very luxuriant level country. *Sil.*

Broled, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawl) A boasting, or bragging.

Broled, *a.* (brawl) Boasting; vaunting, or bragging.

Mab Broçvael broled
Ei zywed eizuned.

The boasting son of Broçvael,
He will declare his wish.

Taliesin.

Brolia, *v. a.* (brawl) To brag, boast, or vaunt.

Brolia, *v. a.* (brawl) To brag; to boast.

Brolig, *a.* (brawl) Luxuriant. Tyvu yn vrolig, to grow luxuriantly. *Sil.*

Brolivr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawl—gwr) A brag-gadocio.

Brolwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bro—llwyz) Prosperity, or good of a country; patriotism.

Brwyf rwyf rwyv brolwyz bro feith-bau Dyved,
Braig am ged, am gadau.

Unweildy is the course of the chief, he that gives general prosperity to the country of the seven regions of Dyved, great for gifts, and for battles. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Bron, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A round protuberance; a pap; a breast. Ger bron, and rhag bron, in presence. The varieties of the face of a country, have mostly appellatives used for parts of the body, where any ideal conformity subsists; so, the slope of a hill is denominated bron, for which the plural is bronz. Bron alarç, the cuttle-fish bone; mae vo yn mron marw, he is almost dying.

Bröna, *v. a.* (bron) To give suck, or to give the pap.

Brönaiz, *a.* (bron) Protuberant, like the breast.

Brönallt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—gallt) A smooth declivity.

Brönawg, *a.* (bron) Having paps; having a great, or full breast.

Brönawl, *a.* (bron) Rounded, or swelling like a breast.

Brondor, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—tor) A breast-plate; a shield.

Tarv rhag twrv glas-vor a thervysg,
A thrylew a thrylwyn vrondor.

Terror arises from the din of the blue sea, a host in a tumult, and from the destroying hero with the quick moving shield. *Cynzelw.*

Bronzu, *a.* (bron—du) Black-breasted. Bronzu'r twynau, and cwtiad, a plover.

Broneg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron) A breast-plate; a stomacher.

Bronëang, (bron—ëang) Full, or ample breasted.

Llydan-gevyn bronëang balç.

—And breadth of back his might attest,
And prominent with brawn his fearless breast. *Wharton.*

Bronvoll, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—moll) A breast-plate; a stomacher.

Bronvolla, *a.* (bronvoll) Wearing a breast-plate.

Bronvraith, *a.* (bron—braith) Stripe, or mottle breasted; a thrush, or throistle.

Nid rhyvygus ond bronvraith.

There is none so confident as the thrush. *Adage.*

BRO

Bronvriw, *a.* (bron—briw) Having a broken, or wounded breast.

Bronvriaw, *v. a.* (bronvriw) To wound the breast.

Am v'eniaw,
Wys bronvriaw,
A'm diliwaw,
Myn Duw lwyd.

For giving me such pain, I wound the breast; and for depriving me of colour; ah! gracious God. *Iorw. vab y Cyriawg.*

Brongengyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—cengyl) A corset; a breast-leather for a horse; a poitrel.

Bronglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—clwm) A breast-knot.

Brongul, *a.* (bron—cul) Narrow-chested.

Bronguli, *s. m.* (brongul) Narrowness of the chest.

Bronheilin, *a.* (bron—heilin) Free-breasted; generous; bountiful.

Ac wrthyv cyverçyz o deyrnez Prydain,
Pa vronheilin haelav yfyz.

And to me there will greet of the princes of Britain, he that is free-hearted and most generous. *Gwalçmai.*

Bronheilyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bron—heilyn) A free-hearted, or generous person.

Canav wawd i'r priawd a'i pryn,
Priv arglwyz brolwyz bronheilyn.

I will sing praise to him that properly deserves it, chief lord, patriot, and the open-hearted one. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Bronheulad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—heulad) A basking in the sun.

Bronheulaw, *v. a.* (bron—heulaw) To bask in the sun.

Bronig, *s. f. dim.* (bron) A little pap; a nipple.

Bronifel, *a.* (bron—ifel) Flat, or low chested.

Bronliain, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—llian) A breast-cloth, or bib.

Bronlydan, *a.* (bron—llydan) Wide, or broad chested.

Bronrain, *a.* (bron—rhain) High, or full breasted.

Cnawd gwynt o'r dwyrain, gnawd dyn bronrain balç,
Gnawd mwyalç ynmhlith drain.

The wind is common from the east, it is common to find the man with swelling breast to be proud; and common it is to find the thrush amongst the thorns. *Llywarc Hen.*

Bronrheiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bronrain) A swelling out the breast.

Bronrheiniaw, *v. a.* (bronrain) To swell out the breast.

O gyvranc y cynrain bronrheiniaw cyvrwy,
Adyaz bore coç ac oç owy.

From the contention of the points of spears that cause the rising up of the chest on the saddle, there will befall a crimson morn, and visitation of woe. *Myrzia.*

Bronrhuzawg, *a.* (bron—rhuz) Ruddy-breasted. *s.* the redbreast.

Bronrhuzyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—rhuz) A red-breast: also a chaffinch. Bronrhuzyn y mynyz, a brambling.

—v'zyn

A griz val y bronrhuzyn.

The fair one, with the cheek like the redbreast.

D. ab Gwilym.

Bront, *a.* (brwnt) Dirty; nasty; cross; ill-natured.

Bronten, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bront) A dirty wench.

Bronuçel, *a.* (bron—uçel) High, or hollow chested.

Bronwala, *s. m.* (bron—gwala) Contentment; satisfaction.

Gwas da bronwala ei arglwyz.

A good servant is the pleasure of his master. *Adage.*

Bronwala, *a.* (bron—gwala) Satisfied; pleased.

Bronwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—gwez) The bosom.

Wythved yw llaz a llawnau coçwez
Celain a çathyl brain ar ej bronwez.

The eighth is to kill with crimson-tinted blades a corpse, on the bosom of which is the music of the ravens.

Gr. ab Gwrgenau, m. G. ab C. ab Owain.

Bronwen,

B R W

Bronwen, *a.* (bron—gwen) White breasted. *s. f.*
a weasel: also a woman's name.

Bronwt, *s. m.* (bron—gwft) Pain of the breast;
heart-ache.

Bronwyllt, *a.* (bron—gwyllt) Wild, or passionate.

Bronwyn, *a.* (bron—gwyn) White breasted.

Myned a orug y mab ar orwyz, & dau vilgi bronwynion bryçion
tu rhagzo.

The youth went on the fleet racer with two brindled white-
breasted greyhounds before him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Bronwys, *s. m. aggr.* (bron—gwys) The small ce-
landine.

Broth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brwth) A stirring up; a tu-
mult.

Brothen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (broth) A rising up, or a
commotion: also a proper name; there was a saint
so called, to whom some churches were dedicated.

Bru, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar) What gives existence;
the womb.

Bruawl, *a.* (bru) Uterine; belonging to the womb.

Brud, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (bar) A chronicle; a record
of events: also a prophecy; a conjecture. Brud
mâd, a good account, or reputation.

Brudai, *s. m.—pl.* brudeion (brud) A chronicler.

Brudiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brud) Chronology.

Brudiaw, *v. a.* (brud) To record; to publish, or di-
vulge events; to prophecy; to conjecture.

Brudiawg, *a.* (brud) Having, or teeming with events.

Brudiawl, *a.* (brud) Relating to events, past or fu-
ture; chronological.

Brudiedig, *a.* (brud) That is recorded; divulged.

Brudiedigawl, *a.* (brudiedig) Tending to make
known events.

Brudiwr, *s. m.—pl.* brudwyr (brud—gwr) A chro-
nicler; a divulger of events; a prophet; a con-
jecturer.

Brwç, *s. m.—pl.* bryçion (rhwç) A ferment, boil-
ing, or stirring up; a tumult.

Brwçan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brwç) A bubbler; a kind
of caudle, or thin flummery; in some places it is
called *fucan gwyn*.

Brwd, *a.* (rhwd) Hot; warm; acrid. Dwvyr
brwd, hot water; hîn vrwd, hot weather; mae
hî'n vrwd iawn, it is very sultry.

Brwg, *s. m.—pl.* brygau (bar) A covering; a
growth; a wood, or forest; a brake. The appel-
lative of several places in *South Wales*; as, *Brwg*
St. Iorys, *Brwg Llan St. Fred*, and *Brwg y Dy-*
fryn.

Brwnt, *a.* (rhwnt) Foul; nasty; naught; furly.

Brwth, *s. m.—pl.* brythau (rhwth) A stirring up; a
falling out, or contention. Mae rhyw vrwth yn
awr rhyngzynt, there is some quarrel amongst them
now. *Sil.*

Brwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* rhwyd) A broach; the braids
of a loom: also an embroidering frame. Wyth
brwyd peçawd, the eight stings of sin.

A brwyd llaw vu'n brodiaw y llen.

It was a hand broach that embroidered the veil. *L. G. Cotbi.*

Brwyd, *a.* (rhwyd) Full of holes; torn; rent;
worn out.

Gnawd bod ysgwyd vrwyd vriw-doll arno.

It is common for a battered shield full of holes to be upon him.
D. Benfras.

Brwydaw, *v. a.* (brwyd) To separate, or divide
from.

Brwydawl, *a.* (brwyd) Dividing, or separating.

Brwyden, *s. f.* (brwyd) The work that divides the
warp, in a loom.

Brwydrad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brwydyr) A battling.

B R W

Brwydraw, *v. a.* (brwydyr) To combat, or fight.

Gwedi deçreu y rhyvel hwnw rhyngzynt, cynnullaw llu a
orug Cuneza, a dyvod yn ei erbyna, a brwydraw ag ev, a gwneu-
thur aerwa vawr o'i lu.

After the beginning of that war between them, Cuneza col-
lected an army together, and came against him, fighting with
him, and making a great slaughter of his army. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Brwydrawl, *a.* (brwydyr) Combating; battling.

Brwydrgar, *a.* (brwydyr) Given to fighting.

Llu brithion brodorion brwydrgar,
Ail gwythlu gorzu gorzyar.

A motley-coloured host of warring inhabitants, then follows
a host of wrath, of deeper black, most tumultuous. *Cynzelw.*

Brwydrglwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brwydyr—clwyv) A
battle wound.

Brwydriad, *s. m.—pl.* brwydriaid (brwydyr) A com-
batant.

Brwydrin, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brwydyr) A combating.

Arvaeth ehelaeth hwyl gyrçiad brwydrin,
Eryr Caer Vyrzin vyzin veiziad.

Extensive is the usage of the order of marching to the conflict
by the eagle of Caermarthen that dares the embattled host.
Blezyn Varrz.

Brwydrin, *a.* (brwydyr) Apt to fight, or to combat.

Ni thâl un anivel brwydrin eu gilyz: sev yw y rhai hyny;
amws ni thâl y llall; na tharw y llall; na buç eu gilyz: na baez
y llall; na hwrz ei gilyz; na çelliawg y llall; na çelliawgwyz
y llall; ac o'r llazant hwy aniveiliad ereill hwynt a'u talant.

No compensation is to be made for animals apt to fight one
against another: those are the following; a stallion pays not
the other; nor a bull the other; nor cows one another; nor a
boar the other; nor a ram the other; nor a cock the other; nor
a gander the other; but if those kill other animals satisfaction
must be made. *Welsh Laws.*

Brwydrilawn, *a.* (brwydyr) Warlike; apt to fight.

Eryr plant rhyfwyr rhyfwr brwydrilawn.

An eagle of the sons of champions is the warlike champion.
Einiawn Ofeiriad.

Brwydrilonez, *s. m.* (brwydrilawn) Warlikeness.

Brwydrwr, *s. m.—pl.* brwydrwyr (brwydyr—gwr)
A combatant.

Brwydwaith, *s. m.* (brwyd—gwaith) Embroidery.

Brwydweithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* brwydweithwyr (brwyd-
waith—gwr) Embroiderer.

Brwydweithyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (brwydwaith) Em-
broiderer.

Brwydweithyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brwydweithyz) A
female embroiderer.

Brwydwraig, *s. f.—pl.* brwydwreigez (brwyd—
gwraig) Embroideress.

Brwydyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (brwyd) An embroiderer.

Brwydyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (brwydyz) An embroi-
deress.

Brwydyr, *s. f.—pl.* brwydrau (brwyd) A battle.

Nid brwydyr ond gwewyr.

There is no piercing battle but with spears. *Adage.*

Brwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (bar—gwyn) A pricking
pain, or smart; anxiety.

Y vun vwyn—

Mae brwyn i'm dwyn am dani.

The kind fair one, pain consumes me for her. *Ieu. Deulwyn.*

Brwyn, *a.* (bar—gwyn) Pricking; smarting; pain-
ful; anxious.

—Myvanwy,

Poen a'th gâr avar owy,

Poen brwyn ei ryzwyn yz wy'.

Myvanwy, the torture of him that loves thee, visited by sad-
ness, a smarting pain I am suffering. *H. ab Ein. Llygliw.*

Brwyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhwyn) Rushes; sedges.

Gnawd lle bo dwvyr y byz brwyn.

It is usual where there is water to find rushes. *Adage.*

Brwyna,

B R W

Brwyna, v. a. (brwyn) To get, or gather rushes.

Nawz gwas ystafell yw, o'r pan eler i wrwyn, hyd pan zarfo tâu gwely y brenin o'r brwyn, a'i guziaw & dillad.

The protection of the groom of the chamber is from the time they go to gather rushes, until they have finished spreading the king's bed with the rushes, and have covered him with clothes.
Welsh Laws.

Brwynai, s. m.—pl. brwyneion (brwyn) A rush gatherer.

Brwynawg, a. (brwyn) Abounding with rushes.

Bore brwynawg bradawgleir.

In the morning the rushes spread about the hens are prodigal.
Adage.

Brwyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwyn) A place where rushes grow.

Brwynen, s. f. (brwyn) A rush; a track; a current. Brwynen y forz, the trodden part of the road; brwynen avon, the channel, or middle stream of a river.

A gyvyd brwynen heb wlybaniaeth: a dyv hefg heb zwvyr?

Will the rush spring up without moisture: will the flag grow without water.
Job, viii. xi.

Brwynvryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyn—bryd) A troubled, or anxious mind; anxiety of mind.

Brwyngwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwyn—cwyn) A grievous complaint; vexation.

Brwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyn) A pricking, or smarting.

Brwyniad, s. m.—pl. brwyniaid (brwyn) A smelt, or sparling; a fish of the trout kind.

Brwyniaw, v. a. (brwyn) To prick, smart, or pain; to throb.

Brwyniawg, a. (brwyn) Abounding with smarts, or pains.

Brwyniawl, a. (brwyn) Smarting; throbbing.

Brwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwys) Luxuriant growth.

Brwys, a. (rhwys) Thick branching; luxuriant, or of fine growth; large.

Peraist deganau purion,

Percwe brwys, mewn parc a bron.

Thou hast brought forth the fairest ornaments, the luxuriant covering of the forest and the upland lawn.
D. ab Gwilym.

Brwysaiz, a. (brwys) Tending to branch out.

Brwysaw, v. a. (brwys) To branch out largely; to flourish.

Brwysawg, a. (brwys) Having, or of a fine growth.

Brwysawl, a. (brwys) Growing luxuriantly.

Brwysez, s. m. (brwys) Luxuriance of growth.

Brwyfg, a. (rhwyfg) Of a heavy course; unweildy; heady; drunk.

Brwyfgadwy, a. (brwyfg) That may be top-heavy.

Brwyfgaiz, a. (brwyfg) Of a heavy, unsteady course; tottering; heady; drunk.

Brwyfgaw, v. a. (brwyfg) To overbear, or run down; to be unweildy; to be top-heavy, heady, or drunk.

Nid cariad a'i dyg—

A llavyn coç yn llaw gynnviad,
A brwyfgaw a briwaw bragad.

It is not love that bring him, with the red blade in the hand of torment, over-bearing and breaking to pieces the front of the army.
Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Brwyfgawl, a. (brwyfg) Tending to bear down, or to be unweildy; tending to be heady, or drunk.

Brwyfgedig, a. (brwyfg) That is become unweildy.

Brwyfgez, s. m. (brwyfg) Unweildiness; drunkenness.

Brwyfgylaen, a. (brwyfg—blaen) Having an overbearing top. Ton vrwyfgylaen gaen, the overwhelming headed spreading wave.

Brwyfgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyfg) A bearing down, or overwhelming; a getting drunk; inebriation.

B R Y

Brwyfgwr, s. m.—pl. brwyfgwyr (brwyfg—gwr)

One that is top-heavy; a drunken man.

Brwyfgyn, s. m. (brwyfg) A drunkard, or boozier.

Bry, a. (bar) High. *adv.* upward; above, aloft.

Câs dyn yma, câs Duw vry.

What is hateful to man here is hateful to God above. *Adage.*

Brycan, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwg) A rug; a covering; a garment: also a clog, brogue, or large shoe, to wear over another. *Sil.*

Brycan lledlwm, a llenliain vras-doll, zrygliwawg ar warthaw y brycan, a thuzed govudyr arno.

A rug half worn, with an ill-coloured curtain of coarse open texture above the rug, and a covering tolerably dirty over him.
Mabinogion.

Brycell, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwg) A covert, or brake.

Brycin, a. (brwg) Growing over, or overspreading.

Brycini, s. pl. aggr. (brycin) A covert, or a place grown over with trees; a wood, or forest.

Bryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwç) A rough, streaked, or spotted covering; a Scotch plaid. Bryç buwç, or y garw, the after birth, or clearing, of a cow: also a mote, or atom; and a brindled brown. Bryç y cae, gwraçell y cae, and gwas y gôg, hedge spar-row.

Bryç, a. (brwç) Of variegated brown, or brindled: also freckled. Eidion bryç, a brindled bullock; dyn bryç, a freckled man.

Bryçan, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryç) A brown streaked surface; a brindled covering: also a man's name, who settled in Breconshire, in the sixth century, from Ireland; and that country theretofore called Garth Madryn, was from him named Bryçiniawg.

Bryçau, s. pl. aggr. (bryç) Motes, flue, or macula.

Bryçawg, a. (bryç) That is brindled, or freckled; a sort of salmon trout in the river Teivi is called Bryçawg.

Bryçawl, a. (bryç) Tending to be brindled, or spotted with brown.

Bryçedig, a. (bryç) Brindled, or freckled: also mildewed.

Bryçen, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwç) The bubbling, or springing of water; a spring.

Bryçeuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryçau) A gathering of motes, or flue; maculation.

Bryçeuaw, v. a. (bryçau) To pick out spots, hairs, or dirt. Bryçeuaw gwlan, to pick wool: also to maculate.

Bryçeuawg, a. (bryçau) Abounding with spots; maculate.

Bryçeuawl, a. (bryçau) Tending to maculate.

Bryçeuelyd, a. (bryçau) Full of spots, or motes; maculate.

Bryçeuwr, s. m.—pl. bryçeuwyr (bryçau—gwr) One that picks out spots.

Bryçeuyn, s. m. (bryçau) A single spot, mote, or hair.

Bryçiad, s. m.—pl. bryçiaid (bryç) A salmon trout.

Bryçni, s. m. (bryç) Frecklinefs. Bryçni wyneb, freckles in the face.

Bryçu, v. a. (bryç) To brindle; to freckle.

Bryçwineu, a. (bryç—gwineu) Of a brindled brown inclining to bay.

Bryçwyn, a. (bryç—gwyn) Brindled; brown inclining to white.

Bryçyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (bryç) A trout. *Sil.*

Bryçyn, s. m. dim. (bryç) A freckled face.

Bryçynu, v. a. (bryçyn) To brindle; to freckle.

Bryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyd) What moveth; an impulse; the mind, or thought; purpose; resolution.

Yr oez yn vawr vy mryd dy weled, it was greatly

A a

my

B R Y

my intention to see thee; mae yn vy mryd vned ymaith, I have a mind to go hence; llymâu'r bryd, to sharpen the resolution.

Llaçar var aervar ervyniad,
Llaçar vron o vrydau Gwriad.

Gleaming the wrath of him that pants for the savage of slaughter, his breast burns with the passions of Gwriad.

Ein. ab Gwzawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.

- Brydai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brydeion (brwd) A heater.
Brydaiz, *a.* (brwd) Rather hot; warmish; sultry.
Brydain, *a.* (brwd) Exhibiting the property of heat; heating; acrid.
Brydaint, *s. m.* (brydain) Inflammation; acrimony.
Brydaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brydain) Inflammation.
Brydian, *v. a.* (brwd) To inflame, or heat; to throb; to boil.
Brydiannawl, *a.* (brydiant) Heating; simmering.
Brydiannu, *v. a.* (brydiant) To mull, or simmer.
Brydiannus, *a.* (brydiant) Inflammatory; heating; throbbing.
Brydiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* brydiannau (brydian) A heating, or inflammation; a boiling; a throbbing.
Brydiaw, *v. a.* (brwd) To heat, or inflame; to throb Mae 'ngwaed yn brydiaw ynnov, my blood boils within me.
Brydiawg, *a.* (brwd) Abounding with heat; inflamed.
Brydiawl, *a.* (brwd) Inflammatory; tending to heat.
Brydiolrwyd, *s. m.* (brydiawl) Inflammatoriness.
Brydlawn, *a.* (bryd) Resolute; intent, or diligent.
Brydlonez, *s. m.* (brydlawn) Resoluteness.
Brydydwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (brwd—cwil) A lizard.
Bryz, *a.* (rhyz) Infirm, weak, sickly, or feeble.

Cwmpoez yn marn—
Ev a'i grevz vryz ar vrys.

He fell in judgment, him and quickly his feeble religion.

S. Cent, i'r diawl.

- Bryzawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* bryzonau (bryz) Looseness, or feebleness; incompactness.
Bryzoneg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bryzawn) A babbling, or tattling; incoherent discourse.

Ba ryw zyn, er bryzoneg,
A'th vynai di, zoeth-vain deg?

What sort of man, for babbling will have thee, thou pert slender fair one?

Maft. Harri, i Ieu Teto.

- Brygai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brygeion (brwg) What overgrows.
Brygain, *a.* (brwg) Springing up luxuriantly.
Brygaint, *s. m.* (brygain) A covering over, or luxuriance of growth.
Brygawl, *a.* (brwg) Spreading out, or growing over.
Brygez, *s. m.* (brwg) Luxuriance of growth; fertility.
Brygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwg) A growing out luxuriantly.
Brygu, *v. a.* (brwg) To grow out, cover, or overspread.
Bryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (bar) A hill. Bryn dyozev, the hill of suffering, a place of execution.
Brÿn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyn) Grudge; malice.
Brynaç, *s. m.*—*pl.* brynaic, or brynyç (bryn) A mountainous, or highland region. Several hilly districts are called Brynaic; there is one in Meirion; and there was an ancient principality of this name, now comprehended in the southern extremity of Scotland and Northumberland; known under the appellation of *Bernicia*.

Ar deulu Brynaic be i'ç barnafwn,
Diliw, dyn yn vvw ni's gadawfwn!

Of the tribe of *Bernicia*, if I had judged you, by the flood! not a man would I have left alive.

Aneurin.

- Bryncyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (bryn) A little tump, or hillock; a break in a furrow.

B R Y

- Bryncynai, *s. m.*—*pl.* bryncyneion (bryncyn) A balker, or one that breaks lumps in furrows.
Bryncynawg, *a.* (bryncyn) Full of tumps; uneven.
Bryncyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bryncyn) A balking, or breaking down irregularities in furrows.
Bryncynu, *v. a.* (bryncyn) To balk, or break clods.
Bryncynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bryncynwyr (bryncyn—gwr) One that balks, or breaks lumps in furrows.
Bryned, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyn) That extendeth; a hand.
Brynial, *v.* (bryn) To be heaping, or piling up.

Rhyd gwyr rhag Eingyl; iawn llaz,
Iawn vrain yn vrynial.

Men run before the Angles; it is right to kill, the right of ravens is that spears be heaping.

Aneurin.

- Bryniaw, *v.* (bryn) To raise into hills; to mound.
Bryniawg, *a.* (bryn) Abounding with hills; hilly.
Bryniawl, *a.* (bryn) Extending out; becoming hilly.
Bryntai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brynteion (brwnt) A filthy one.
Brynti, *s. m.* (brwnt) Filthiness; nastiness, or dirt.
Bryntni, *s. m.* (brwnt) A filthy animal; an est.
Brys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhys) Quickness. Ar vrys, in haste.

Pa mwyav y brys mwyav y rhwyflyr.

The greater the hurry greater the hinderance.

Adage.

- Brys, *a.* (rhys) Hasty, quick, speedy, or fleet.

Llaw vrys llaw gywraint.

A quick hand is an accurate hand.

Adage.

- Brysg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (brys) A track, or mark.
Brysg, *a.* (brys) Quick; speedy; nimble; brisk.

—El gwasg eizil,
A'i throed-iam brysg yn mysg mil.

Her slender waist, and her nimble footstep amongst a thousand.

D. ab Gwilym.

- Brysgar, *a.* (brys) Hasty; quickening, or speedy.
Brysgarwç, *s. m.* (brysgar) Hastiness; dispatchfulness.

- Brysgyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brysg) A baton, or truncheon; a mace.

- Brysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brys) A hastening; speed.

- Brysiaw, *v. a.* (brys) To make haste; to hasten; also to shoot.

Brysiaw a orug Avarwy vab Lluz hyd lle yd oez Iwl Ceifar—
a dywedyd wrtho ar y wez hon: "Arglwyz, digawn a ryw-
naethost ti o zial ar Gafwallawn, gwna weithon drugareç ag ev."

Avarwy the son of Lluz hastened to the place where Julius Cæsar was, and began speaking to him in this manner: "My lord thou hast done enough of revenge on Cafwallon, now exercise mercy towards him."

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Brysiawg, *a.* (brys) Full of haste; quickening.
Brysiawl, *a.* (brys) Hastening; making speed.
Brysiawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brysiawron (brys) A hastener.
Brysiedig, *a.* (brys) That is hastened; accelerated.
Brysiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brysiwyr (brys—gwr) A hastener.
Brysyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brys) A truncheon.
Brythai, *s. m.*—*pl.* brytheion (brwth) One that raiseth a contention; a rioter.
Brythain, *a.* (brwth) Full of commotion, or bustle.
Brythaint, *s. m.* (brythain) Commotion; tumult.
Brythar, *s. m.*—*pl.* brytheiriau (brwth) A belch.
Brythawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* brythodau (brwth) A disturbance; a tumult.

Pa du y disgyn Cadwaladyr yn nyfryn Tywi
Biaud trathwm ebyr
Gwasgarawd brythawd Brithwyr!

On whatever side Cadwaladyr shall descend in the valley of Tywi, may the outlets of the rivers be over-burdened; may his mult scatter the party-coloured warriors.

Myrddin.

- Brythawl, *a.* (brwth) Tumultuous, or turbulent.
Brythawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* brythorion (brwth) One that raiseth a tumult; a quarreller.
Brythedig, *a.* (brwth) Stirred up into an uproar.
Brytheiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brythar) A belching.
Brytheiriaw,

B U

Brytheiriaw, v. a. (brythar) To belch; to eructate.
Brytheiriawl, a. (brythar) Belching.
Brytheiriwr, s. m.—pl. brytheirwyr (brythar—gwr)
 A belcher.
Brythved, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwth—med) A tumultuous cutting down.

Gwelais rhag Brythion—
 Brathau a brythved brudlau.

I have seen before the men of tumult (Britons) wounds, and events of outrageous reaping. *Taliesin.*

Brythion, s. pl. aggr. (brwth) Those that are in tumults; warriors: also an appellative for the Cymry, or ancient Britons.

A mi zygoganav cyn vy nygnez,
 Brythion dros Saeson; Brithwr ai mez.

I will foretel, before my tribulation, the men of tumult, (Britons) uppermost of the Saxons: a painted man says it. *Myrddin.*

Brythoneg, s. f. (brythion) The speech of warriors; the British tongue.

Brythonig, a. (brythion) Belonging to warriors; British.

Pryderav, pwyllav pwy eu hymdaith
 Brythonig ein hynys rhyzercevis.

I will make, I will reason what way their journey, how our life should be exalted in belonging to men of tumult. *Taliesin.*

Brythred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwth) A conflict; a fight.

Brythu, v. a. (brwth) To quarrel, or to fight.

Brythus, a. (brwth) Tumultuous; boisterous.

Brythwç, s. m. (brwth) Commotion; tumult; a fight.

Gnawd yw hon, o'm bron y brwydau
 Brydau anarav, brythwç gauav garw,
 Byzin darw deyrnav.

This is usual, from my breast I disengage ungentle passions like the rough tumult of winter, or the most princely bull of battle. *Cynzelw.*

Brythwr, s. m.—pl. brythwyr (brwth—gwr) A warrior.

Brythwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (brwth) Tumult; uproar.

Brythyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwth) An abrupt stir, or commotion.

Bryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bar) Vigour; briskness.

Tir a bryw ynzo, land that has strength, or vigour in it. *Sil.*

Bryw, a. (bar) Vigorous; brisk; lively; wanton.

Lliaws peleidrad gwaedlad gwaedlan,
 Lliaws aerwyr bryw breuawl fidan.

Many pusses of the shaft, blood-spilling streaming on the ground; many vigorous warriors like the trail silk. *Myrddin.*

Brywaiz, a. (bryw) Vigorous; lively; wanton.

Brywder, s. m. (bryw) Vigorousness; briskness.

Brywes, s. m. (bryw) Brewis; bread steeped in the skimming of pot liquor.

Brywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryw) Invigoration.

Brywiau, v. a. (bryw) To invigorate; to enliven.

Brywiau, a. (bryw) Vigorous; lively; brisk.

Brywiau, a. (bryw) Invigorative; enlivening.

Brywus, a. (bryw) Vigorous; wanton; lively.

I'm rhozal—

Lliaws gorwyz gwelw gwalç vrywus.

To me he would give many a grey steed proudly vigorous. *Gwalçmai.*

Ei attal—

Er izo gynt, ar zyz gwyl,

Vwrv ei serç, vrywus orçwyl.

Obstrueting him, because he formerly on a festival fell in love, a wanton action. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufuiz, i O. Tudur.*

Brywusder, s. m. (brywus) Liveliness; wantonness.

Brywusdra, s. m. (brywus) Briskness; wantonness.

Brywusez, s. m. (brywus) Vigour; wantonness.

BU, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A being; a living principle: also a kine. Y cyviawn Bu, the just Being.

Hofannah yn y goruçavion,
 Hai, cydunwn ninnau a dynion,
 I voli'r Cyviawn Bu.

Hofannah in the highest; come let us also accord with men to topraise the just Being. *Eliu Wyn.*

B U A

Bu, v. (preter. of bod) Was; he was; he hath been.
 A bu, and it came to pass; a'm buad, it was to me; a'm büynt, they were to me.

Pedwar meib arugaint a'm buad,
 Eurdorçawg, tywyllawg cād,
 Oez Gwēn goreu mab o'i dād.

Four and twenty sons to me befel, wearing the golden wreath, leading the battle; Gwēn was the best son of his father *Llywarc Hēn.*

Buaç, s. m.—pl. t. od (bu) A churl; a clown.

Buaçu, v. a. (buaç) To do a mean, or churlish act.

Bual, s. m.—pl. buail (bu) A wild ox; a buffalo: also a bugle horn.

Ys mau y deliadau,
 Mez o vualau,
 A da dielisiau
 Gan deyrn goleu.

To me these are delicacies, mead from the buffalo horns, and exhaustless benefits from a splendid prince. *Taliesin.*

Bualgen, s. m.—pl. t. au (bual—cen) The skin of a buffalo; buff-leather.

Bualgorn, s. m.—pl. bualgyrn (bual—corn) A buffalo horn; a bugle horn.

Buan, a. (bu—an) Swift; nimble; quick; fast.

Buan barn pob ehud.

Hasty is the judgment of every heedless one. *Adage.*

Dal yn vuan dy waneg,
 A dōs o Gilgwri deg.

Quickly stay thy course, and go from fair Cilgwri. *Rhyz ab Davyç.*

Buanawg, a. (buan) Hasty; full of swiftness.

Buanawl, a. (buan) Tending to quicken; accelerative.

Buanawr, a. (buan) Swift; fleet; hasty; hastening.

Derw buanawr

Rhagzo cryneu nev a llawr.

The hastening oak, at his appearance heaven and earth would tremble. *Taliesin, Cad Gozau.*

Buander, s. m. (buan) Swiftness; speed; velocity.

Buandroed, a. (buan—troed) Swift-footed.

Buanez, s. m. (buan) Velocity; celerity; fleetness.

Buanocâad, s. m. (buanawg) An acquiring of velocity.

Buanocâawl, a. (buanawg) Acquiring velocity.

Buanocâu, v. a. (buanawg) To acquire velocity.

Buanogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (buanawg) A tendency to be hasty.

Buanred, a. (buan) Rapid; of swift course; fleet.

Buarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—garth) A cow-yard, or inclosure where cows are turned to be milked; a place to fold cattle; a fold.

Gwell buarth hyb nag un gwag.

A dry dairy is better than an empty one. *Adage.*

Buarthaid, s. m.—pl. buarthaidiau (buarth) A fold-full.

Buarthaw, v. a. (buarth) To shut in, or fold cattle.

—Peleidyr ar ysgwyz

Ysgwyd yn llaw, Gozeu a Rheged yn ymzulliaw;
 Neu vi a welais wr yn buarthaw.

The spears on the shoulders, and shield in hand, Gozau and Rheged protecting: have I not seen a man folding cattle? *Taliesin.*

Buarthawg, a. (buarth) Inclosed in a fold, or penned.

Buarthawl, a. (buarth) Inclosing in a fold.

Buarthdail, s. m. (buarth—tail) Land dinged by folding cattle on it.

Buarthedig, a. (buarth) Inclosed in a fold; folded.

Buarthva, s. f.—pl. t. au (buarth—ma) A folding place.

Buarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buarth) A folding of cattle.

Buarthu, v. a. (buarth) To shut in, or fold cattle.

B U D

Buç, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. od (bu) Life; live stock; cattle, or kine.

Y mynyz cyd advo uç,
Nid e zigav av i zwyn vy muç,
Ys yigawn gan rai vy rhuç.

The mountain, if it should be still higher, I will not become peevish, but will go to take my cow, though light some may deem my thaggy cloak.

Llywarch liên.

Buçez, s. f.—pl. t. au (buç) Life; manner of living; sustenance.

Buçez, v. a. (buçez) To lead a life; to live.

Buçezawg, a. (buçez) Having, or leading a life.

Buçezawl, a. (buçez) Belonging to life; what regards the mode of living. Ymadroziön buçezawl, moral discourses.

Buçeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buçez) A leading of a course of life; a living a course of life.

Buçezocâad, s. m. (buçezawg) A leading a course of life.

Buçezocâu, v. a. (buçezawg) To lead a course of life.

Gofawd ciwdawdwyr â orug yn y zinas, a rhozi cyvreithiau a breiniau izynt, trwy y rhai i gellynt vuçezocâu gan hezwç a thangnevez.

He placed colonies in the city, and gave them laws, and privileges, by which they might live in peace and tranquility.

Gr. ab Artbur.

Buçezogi, v. a. (buçezawg) To live a course of life.

Buçezogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (buçezawg) What relates to a course of life.

Buçezu, v. a. (buçez) To lead a course of life.

Llawurwyr y zaear â vuçezant yn vul wiriawn.

The cultivators of the ground lead a life simple and innocent.

Mabinogion.

Buçezwr, s. m.—pl. buçezwyr (buçez—gwr) A liver; one that leads a course of life.

Buçes, s. f.—pl. t. au (buç) A milking fold, where cattle are brought for milking. Buçes harz o wartheg, a fine herd of cows; buçes zevaid, a fold for milking sheep.

Cardig.

Buçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buç) A lowing; a bellowing.

Buçiaw, v. a. (buç) To low, or bellow; to cry.

Buçiawl, a. (buç) Lowing, or bellowing.

Buçwez, s. f.—pl. t. au (buç—gwez) A course of life.

Budrâad, s. m. (budyr) Defilement; pollution.

Budrâawl, a. (budyr) Tending to pollute, or defile.

Budrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budyr) A dirtying.

Budraiz, a. (budyr) Rather dirty; soiling.

Budrâu, v. a. (budyr) To pollute, or defile.

Bulraw, v. a. (budyr) To make dirty, or to soil.

Ni butra llaw dyn er gwneuthur da izo ei hun.

A man's hand will not be defiled for doing himself a benefit.

Adage.

Budrawg, a. (budyr) Abounding with dirt; that is dirty. O! y vudrawg vront, Oh, you filthy drab; budrogod bryntion, filthy meretricious ones.

Budrawl, a. (budyr) Tending to dirty; soiling.

Budrâwr, s. m.—pl. budrâwyr (budyr—gwr) A defiler, or polluter.

Budrçwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (budyr—çwil) A water newt.

Budrçwilen, s. f. (budrçwil) A water newt, or eft.

Budredig, a. (budyr) Made dirty, nasty, or filthy.

Budrez, s. m. (budyr) Filthiness; nastiness; dirt.

Budrezi, s. m. (budrez) Dirtiness; filthiness.

Budreziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budrez) Defilement; pollution.

Budrezu, v. a. (budrez) To make filthy; to defile, or pollute.

Budreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budyr—geiriad) Obscene language; obscenity; ribbaldry.

Budreiriawg, a. (budyr—geiriawg) Abounding with obscene words.

B U Z

Budrelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (budyr—clw) Ill-got wealth.

Budrelwa, v. a. (budrelw) To get wealth dishonestly.

Budrelwant, s. m. (budrelw) Ill-gotten wealth.

Budriaith, s. f. (budyr—iaith) Obscene language.

Cyfraith vudriaith â vedrai,
Coeg ruwr bâs—

In the laws of obscene language he was perfect, the vile pert babbler.

D. ab Gwilym.

Budrogaiz, a. (budrawg) Meretricious, or debauched.

Budrogen, s. f. (budrawg) A meretricious woman.

Budrogi, v. a. (budrawg) To make filthy; to become polluted.

Budy, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—ty) A cow-house.

Budyaw, v. a. (budy) To house cattle.

Budyr, a. (ud) Dirty; unclean; nasty; vile; mean.

Budýwr, s. m.—pl. budýwyr (budy—gwr) A houser of cattle.

Buz, s. f.—pl. t. ion (uz) Advantage; gain; profit.

Buz cilw, a thing of little value.

Ni byz buz o yçydig.

There can be no profit from a little.

Adage.

Buzai, s. f.—pl. buzeion (buz) That yields, or begets gain; a churn: also the bittern.

Gorbwyv cyn bwyv bez buzai newyz,
Tir Tegeingyl, tecav yn ei elvyz.

May I be, ere I am in the grave, a new vessel; the land of Teg-ingyl, fairest in its nature.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Buzain, a. (buz) Advantageous; benefiting.

Buzaint, s. m. (buzain) A benefiting, or profiting.

Buzeilw, s. m.—pl. t. yz (bu—deilw) The posts in a cow-house, to which cattle are tied.

Buzvawr, a. (buz) That yields much gain; profitable.

Buzged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (buz—ced) Liberality.

Buziant, s. m. (buz) Advantage; profit, or gain.

Modur rhwyz rhyz buziant bydiant pobloz,
Buz byzinoz, torvoz tervysg.

The accessible chieftain the free advantage of people's livelihood, the gain of armies, of legions of tumult.

Ein Ofeiriad.

Buziaw, v. a. (buz) To profit; to avail; to be profitable.

Buziawg, a. (buz) Advantageous; profitable.

Buziawl, a. (buz) Conducive; beneficial; profitable.

Buzig, a. (buz) Giving advantage; lucrous.

Buzioldeb, s. m. (buziawl) Profitableness.

Buzioli, v. a. (buziawl) To render profitable.

Buzred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (buz) Advantage; profit.

Buzug, s. f.—pl. t. ion (buz) The victorious one; the goddess of victory. This name, probably was only an epithet given to the celebrated heroine who led the Britons against the Romans, on that particular occasion; and the historian may have been mistaken in giving *Boadicia*, as her real name.

Buzugaw, v. a. (buzug) To gain advantage; to triumph.

Buzugawl, a. (buzug) Victorious; triumphant.

Bun ry haerllug vuzugawl.

The triumphant fair one over captious.

D. ab Gwilym.

Buzugoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (buzugawl) Triumph; victory.

Cyçwn â orug Llyr a Çordeila, ei verç ynghyd ag ev, a'r llu hwnw ganzynt, hyd pan zaethant hyd yn ynys Prydain; ac yn ziannod ymlaz yn erbyn y dovion â orug, a çafael y vuzugoliaeth.

Llyr and Çordeila, his daughter, with him began their journey, having that army with them, until they came to the isle of Britain, and immediately against the sons-in-law he fought, and obtained the victory.

Gr. ab Artbur.

Buzugoliaethawl, a. (buzugoliaeth) Tending to be triumphant, or victorious.

Buzugre,

B U G

Buzugre, s. m.—pl. t. on (buzug—rhe) The impeller, or hastener to victory; the demon of war.

Tra vu vuzugre vore zygrawr,
Gwedlau a'm gwyzir o wir hyd lawr.

Whilst the *demon of war* was in the morn heaping carnage,
rumours fell to me down from the air. *Talliesin, m. Corroi.*

Buelin, s. m. (bual) A bugle horn; a drinking horn.

Yvais—
O win cyvrgain, nid cyvrgoll,
O vez, o vuelin oll.

I have drank of wine purely refined, nothing amiss, and of
mead, all from the *buffalo's horn*, *Cynzeiw.*

Buelin, a. (bual) Belonging to a buffalo; made of a buffalo's horn.

Corn y pencynyz a zyly vod yn vuelin, a'i werth yw punt.
The horn of the chief huntsman ought to be *of the buffalo*,
and its value is a pound. *Welsh Laws.*

Buelyn, s. m. dim (bual) A gale, or splayed bull; and in some places it is a bull.

Bugad, s. m. (bwg) A terrifying; the bellowing of cattle in fighting; a confused noise, or bustle.

Ban vu vwyd, caethva cad,
Bygwth Saefon a'u bugad.

When the distress of battle was greatest, and the threatening
of the Saxons and their *bellowing*. *M. ab Gronw Gethin.*

Bugadu, v. a. (bugad) To terrify; to vaunt; to boast.

Bugail, s. m.—pl. bugeiliaid (bu—cail) A herdsman; a shepherd.

O dervyz i zyn brynu buwç gyvlo, a colli ei cyvlodawd, a
mynu o hono ei holi, rhaid yw izo rozi llw y bugail, a llw y
wraig a'i godroß, hyd na colles ev ei theithi hi.

If a person should have bought a cow big with calf, and that
her calving should be lost, and he should claim to examine her,
he must give the oath of the *herdsman*, and the oath of the wo-
man that milks her that he hath not lost her regular qualities.
Welsh Laws.

Bugeila, v. a. (bugail) To look after herds, or flocks.

Bugeilad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugail) A looking after flocks, or herds.

Bugeileg, s. f. (bugail) The language of a shepherd; a bucolic.

Bugeilfon, s. f.—pl. bugeilfyn (bugail—fon) A shepherd's crook.

Bugeilgan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugail—cân) A pastoral.

Bugeilgi, s. m.—pl. bugeilgwn (bugail—ci) A shepherd's dog.

Bugeiliad, s. m.—pl. bugeiliaid (bugail) A herdsman.

Bugeiliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugail) Pastoral care.

O'r amrant er ymrwystr yvz,
Bugeiliaeth ferç bwygilyz.

From the eyelid, causing infatuation there will be the watch-
ing of love from one to the other. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bugeiliaiz, a. (bugail) Pastoral; like a shepherd.

Bugeiliaw, v. a. (bugail) To look after a flock.

Bugeilia ni yn wastad
Rhag pob tramgwyz zygwyziad.

Guard us continually from every chance of falling.
H. D. ab Iwan.

Bugeiliawl, a. (bugail) Tending a flock; pastoral.

Bugeilies, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugail) A female shepherd; a shepherdess.

Haul a zaw—
Yn deg o vewn corf y dyz,
Bugeilies wybyr bwygilyz.

The sun will come, fairly in the course of the day; the *shep-
herdess* of the firmament from one end to the other.
D. ab Gwilym.

Bugeiliwr, s. m.—pl. bugeilwyr (bugail—gwr) A herdsman; a shepherd.

Bugeilres, s. m. (bugail—rhes) Empty babbling, or prattling.

B U R

Bugeilwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugeiliwr) Pastoral office.

Bugail fyz a bagyl a fon,
Bugeilwriaeth a bagyl Aron.

Shepherd of the faith, with staff and crook, in *pastoral office*
with the crook of Aaron. *L. Morganwg.*

Bugeilyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bugail) A herdsman.

Bugeilyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugeilyz) A shepherdess.

Buglawz, s. m.—pl. bugloziau (bu—clawz) Earth turned up by a bull.

Buglozi, v. a. (buglawz) To turn up the ground, as a bull with his horns.

Bugloziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buglozi) The turning up the ground by a bull; a threatening.

Bugloziaw, v. a. (buglawz) To turn up the ground as a bull.

Bugunad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—cunad) A bellowing, or roaring; vociferation.

Bugunaw, v. a. (bu—cunaw) To bellow; to roar; to clamour.

Bugunawd, s. m. (bu—cunawd) A bellowing, or roaring; a clamour.

Gwrth eurdal bual bugunawd,
Buelin oreurin wirawd.

From the golden front of the buffalo of *clamour*, comes the
bugle horn with beverage, round with gold. *Cynzeiw.*

Buguned, v. a. (bu—cuned) To bellow; to vociferate.

Bugunwr, s. m.—pl. bugunwyr (buguned—gwr) A bellowing, or a roarer; a vociferer.

Bul, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ul) The husk, or hull that incloses the seed of flax; the seed vessels of all plants of the same class.

Mal y bdl ar y llin.

Like the *tuft of seed* on the flax. *Adage.*

Bulaz, s. m. (bu—llaz) The herb called camoleon; apt to cause the squincy in cattle.

Bulwg, s. m. (bdl) Cockle-weed, or corn-rose. Bulwg Rhuvain, and Llyfiau'r bara, coriander of Rome.

Bumustyl, s. m. (bu—bustyl) Ox-bane; hemlock.

Bun, s. f. (un) A woman; a maid; a fair one.

Ni zaw vy mun, ni ziwaidd,
Ni ery, ni fy, ni faidd.

My *fair one* will not come, she will not speak, she will not
stay, she will not run away, she will not desert. *B. Brwynllys.*

Buna, s. m.—pl. t. on (un) One grose, or aggregate of numbers; a million.

Bunnywen, s. f. (bun—dyw) A goddess; a nymph.

Bur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ur) Violence; rage.

Burgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bur—cun) The carcase of a beast that dies by sickness, or mischance; a morkin.

Pettawn dewin ni vwydawn vurgun.

If I was a conjurer I would not eat *carriion*. *Adage.*

Burgunaiz, a. (burgun) Cadaverous; stinking.

Burgungeg, s. m. (burgun—ceg) A carnivorous mouth; an epithet for a kite.

Burguniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burgun) A making a carcase of; the depriving a beast of life.

Burguniaw, v. a. (burgun) To make a dead carcase of; to mangle.

Burguniawl, a. (burgun) Cadaverous; stinking.

Burguniwr, s. m.—pl. burgunwyr (burgun—gwr) One that makes a carcase; a mangler.

Buria, s. m.—pl. t. au (bur) A morkin; a dead carcase.

Burth, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur) A violent thrust.

Burthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burth) A repulsing; a chasing, or driving off.

O ben Pumlumon hyd borth Caerlleon
Pair dragon draig vurthiad.

From the top of Pumlumon to the gate of Caerlleon the word
of the chief is like a dragon's *chasing*. *Gwalmai.*

Burthiaw,

B W A

Burthiaw, v. a. (burth) To repulse, or repel; to chase, or drive away.

Oez cyvlym—

A gwr gyrth am byrth yn burthiaw gorwlad.

He was active, with the men of spears around the gates *repelling* the bordering country.

Câd y Coed Anau cadyr anant borthi,
Burthiaist wyr yn nivant.

In the battle of Coed Anau, the potent supporter of the muses, thou didst *chase* men to annihilation.

Ll. P. Moç

Burwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (bu—rhwy) A fetter, or a fastening to put on a cow's legs when milked.

Bury, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur) A carnivorous bird.

Burym, s. m. (bur) Barm, or yeast; froth, or foam.

Bus, s. f.—pl. t. ion (us) The human lip.

Bustaç, s. m.—pl. t. iaid, and pl. bustyç (bu—taç) A steer, or young bullock.

Bustaçaiz, a. (bustaç) Like a steer; obstreperous.

Bustaçu, v. a. (bustaç) To buffet about.

Bustlaiz, a. (bustyl) Like gall; bitter as gall.

Bustlaw, v. (bustyl) To imbitter; to be surly.

Bustlwr, s. m.—pl. bustlwyr (bustyl—gwr) One that imbitters; a contentious, surly person.

Bustyl, s. m.—pl. bustlau (bus—tyl) Gall; bitterness. **Bustyl y zaeaf, centaur.**

Buw, s. f. (bu) Kine; a bullock, a steer, or ox.

Gwell can-muw i'r can-dyn, nag un-muw i un-dyn.

A hundred *cows* for a hundred men, is better than one *cow* for one man.

Adage.

Buwç, s. f.—pl. t. od (buw) A cow. **Buwç gronedig,** a hard cow, or that withholds her milk; **buwç wafawd, neu vuwç dervenyz,** a tufty cow; **buwç zywyz,** a cow near calving.

Aerwy cyn buwç.

A yoke before the *cow* is had.

Adage.

Büyn, s. m. (bu) A bullock, steer, or ox; a kiné.

Y rhag Caer Lwydcoed neu's dug Morial
Pymtheccant müyn, a fen Gwrial.

From before the city of Lincoln did not Morial bring away fifteen hundred *kine*, and the head of Gwrial.

Meigant.

BW, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A threatening, or terrifying object; a bugbear; terror; dread: also an overseer, or a looker after workmen.

Ei wyneb ev á wna bw;
Na bo hên wyneb hwnw.

His face will cause *terror*; may the face of him not become old.

Bedo Brwynllys.

Bw, interj. of threatening, scaring, or frightening.

Gormoz—bw!—ar ebawl.

Bol is too much for a colt.

Adage.

Bwa, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) A bow, to shoot with; and thence metaphorically, an arch. **Bwa maen,** a stone arch; **bwa crwth,** a fiddle bow; **bwa gwlaw, or bwa'r wraç,** and **bwa cyvammot,** the rainbow.

Gwell gwaith cryman na bwa.

Better the use of the sickle than the *bow*.

Adage.

Nid hyder ond bwa.

The *bow* is the only reliance.

Adage.

Bwâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwa) A bowing, or bending like a bow; a bowing, in weaving; a bowing, in playing on the violin.

Bwâawg, a. (bwa) Having a bend like a bow.

Bwâawl, a. (bwa) Tending to bend like a bow.

Bwâu, v. a. (bwa) To bend like a bow; to raise an arch; to raise up like an arch. **Bwâu tân,** to stir up the fire. *Welsh Laws.*

Bwâwr, s. m.—pl. bwâwyr (bwa—gwr) A bowman; an archer.

B W H

Bwbaç, s. m.—pl. t. od (bw) A bugbear, or scarecrow; a hobgoblin. **Bwbaç dallan,** blindman's buff.

Ni gerz y nôs, çwêrw zyn baç,
Y baban, rhag olyn bwbaç;

E wyl y berth olau ei bôn,

Wâs brwd, yn llawn ybrydlon.

He will not travel a night, the little pert one, for fear of a *goblin*, pretty babe! he sees the hedge illumed at bottom, with his warm ideas full of ghosts.

T. Prys.

Bwbaçaiz, a. (bwbaç) Like a scarecrow; scaring.

Bwbaçawg, a. (bwbaç) Abounding with hobgoblins; terrifying.

Bwbaçawl, a. (bwbaç) That is like a bugbear, or tending to scare.

Bwbaçes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwbaç) A female hobgoblin.

Bwbaçesau, blychau blew,
Pruzion, yn pŵri eizew.

Female goblins, like hair satchels, pensively nibbling the ivy.

H. ab Hywel, i eivyr.

Bwbaçu, v. a. (bwbaç) To affright, scare, or terrify; to buffet, or drive about.

Aed yn iac, lle'm bwbaçwyd,
Y byd, rhwng ei bedair rhwyd.

I bid it farewell, the world, where I have been *buffeted*, amongst its four nets.

L. G. Cothi.

Bwbaçus, a. (bwbaç) Easily terrified; timid.

Tri o wyr ni çyngan ferç arnynt: gwr hagyr gwlaðaz, gwr llwrv bwbaçus, a gwr cybyzlyd tylawd.

There are three persons on whom love is unseemly: an ugly clownish man, a cowardly *timid* man, and a poor miserly man.

Trioç ferç.

Bwbaçwr, s. m.—pl. bwbaçwyr (bwbaç—gwr) A scarer, or terrifier.

Bwbaçnl, s. m. (bwbaç) A scaring, or terrifying thing; beastiality, or pederasty.

Bwcai, s. m.—pl. bwceiod (bwg) That produces dread, or disgust; a maggot.

Bwceled, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwg—cled) A security against dread, or danger; a buckler.

Bwceledyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwg—cledyr) A buckler.

Bwç, s. m.—pl. byçod (bu) A buck; the male of several animals. **Bwç gavyr,** a he-goat; **bwç dânas,** the buck, or male of deer.

Arwyz nid cig bwç.

A sign that it is not the flesh of a *buck*.

Adage.

Nid tomlyd ond bwç.

There is none so dirty as a *buck*.

Adage.

Bwêyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bwa) A Bowman.

Bwg, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) A hobgoblin, or scarecrow.

Bwgan, s. m.—pl. t. od (bwg) A bugbear, or scarer.

Bwglwl, s. m.—pl. bygylau (bwg) A terrifying; a threatening, or menace.

Bwglwl gwlad vyz rhwad rhai;
Bawzyn oez na'm rhybyziai.

A common *bullying* is the discourse of some; he was a dirty scoundrel in not giving me notice.

Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.

Bwglwth, s. m.—pl. bygythion (bw—gwlth) A threatening.

Nid av i ynys Prydain dan y bygythiau, ac amled yw gelynyon a dygafogion izi.

I will not go to the isle of Britain under the *threatenings*, when the enemies and malcontents are so numerous.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Bwglwth, v. a. (bw—gwlth) To threaten; to scare.

Bwhwman, s. m. (bw—hwman) A fluctuation, floating, or wavering.

Jesu dod erof is dy darian,
I'm hap yma yn mhob bwhwman.

Jesus give for me beneath thy shield safety here in every *fluctuation*.

G. ab I. ab Ll. Iŷan.

Bwhwman,

B W R

Bwhwman, v. a. (bw→hwmán) To waver, or fluctuate; to wave up and down, or rise in waves.

Na vyzom mwyac yn blantos yn bwhwman, ac yn ein cylgerwain a fob awel dyfgeidiaeth.

That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. *Ephes. iv. xiv.*

Bwhwmanllyd, a. (bwhwman) Fluctuating.

Bwl, s. m.—pl. bylion (wl) Rotundity; a round hollow body.

Bwla, s. m.—pl. t. on (bwl) A bull: also a gale, in some places.

Bwlan, s. f.—pl. t. od (bwl) A round vessel made of straw, to hold corn, or the like: also a leathern budget, or mail.

—Gwezus baelled gwizon.
Bwlan tew ar lethyr blaen tdn.

A becoming skull-cap for a giantess, or a clumsy bowl, on the flanting edge of the wave. *Ieu. V. ab Ieuan, i Gwrtwg.*

Bwlç, s. m.—pl. bylçau (bwl) A hollow; a break, or breach; a gap; a defile; a notch. It is the appellative of such places where mountains terminate, and form a pass. Pedwar bylç byd, the four corners of the world.

Tudvwlç, Cyvwlç a oreu vwlç ar van caeraw,
Gan Vynyawg bu adveiliawg eu gwirodau.

Tudvwlç and Cyvwlç made a breach in the battlements of walls, with Mynyawg their beverages failed. *Taliesin.*

Bwlç, a. (bwl) Broken; cut; jagged; notched.

Y rhingyll a zyly gwbyl o'r cig bwlç, a vo yn y marwdy; a'r mehin bwlç; a'r ymenyn bwlç.

The bailiff is intitled to the whole of the broken meat that shall be in a dead-house; and the broken lard; and the broken butter. *Welsh Laws.*

Bwlg, s. m.—pl. bylgau (bwl) A rotundity; a bulky round body; a bulk.

Bwlgan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwlg) A bulky round vessel made of straw; to hold corn; any round budget.

Bwlgan croen, a leathern bag, or mail.

Bwltys, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwl—tys) The yellow water-lilly, or nymphaea.

Bwmbwr, s. m. (bwmp) A hollow noise, or sound; as, bwmbwr y mor, the murmuring of the sea. *Sil.*

Bwmp, s. m.—pl. bympiau (wmp) A hollow sound.

Bwmp y gors, the bittern; called also aderyn y bwmp.

Bwn, s. m.—pl. byniaid (bw) A spear head. Aderyn y bwn, the bittern; bwncath y wern, a buzzard.

Bwng, s. m.—pl. byngau (wng) An orifice; a bung-hole.

Bwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (wr) An inclosure; an intrenchment, or work thrown up for defence.

Ni fevis na thwr, na bwr, bu crain,
Nag argoed, na goed, na çadlys drain.

There stood nor tower nor wall, they prostrate fell; nor abatis, nor wood, nor chevaux de frize. *Eiu. ab Gwgawon.*

Bwra, s. m. dim. (bwr) A small inclosure, or croft by a house. *Sil.* The name is now particularly appropriated to such a croft; but for no other reason than that in ancient times it was the only part of a farm encompassed with a fence.

Bwrç, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwr) A rampart, or a wall.

Trwy vwrç y drev ffefynt.

Through the rampart of the town they fled. *Taliesin.*

Bwrdais, s. m.—pl. bwrdeisiaid (bwr—tais) A member of a corporation; a burghers; a citizen.

Bwrdeisdrev, s. f.—pl. t. yz (bwrdais—trev) A borough town; a corporation.

Bwrdeisiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrdais) The office, or privilege of a burghers.

Bwrdeisiaw, v. a. (bwrdais) To admit a burghers.

Bwrdeisiawl, a. (bwrdais) Belonging to a burghers.

B W Y

Bwrz, s. m.—pl. byrzau (bwr) A table; a board.

Beirz, gwelais bwrz a gwely
A vaeth perçentyaeth ty.

Bards. I have seen bed and board supported by the household of the mansion. *Llywarc Ben Twarç.*

Bwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrw) A casting, or throwing; intent, purpose, or design.

Gweli'n awr, y Duw mawr mau,
Rediad vy holl vwria'au.

Now thou see'st, my God, most powerful, the bent of all my inclinations. *Dav. Richard.*

Bwriadawl, a. (bwriad) Purposing, or intending.

Bwriadedig, a. (bwriad) That is purposed, or designed.

Bwriadlawn, a. (bwriad) Fully intent upon.

Bwriadu, v. a. (bwriad) To purpose, intend, or design; to resolve; to devise.

Bwriadus, a. (bwriad) Having a design, or purpose.

Bwriadwr, s. m.—pl. bwriadwyr (bwriad—gwr) One that forms a purpose, or design.

Bwrlýmawl, a. (bwr—llym) Guggling, or bubbling, as of a liquid out of a narrow mouthed vessel, without vent for air.

Bwrlýmiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwr—llym) A guggling.

Bwrlýmu, v. a. (bwr—llym) To bubble; to guggle.

Bwrn, s. m.—pl. byrnau (bwr) A truss; a heap.

Bwrn a baiç, a truss and a load. *Welsh Laws.* Bwrn ar y cylla, a pressure on the stomach.

Nid bwrn nid baiç.

It is neither a load nor a truss.

Adage.

Bwrw, s. m. (bwr) A cast, or throw; the woof, in weaving: also the same as the English tally, in counting.

Bwrw, v. a. (bwr) To cast, or throw; to thrust: also to imagine, or suppose. Bwrw ewyn, to foam; bwrw i vyny, to cast, or throw up; bwrw golwg, to glance over; bwrw dagrau, to shed tears; bwrw gwlaw, to rain; bwrw eira, to snow; bwrw faeth, to throw an arrow; bwrw ergyd, to give, or send a blow; bwrw i lawr, to throw down; bwrw llo, to drop a calf; bwrw hawl, to establish a title, in law; bwrw barn, to give judgment; bwrw awen, to poetise.

A fan ydoez lawenav yn bocfaç, sev a orug Alecsander Paris, ei vwrw a faeth, yn i gollea ei eneid o'r ergyd hwnw

And when he was in the height of mirth boasting, Alexander Paris shot him with an arrow, so that he lost his soul from that blow. *H. Daret—Mabinogion.*

Bwsg, s. m.—pl. bysgau (wsg) An instrument for raising the bark in grafting, or inoculation.

Bwt, s. m.—pl. bytiau (wt) A hole; a button-hole: also a dung-cart; and a kind of basket, to place in the stream to catch fish. *Sil.*

Bwtias, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwt) A pair of boots.

Bwth, s. m.—pl. bythod (wth) A hut, cottage, or booth.

Nid gwahawz glwth i'w vwth vyz.

It will not be the invitation of a glutton to his cabin.

D. ab Gwilym.

Bwthyn, s. m. dim. (bwth) A little cabin, or hut.

Bwyd, s. m.—pl. t. yz (byw) Meat, food, or victuals.

Bwyd y moç, haws; bwyd yr hwyaid, duckweed; bwyd llyfant, caws llyfant, or bwyd ell-yllon, mushroom. Mydrwyr yn canu ar eu bwyd eu hunain, a cant phrase for a musical amateur.

Mal bwyd hely.

Like hunting victuals.

Adage.

Bwydaw, v. a. (bwyd) To feed, or give food.

Bwydiar, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwyd) A large wood platter to hold victuals; a bread and cheese platter.

Bwydiawg,

B W Y

Bwydiawg, a. (bwyd) Abounding with meat; gluttonous.

A mynaic geuawg bwydiawg gwydus.
The lying, gluttonous, and wicked monks. *Myrzin.*

Bwydllys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bwyd—llys) Sallad.

Bwydwaharz, a. (bwyd—gwaharz) Restricted from victuals. A law term, for a banished person; by which it appears that people were forbidden to give victuals to one under sentence of banishment.

O dervyz i zyn borthi un a vo vwydwaharz o geniad arglwyz, cyd dyweto rhai ei vod yn zirwyus; Cyvraith, hagen, a zywald, na zylyir ar y neb a'i portho, namyn camlwrw.

If a person feeds one that is *debarred from victuals*, by a lord's consent, though some say he is under penalty; but the law on the contrary says, that he that feeds him is liable only to a fine of misdemeanor. *Welsh Laws.*

Bwydwr, s. m.—pl. bwydwyr (bwyd—gwr) A feeder, or one that gives victuals.

Bwyell, s. f.—pl. bwyell (pwy) An axe, or hatchet. Bwyell lydan, a working hatchet; bwyell hir, and bwyell gynnud, an axe, to hew, or to fell timber; bwyell arv, arv-vwyell, and bwyell ennileg, a battle-axe.

Bwyell ennileg dwy geiniawg a dâl.

A battle-axe, its value is twopence. *Welsh Laws.*

Bwyellan; s. f. dim. (bwyell) A little hatchet, or chopper.

Bwyellawd, s. f.—pl. bwyellodau (bwyell) A stroke, or cut, with a hatchet.

Tair anvad vwyellawd ynys Prydain: bwyellawd Eidyn yn mhen Aneurin; ar vwyellawd yn mhen Iago mab Beli; a'r vwyellawd yn mhen Golidan Varz.

The three accursed battle-axe strokes of the isle of Britain: the stroke of Eidyn on the head of Aneurin, the stroke on the head of Iago the son of Beli, and the stroke on the head of Golidan the bard. *Trioz.*

Bwyellgaib, s. f.—pl. bwyellgeibiau (bwyell—caib) A pick-axe. *Sil.*

Bwyellig, s. f. dim. (bwyell) A small hatchet.

Bwyllwrw, s. m.—pl. bwyllryiau (llwrw) Provision for a journey.

Cymmeryd bwyllwrw o gorf yr arglwyz a'i waed.

To take sustenance of the body of the Lord, and his blood. *Ll. Gwyn Hergeft.*

Bwyft, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyft) Wildness; ferocity.

Bwyft, a. (gwyft) Wild; ferocious, or savage.

Bwyftvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (bwyft—mil) A wild beast.

Bwyftvilaiz, a. (bwyftvil) Brutish; ferocious.

Bwyftvileiziaw, v. (bwyftvilaiz) To become ferocious.

Bwyftvileizrwyz, s. m. (bwyftvilaiz) Ferociousness.

Bwyftgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bwyft—cun) A beast of prey.

Ban beifg beryon, a bwyftgunion coed,
Cadyr bonez, buz, a berthon,
Cyvlavan taer-dan rhag teyrnon,
Cain felraig—

When he fattens the kites, and the wild beasts of the wood, powerful his stem, profit and splendor; the conflict is like the vehement fire before the prince, the fair leader. *Gwalchmai.*

Bwyftlawn, a. (bwyft) Voracious; devouring.

Bwyftlawn genau callawr.

Devouring is the mouth of a cauldron. *Adage.*

Bwyftnon, s. m. (bwyft) Pestilence among cattle.

Pumed Bwyftnon. *Taliesin*, on the Plagues of Egypt.

Bwyftus, a. (bwyft) Ferine; brutal; ferocious.

Cau rheidus bwyftus bostiai a'i davawd,
O Deivi hyd Venai.

The necessitous brutal greedy one, he would boast with his tongue from the Teivi to the Menai. *D. ab Gwilym.*

B Y C

Bwyta, v. a. (bwyd) To eat. Bwyta ac yved, to eat and drink.

Goganu'r bwyd a'i vwyta.

Finding fault with the meat and eating it. *Adage.*

Bwytaad, s. m. (bwyta) The act of eating.

Bwytaawl, a. (bwyta) Eating; devouring.

Bwytdwy, a. (bwyta) Eatable; that may be eaten.

Bwytai, s. m.—pl. bwyteion (bwyd) A devourer; a greedy eater.

Bwytal, s. m. (bwyd) Victuals; provision.

Dyvod a'rug gwyr Ywerzon at a rhozi bwytal izo.

The men of Ireland came to, and gave him victuals.

H. Cuibwç—Mabinogion.

Bwytawr, s. m.—pl. bwytaŵyr (bwyta—gwr) A feeder, or eater.

Bwyteig, a. (bwyta) Given to eating; voracious.

Bwyteigrwyz, s. m. (bwyteig) Voraciousness.

Bwytty, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd—ty) An eating-house; a buttery.

By, a prefix in composition, of which *my* is a mutation. It gives a diminutive characteristic to words.

By, conj. (mutation of py) If. By doe yma mi dalwn izo, if he would come here I would pay it him.

Byç, s. m.—pl. t. od (by—aç) A poor creature; a wretch.

Byç, v. perf. (bi—yç) You be. Cyn byç, ere you be.

Arz cyd byç, arz cyn ni byç.

Plough whilst you be, plough though you be not. *Adage.*

Byçaiz, a. (bwç) Like a buck; buckish.

Byçan, a. (baç) Little; small, or diminutive.

Meziant byçan i ewyllys drwg.

A small enjoyment to an evil mind. *Adage.*

Byçander, s. m. (byçan) Littleness; smallness.

Byçandra, s. m. (byçan) Littleness; exiguity.

Byçanedig, a. (byçan) That is diminished.

Byçanez, s. m. (byçan) Parvitude; smallness.

Byçaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byçan) A making little; disparagement; derogation.

Byçanig, a. (byçan) Diminutive. *s. pl.* byçanigion, what are very small, or diminutive; minims.

Byçanigaw, v. a. (byçanig) To render diminutive.

Byçanigyn, s. m. dim (byçanig) A very small, or diminutive thing.

Y vodrwy—

Aerwy gwydyr yw ar gadaç,

Eurn byçanigyn baç.

The ring like a wreath of glass on the kerchief, a little diminutive thing of gold. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Byçanrwyz, s. m. (byçan) Littleness; smallness.

Byçanu, v. a. (byçan) To lessen; to depreciate, slight, or disparage.

Delwent—pei gwelynt val i mae yn argyhoezi, ac yn cerynu eu beiau, a'u tuez gwyr gam yn byçanu, ac yn distadlu y pethau nid ydynt yn eu deall.

They would grow pale if they were to see how he doth reprimand and chastise their faults, and their distorted inclination to depreciate and debase the things they do not understand.

Parç. E. Evans.

Byçanus, a. (byçan) Diminishing; tending to lessen.

Byçanwr, s. m.—pl. byçanwyr (byçan—gwr) A disparager.

Byçeziaw, v. (byçaiz) To become buckish.

Byçeizrwyz, s. m. (byçaiz) Buckishness.

Byçod, s. m.—pl. t. au (baç) A little, or a small matter.

Gwae a'vyn mefyl er byçod.

Woe to him, that will merit a curse for a trifle. *Adage.*

Gormod yw byçod o beçodau.

A small number of sins is too much. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Byçodawg, a. (byçod) Poor; destitute, or in want.

Byçodez,

B Y D

Bycodez, *s. m. aggr.* (bycod) A small number; a small quantity.

Bycodez o Grifftynogion oez yr amser hyny.
Only a small number of Christians there were at that time.

Na werth er bycodez.

Sell not for a little.

Adage.

Bycodrwyz, *s. m.* (bycod) Smallness of quantity, or number; fewness.

Bupez anvedrez o ynydrwyz,
Baic o becodau, nid bycodrwyz.

A life of helplessness, and foolishness, with a load of sins, not a few in number. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Bycydig, *a.* (bycod) Trifling; very little. Bycyd-
igion, mere trifles.

O bycydig y daw llawer.

From a little much will come.

Adage.

Bycygyr, *s. m.* (cygyr) A drone; a wasp.

Byd, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (bod) A world, or universe.
Ynmhell byd, at a very great distance; yrhawg
byd, a very long while; er's talm byd, a very long
time since.

Nid ydyw'r byd ond bycydig.

The world is but a trifle.

Adage.

Byda, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byd) A nest of wild bees; and
modrydav, is a hive of domestic bees.

Decereu a wnaethant ymborth ar gig hela, a fysgod, a byddau.
They began to feed on flesh taken in hunting, fish, and wild
swarms. *Mabinogion.*

Bydan, *s. m. dim.* (byd) A little world; a period of
the world.

Oian a barcellan, bydan a vyz
Mordruan ei zyvod, ac ev zyvyz!

Listen, oh! little pig, a period will come, how miserable it
should come, and come it will. *Myrddin.*

Bydawl, *a.* (byd) Worldly; mundane; secular.

Llyw Gwynez—
Oçav Zuw, na zaw ev eilwaith
Yn myd, yn mydawl offymdaith!

The governor of Gwynez, oh, God! would that he should
come again into the world, into worldly pursuits. *D. Ll. Mew.*

Bydiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byd) Course, or condi-
tion of life; livelihood. *Sil.*

Bydiaethawl, *a.* (bydiaeth) Relative to a course of
life.

Bydiant, *s. m.—pl.* bydiannau (byd) A living.

Bydiaw, *v. a.* (byd) To run the course of existence;
to exist.

Poni welwç çwi'r haul yn hwyliaw'r awyrl
Poni welwç çwi'r syr wedy syrthiaw!
Poni çredwç çwi i Zuw, dyniaddon ynvyd!
Poni welwç çwi'r byd wedy bydiaw!

See you not the sun, it moves the firmament along! see you not
the stars that they are fallen! believe you not in God, ye sim-
ple mortals! see you not the world that it hath ran its course!
Gr. ab yr Ynad Coç.

Bydiawg, *a.* (byd) Having life. Y vydiawg lwyd,
mugwort; bydiawg lās, ground-ivy: the same as
beidiawg.

Bydiogi, *v. a.* (bydiawg) To bring into the world;
to perform the office of a midwife.

Bydoldeb, *s. m.* (bydawl) Worldliness; secularity.

Bydolzoeth, *a.* (bydawl—doeth) Worldly-wise.
s. pl. bydolzoethion, wise ones of the world.

Bydolzoethyn, *s. m. dim.* (bydolzoeth) Worldly-wise-
man.

Bydolzyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (bydawl—dyn) A world-
ling.

Bydolrwyz, *s. m.* (bydawl) Worldliness; secularity.

B Y Z

Bydraith, *s. m.—pl.* bydreithiau (byd—rhaith) The
law of the world.

Llawenyz llu bedyz bydraith,
Llyw anaw, lavyn eur-law aerlaith.

The joy of the host of baptism, the pattern of the world, the
governor of harmony, with the golden handed blade reeking with
slaughter. *Cynzelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Bydu, *v. a.* (byd) To give existence; to cause life.

Bydwr, *s. m.—pl.* bydwyr (byd—gwr) A man-mid-
wife.

Bydwraig, *s. f.—pl.* bydwreigez (byd—gwraig) A
midwife.

Bydyflawd, *s. m.* (byd—yflawd) The universe; the
system of the world.

Byz, *v.* (3 fut. indic. of bod) Will be; he, she, or
it, will be. A vyz llawer o waith arno? Will
there be much work on it? Byz, yes, or there
will be; byz anhawz, it will be difficult.

Golwg serçawg fyberw vyz.

The eye of the wanton will be proud.

Adage.

Urien o Reged haelay fyz, ac a vyz,
Ac a vu, er Azav, letav ei glez.

Urien of Rheged the most generous that is, and that will be,
and that has been since Adam, with the broadest blade. *Taliesin.*

Byz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (yz) A tie; a keeping toge-
ther.

Byzag, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (byz) A snare, or springe.

Llinyn tag vyzag a vyz.

A choaking firing of a snare it will be. *Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Llawroziad, llaw roz gafael,
Nid llaw vyzag vyzai hael.

He that has the giving hand, a hand that receives gifts; not
with a tied hand will the liberal be. *Cynzelw.*

Byzagliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byzagyl) A taking by
surprize, or ensnaring.

Byzaglu, *v. a.* (byzagyl) To ensnare, or to entrap.

Byzaglwr, *s. m.—pl.* byzaglwyr (byzagyl—gwr)
One that ensnareth; a deceiver.

Byzagyl, *s. f.—pl.* byzaglau (byzag) A snare.

Byzair, *s. f.—pl.* buzeiriau (byz) An ambuscade; an
army for scouting.

Y drev wen yn y dyfrynt,
Llawen ei byzair wrth gyvamug cād,
El gwerin neu'r derynt!

The white town in the valley, joyful was its host when called
to mutual aid in battle; but its citizens, are they not gone!
Llywarc Hen.

Byzar, *s. m.—pl. t. iaid* (dar) A deaf person.

Byzar a gaif gyfelyb.

The deaf will get such as that.

Adage.

Byzar, *a.* (dar) Deaf. Byzar iawn yw, he is very
deaf.

Byzardra, *s. m.* (byzar) Dullness of hearing.

Byzariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byzar) A deafening.

Byzariaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byzar) A stunning; a
making deaf.

Byzarlezyv, *a.* (byzar—llezyv) A letter, or sylla-
ble that loses its proper force, a term in grammar.

Byzarlys, *s. pl. aggr.* (byzar—llys) The great house-
leek; called also, y vyw-vyth, y vyw-lys vwyav,
and llyfiau pen tai.

Byzaru, *v. a.* (byzar) To deafen; to stun; to be
stunned.

Byzarwç, *s. m.* (byzar) Deafness; want of hearing.

Byzeri, *s. m.* (byzar) Deafness; hardness of hearing.

Byzin, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (byz) A snare; a scouting
party; or, a party for an ambuscade, or secret en-
terprize.

B b

B Y L

terprize: now, a band, or troop, drawn up in array; an army.

Baglawg byzin, bagwy on,
Hwyaid yn llyn, graenwyn tŷn;
Trêc na çant cyftuz calon.

Intangling is the *snare*, clustered is the *ash*, before the ducks in the pond white breaks the wave; mightier than a hundred is the affliction of the heart.

Llywarc hên.

Byzinad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byzin) A setting in battle array: array, or order of battle.

Byzinaw, *v. a.* (byzin) To set an army in array.

Byzinawg, *a.* (byzin) Having an army; set in battle array.

Teyrn-vab Iorwerth berth byzinawg
Vab Owain vur prain preiz-rwyv enwawg.

The princely son of Iorwerth, fair in battle array, the son of Owain, the support of feasts and noble leader of the prey.

Li. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Byzinawl, *a.* (byzin) Belonging to an army.

Byzinawr, *s. m.—pl. byzinorion* (byzin) An army in order of battle.

Rhagorai, tyllai trwy byzinawr,
Cwyzai bum pymwnt rhag ei lavnawr;
Rhuvawn hir, ev rozai aur i allawr,
A çed, a çaelvain gain i gerzawr.

He would excel, he would break through the embattled host; five times five ranks would fall before his blade; Rhuvawn the tall would give gold to the altar, and gifts, and precious tokens to the minstrel.

Aneurin.

Byzinedig, *a.* (byzin) Drawn up in order of battle.

Byzu, *v.* (byz) To be; to exist; to endure.

Bygant, *s. m.—pl. bygaint* (bwg) A scarer; a bailiff.

Bygegyr, *s. m.* (cegyr) A moulder; a drone.

Bygeila, *v. a.* (bygel) To watch, or guard; to do the work of a herdsman. Bygeila brain, to keep off the crows; bygeila cwn, bygeila moç, and bygeila plant. *Sil.*

Bygel, *s. m.—pl. t. yz* (bwg) A herdsman; a cowheard. Bygel nos, a phantom, or hobgoblin.

Bygilyz, *adv.* (mutation of pygilyz) Severally. Dôs o van bygilyz, go from one place to another; awn yno o un bygilyz, we will go there one by one.

Bygwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwg—gwyz) A hobgoblin, or phantom.

Bygylawg, *a.* (bwgwl) Intimidating; scaring.

Bygyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) Commination.

Bygyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) Intimidation.

Freuer wen brodyr a'th vaeth,
Ni hanozynt o'r difaeth
Wyr ni vegynt vygyliaeth.

Fair Freuer, they were brothers who nourished thee, who were not descended from a base origin; they were men who did not cherish timidity.

Llywarc hên.

Bygylu, *v. a.* (bwgwl) To intimidate; to threaten.

Y dynion beilç, gweilç i'm gwyz,
O gelwyz i'm mygylu.

The proud men, arrogant in my presence, intimidating me with lying.

W. Middleton.

Bygylus, *a.* (bwgwl) Minatory; threatening.

Bygylwr, *s. m.—pl. bygylwyr* (bwgwl—gwr) A threatener, or intimidator.

Bygythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) A threatening.

Bygythiaw, *v. a.* (bwgwl) To threaten.

Cûs à vygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ei ovyn.

Hateful is he who threatens every body, and that no one is afraid of.

Adoge.

Bygythiawl, *a.* (bwgwl) Comminatory; threatening.

Bygythiwr, *s. m.—pl. bygythwyr* (bwgwl—gwr) A threatener.

Byl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (yl) A brim, or edge. Yn llawn hyd y byl, being full to the brim. *Sil.* This word is only used in N. Wales in its compound form; as ymyl, cyvyl, and the like.

Bylawg, *a.* (bÿl) Having a rim, or edge; rimmed.

B Y R

Bylçaiç, *a.* (bwlç) Like a cut, or notch.

Bylçawg, *a.* (bwlç) Having notches, breaks, or gaps.

Bylçedig, *a.* (bwlç) Notched; that is made into breaches, or gaps.

Bylçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwlç) A notching, or hacking; the forming of breaches, or gaps.

Bylçlavyn, *s. m.—pl. bylçlavnu* (bwlç—llavyn) A notched blade.

Bylçlain, *s. m.—pl. bylçleiniau* (bwlç—llain) A notched blade.

Bylçu, *v. a.* (bwlç) To notch; to make breaches.

Carav gaer valç-waith o'r Gyvylçi,
Yni bylça balç-lun vy hun ynzi.

I love the fine-worked walls of Cyvylçi; shall I not make a gap myself into it with my towering form.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Byle, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bwl) A box, or trunk.

Bÿliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bÿl) An edging, or rimming.

Byliaw, *v. a.* (bwl) To blow a horn, or trumpet.

Bÿlu, *v. a.* (bÿl) To make a rim, or edge; to edge.

Bynag, *pro.* (mutation of pynag) Soever. Pwy bynag a wel, who soever thou shalt see; pa bynag à zêl, whatsoever may come.

Bÿr, *a.* Short; abrupt. Dôd izo ateb bÿr, give him a short answer; ar vÿr, in short.

Byrâad, *s. m.* (bÿr) A shortening; a cutting short.

Byrâawl, *a.* (bÿr) Tending to shorten; shortening.

Bÿradwy, *a.* (bÿr) Tending to be short; defectible.

Erioed ni bu vyradwy,

Nathwn yn eu hen-waith hwy.

Never was it defectible, nor was there a break in their venerable work.

Ieu. Llwyd Brydyz, i'r Apoll.

Byrâu, *v. a.* (bÿr) To shorten; to cut shorter.

Byrbryd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (bÿr—pryd) A luncheon.

Byrbwyll, *a.* (byr—pwyll) Thoughtless; giddy.

Byrbwyllaw, *v.* (byrbwyll) To become thoughtless.

Byrbwyllawg, *a.* (byrbwyll) Apt to be thoughtless, or precipitate.

Byrbwylldra, *s. m.* (byrbwyll) Thoughtlessness.

Byrbwyllig, *a.* (byrbwyll) Given to be thoughtless.

Byrder, *s. m.* (bÿr) Shortness. Ar vyrder, shortly.

Byrdew, *a.* (bÿr—tew) Squabby; punchy.

Byrdon, *s. f.* (bÿr—ton) The base, in music.

Byrdra, *s. m.* (bÿr) Shortness; remissness; negligence.

Byrzaid, *s. m.—pl. byrzejdiau* (bwrz) A table-full.

Gwelwn ereill yn vyrzejdiau yn gwleza, & feth o bob creadur o'u blaen.

I could see others by table-fulls feasting away, with some of every animal before them.

Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Byrziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwrz) A boarding, or planking.

Byrziaw, *v. a.* (bwrz) To board; to cover with boards.

Byrziawg, *a.* (bwrz) Having boards; floored.

Byrzedig, *a.* (bwrz) Boarded; planked; floored.

Byrziwr, *s. m.—pl. byrzwyr* (bwrz—gwr) A boarder.

Byrzu, *v. a.* (bwrz) To board, or cover with boards.

Byrzwely, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwrz—gwely) A table-bed.

Byrzwyn, *s. m.* (bÿr—dwn) The bass, in music.

Byrfrydig, *a.* (bÿr—bryd) Hasty-minded.

Byrvys, *s. m.—pl. t. ez* (bÿr—bÿs) The little finger.

Byrhoedlawg, *a.* (byrhoedyl) Short-lived.

A glywaisti à gânt Geraint,
Mab Erbyn, cywir cywraint,
Byrhoedlawg dygafawg faint.

Hast thou heard what Geraint sang,
The son of Erbyn just and skilful:

Short-lived is the discontented faint.

E. y Clywaid.

Byrhoedlez,

B Y T

Byrhoedlêz, *s. m.* (byrhoedyl) Shortness of life.

Gwedy anrheuevz,
Pyr i'n gwnâi byrhoedlêz.

After excess of enjoyment, doth it not make to us *shortness of life*.

Byrhoedyl, *s. f.—pl.* byrhoedlau (bÿr—hoedyl) A short life.

Byrhwç, *s. f.—pl.* byrhyçod (bÿr—hwç) A badger.

Nid difwrth ond byrhwç.

There is none so sure in its motion as a badger. *Adage.*

Byriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bÿr) A breviat; an arm; that is, the short limb.

Un o'r tri arberygl—pan ddrer un o bedwar post corf dyn, yn y weler y mër; fêv rhai ynt, y zau vorzwyd, a'r zau vyriad.

One of the three imminent dangers: when one of the four limbs of a man is cut so that the marrow is seen; those are the two thighs, and the two arms. *Welsh Laws.*

Byriaith, *s. f.—pl.* byrieithoz (bÿr—iaith) Brachylogy.

O moler mewn galagerz byzed yn vyriaith vyrbwyll.

If praise should be introduced into an elegy, let it be in few words, and precipitate. *Barzas.*

Byriau, *s. f.—pl.* byrieuau (byr—iau) The short yoke, or that next to the plough.

Byrieuwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (byriau—gwys) The oxen under the yoke next to the plough.

Yr amaeth â zyly gymhorth y geilwad o zaly yr ygain; ac m zyly ollwng namyn y zau vyrieuwys.

The ploughman ought to assist the driver to yoke the oxen; but he is not bound to loosen them, except those of the blind yoke. *Welsh Laws.*

Byrllawiwg, *a.* (byr—llaw) Having a short hand; without means. Hael byrllawiwg, liberal without the means.

Byrllÿsg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byr—lÿsg) A truncheon, or rod of office.

Byrnaid; *s. m.—pl.* byrneidiau (bwrn) What is tied up in a bundle; a trufs-full; a trufs.

Byrneidiaw, *v. a.* (byrnaid) To tie up in a trufs.

Byrniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwrn) A trussing, or tying up in a trufs.

Byrniaw, *v. a.* (bwrn) To trufs; to bundle, or tie up.

Bys, *s. m.—pl. t. ez* (ys) A finger. Bys troed, a toe; y mynag-vys, bys yr uwd, y bys blaen, the fore-finger; y canol-vys, yr hir-vys, bys pervez, bys y din, the middle finger; bys y vodrwy, mez-yg-vys, bys y gyvarev, the ring finger; y bys bac, y byr-vys, the little finger; bysez coçion, bysez ellyllon, bysez y cwn, llwyn y tewlaeth, fox-gloves.

Melus bys pan losgo.

A burnt finger is sweet. *Adage.*

Bysezawg, *a.* (bys) Having fingers; fingered.

Byfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bys) A fingering.

Byfiad, *s. m.—pl.* byfieidiau (bys) As much as can be held, or that sticks to a finger; as, byfiad o vël.

Byfiaw, *v. a.* (bys) To finger, or touch with the fingers.

Byfiawg, *a.* (bys) Having fingers; fingered.

Byfiawr, *s. pl. aggr.* (bys) The fingers, or toes.

Byfle, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bys—lle) A finger-stall.

Byfon, *s. f.* (bys) A ring for the finger; a ring.

Byftwn, *s. m.* (bys—twn) A whitlow.

Byfwain, *s. f.—pl.* byfwainiau (hys—gwain) A thimble.

Byth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (bod) Eternity; endlessness.

Da yw Duw, a hÿr yw byth.

God is good, and eternity is long. *Adage.*

B Y W

Byth, *ad.* For ever; ever; always. Byth bythoz, for ever and ever.

Y dyz tecav o hâv hinon,
Nôs vyz vyth yn ynys Vôn.

The fairest day of summer's tranquil season is continually night in the isle of Môn. *Iolo Goch.*

Bythawl, *a.* (byth) Constant; continual; eternal.

Bythzeiliawg, *a.* (byth—deiliawg) Always having leaves; evergreen.

Bytheuad, *s. m.—pl.* bytheuaid (heuad) A hound.

Ni eill neb ellwng na milgi, na millast i un anivel pan vo'r bytheuaid yn ei ymlid, oni byz izo yntau vytheuaid yn ei ymlid.

Nobody can start a greyhound, or a hound bitch after any animal when the bounds chase him, except he also has bounds in the chase. *Cyfr. Hely.*

Bytheuadast, *s. f.—pl.* bytheuadeist (bytheuad—gast) A hound bitch.

Bytheuades, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bytheuad) A hound bitch.

Bytheuadgi, *s. m.—pl.* bytheuadgwn (bytheuad—ci) A hound-dog.

Bythvywawl, *a.* (byth—byw) Ever-living.

Bythig, *a.* (byth) Constant; persevering.

Y gwr dewr bythig
A vai vezw ei wraig,
Am ys gwin felaig.

The valiant persevering man, whose wife was drunk over the wine of the chieftain. *Taliesin.*

Bytholrwyz, *s. m.* (bythawl) Endlessness; perennity.

Byw, *v. a.* (yw) To live; to exist. Yn vyw, alive.

Byw, *a.* (yw) Alive; living; quick. Dyn byw! man alive! interjection of surprise.

Bywâad, *s. m.* (byw) Animation; a quickening.

Bywâawl, *a.* (byw) Animative; enlivening.

Bywaiz, *a.* (byw) Having signs of life; living.

Bywâu, *v. a.* (byw) To vivify, or animate.

Bywâus, *a.* (byw) Life-giving; vivifying; living.

Bywâwr, *s. m.—pl.* bywâwyr (byw—gwr) A vivifier; the supporter, or cause of life.

Bywdeb, *s. m.* (byw) Existence; animation.

Bywed, *s. m.* (byw) The core of fruit; the pith of shrubs.

Bywedyn, *s. m.* (bywed) The core; the pith.

Byweiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bywaiz) Animation.

Byweiziaw, *v. a.* (bywaiz) To animate; to quicken.

Y peth yz yw ti yn ei heheu, ni vyweizir ozieithyr izo varw.

That thou dost sow, it will not be quickened except it doth die. *W. Salisbury.*

Byweiziawl, *a.* (bywaiz) Animating.

Bywêyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (byw) One that gives life, or quickens.

Bywvyth, *a.* (byw—byth) Ever-living. Y vywvyth, llyfiau pen tai, llyfiau'r vagwyr, y zilosg, y glaiarllys, stone-crop.

Bywi, *s. pl. aggr.* (byw) Earth-nuts; the orchis.

Bywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byw) Vivification.

Ev a çwythoz ysbryd, a bywiad yn ei hwyneb.

He breathed a spirit, and animation in her countenance. *Ll. Coç Hergest, am Eva.*

Bywiadwy, *a.* (bywiad) Capable of vivifying.

Bywiaw, *v. a.* (byw) To vivify; to enliven.

Bywiawd, *s. m.* (byw) A quickening, or vivifying.

Bywiawdwr, *s. m.—pl.* bywiawdwyr (bywiawd—gwr) A giver of life.

Bywiawg, *a.* (byw) Lively; brisk, or vigorous.

Bywiawl, *a.* (byw) Living; animate.

Bywiedig, *a.* (byw) That is vivified, or animated. }

Bywiocâad; *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivification; vivency.

Bywiocâawl, *a.* (bywiawg) Vivific; animating.

Bywiocâu, *v. a.* (bywiawg) To vivify; to animate.

Bywiocâus, *a.* (bywiawg) Vivifying; quickening.

B Y W

- Bywiocâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bywiocâwyr (bywiawg—gwr) A vivifier; an enlivener.
 Bywiogder, *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivacity; sprightliness.
 Bywiogi, *v. a.* (bywiawg) To animate; to revive.
 Bywiogrwyd, *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivacity; liveliness.
*Bylawn ber heulwen bywyd,
 Hael arglwyd bywiogrwyd byd.*
*Gracious and lovely sun of life, the bounteous lord of the ani-
 mation of the world. H. D. ab Iwan.*
 Bywiogwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bywiogwyr (bywiawg—gwr)
 One that giveth life; an animator.
 Bywioli, *v. a.* (bywiawl) To enliven, or to quicken.
 Bywioliath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bywiawl) Livelihood.
 Bywion, *s. pl. aggr.* (byw) Emmets, or pismires.
 Bywionyn, *s. m. dim.* (bywion) An ant, or emmet.
 Bywllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (byw—llys) The house-
 leek: called also cynfon llygoden.
 Bywull, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwull) The buds of trees; grafts,
 or scions. *Sil.*
 Bywullyn, *s. m. dim.* (bywull) A bud, or first shoot.
 Bywullu, *v. a.* (bywull) To bud; to inoculate.

B Y W

- Bywyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byw) Life; existence.
*Yr un baf ar ein bywyd,
 A'r bawb, a budawl yw'r byd.*
*The same fault in our life on all, and deceitful is the world.
 Iolo Gof.*
 Bywydawl, *a.* (bywyd) Relating to life; mortal.
*Ni bu adeilad bywydoliôn,
 Na thô, muriau, na thâl mawrion
 —Y rhyw waith.*
*By mortals there has not been such a building, nor roof, nor
 walls, nor stately houses, of such workmanship. L. Morganwg.*
 Bywyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byw) The pulp, of apples
 and other fruit.
 Bywynaiz, *a.* (bywyn) That is like a pulp.
 Bywynawg, *a.* (bywyn) Abounding with pulp, or pith.
 Bywyneiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bywynaiz) A becom-
 ing like a pulp.
 Bywyneiziaw, *v.* (bywynaiz) To become like a pulp.
 Bywyneiziawl, *a.* (bywynaiz) Having a tendency
 to become like a pulp.
 Bywyneizrwyd, *s. m.* (bywynaiz) Pulpiness; pithi-
 ness.

C.

C A B

- C** A consonant of the same power as K. It is
 mutable into ç, NGH, and G; as, *câr*, a friend,
ei çâr, her friend, *vy nghâr*, my friend, *ei gâr*, his
 friend.
 CA, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. oz.* A keep; a hold; a shut-
 ting on; a having, or holding: also a verb of the 3
p. indic. He will have, or get.
 Câad, *s. m.* (ca) A getting, having, or obtaining.
 Cab, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) A cot, booth, or tent, in
 the form of a cone, made with rods set in the
 ground, and tyed at the top.
 Caban, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. au* (cab) A booth, or cabin.
 Cablaiz, *a.* (cabyl) Blasphemous; calumnious.
 Cablair, *s. m.*—*pl. cableiriau* (cabyl—gair) Calumny.
 Cablawd, *s. m.* (cabyl) Blasphemy; cursing.
 Cabledig, *a.* (cabyl) That is blasphemed; detracted.
 Cabledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabledig) Blasphemy.
 Cabledigawl, *a.* (cabledig) Tending to detract.
 Cabledigrwyd, *s. m.* (cabledig) Blasphemousness.
 Cablez, *s. m.* (cabyl) Blasphemy; calumny.
 Cabliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabyl) A blaspheming.
 Cablu, *v. a.* (cabyl) To blaspheme; to detract.
*Cabla dy vro za i'm gwyz i,
 A'th randir, a thro yndi.*
*Curse thy good country in my presence, and thy neighbour-
 hood, and yet abide in it. L. G. Colbi.*
 Cablus, *a.* (cabyl) Blasphemous; detractive.
 Cablwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cablwyr* (cabyl—gwr) A blas-
 phemer; a detractor.
 Cablyd, *s. m.* (cabyl) A blaspheming; a cursing.
 Dyw Iou Cablyd, Maundy Thursday.
 Cabol, *a.* (pol) Smooth; polished; bright.
 Cabolez, *s. m.* (cabol) A polish; smoothness.
 Cabolvaen, *s. m.*—*pl. cabolvain* (cabol—maen) A
 polishing stone.
 Coboli, *v. a.* (cabol) To polish, or make smooth.
 Caboliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabol) A polishing.
 Cabolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cabolwyr* (cabol—gwr) A po-
 lisher, or burnisher.
 Cabolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cabol) A polisher.
 Cabrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cabrodau* (cab—rhawd) The fre-
 quenting of huts; rusticity.

C A D

- Cabrotai, *s. m.*—*pl. cabroteion* (cabrawd) A fre-
 quenter of huts; a boor, rustic, or clown.
Cyrç cabrotai.
The assault of a clown. Adage.
 Cabyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca—pyl) A curse; a blas-
 phemy; calumny; detraction.
 Cacamwci, *s. m. aggr.* (cag) The great burr dock;
 called also cyngav, and cribau'r bleiziau; cacam-
 wci lleiav, and cyngav lleiav, the ditch, or clot-
 burr.
 Cacwn, *s. pl. aggr.* (cwn) Hornets: varieties, ca-
 cwn y coed, cacwn y waen, cacwn y zaeor, and
 cacwn tingoç.
 Cacynen, *s. f.* (cacwn) A hornet. Cacynen y
 meirç, a gad-bee.
 Caç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cag) Ordure, dung, or soil.
 Caçad, *s. m.* (caç) A sloven; a doating fellow.
 Caçadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (caçad) A rapscallion.
 Caçan, *s. m. dim.* (caç) A coward, or poltroon.
 Caçva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (caç—ma) A place for ordure.
 Caçva'r tylwyth.
 Caçgi, *s. m.*—*pl. caçgwn* (caç—ci) A coward.
 Caçgiaiz, *a.* (caçgi) Cowardly; cowardous; base.
 Caçgieizrwyd, *s. m.* (caçgiaiz) Cowardliness.
 Caçu, *v. a.* (caç) To void, or evacuate ordure.
 Câd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) A striving to keep; a
 battle. Câd a brwydyr, and câd ac ymlaz, battle
 and tumult, or battle and war. *Welsh Laws.*
*Gwedi gweled o Weiryz gwarçae y zinas arno, cyweiriau ei
 lu â orug yntau drwy yzinoz, ac agori pyrth y zinas â wnaeth.
 a myned y maes o'r zinas, ac arvaethu rhozi câd ar vaes izynt.*
*When Gweiryz had discovered that the city was besieged on
 him, he also arrayed his army into companies, and he opened the
 gates of the city, and went out of the city, and drew up with
 the intent to give them open battle. Gr. ab Arthur.*
 Cadaç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taç) A piece of cloth; a
 kerchief; a clout; a rag. Cadaç gwzwy, a neck-
 kerchief.
 Cadaçan, *s. m. dim.* (cadaç) A swaddling clout.
Tyvid maban, ni thyv ei gadaçan.
The child may grow, his clout will not grow. Adage.
 Cadavael, *s. m.* (câd—gavael) An unlucky person;
 a simpleton.

C A D

a simpleton. O'r cadavael! O the foolish ninny-hammer.

Cadavarth, *s. pl. aggr.* (tavarth) The corn marigold.

Azwyn lluarth pan llŷz i genin
Arall azwyn cadavarth yn egin.

Beauteous is the camp when it is a muster to gather leeks, again
beauteous is the wild marigold in the springing corn. *Taliesin.*

Cadavwy, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (câd—avwy) A conflict.

Cadair, *s. f.—pl. cadeiriau* (câd—gair) A seat of authority, or presidency; but more particularly amongst the bards; and figuratively the qualification which intitled a candidate to preside.

Yfud i mi dair cadair cywair cyfon
Ac yd vrawd parawd gan gerzorian.

There are to me three *presidencies*, regular and accordant, that were readily adjudged by the men of song.

Maigant, i veib Llyr ab Brochwel.

Gan y neb â orvo, pan vo amryfon cadair, y caif y brawdwr llys gorn bual a modrwy aur, a'r gobënyz â zoter y dano yn ei gader.

From him that shall overcome, when there is a contention of *presidency*, the judge of the court shall have a buffalo horn, a gold ring, and the cushion that shall be placed under him in his chair. *Welsh Laws.*

Cadar, *s. f.—pl. cedyr* (câd) A defence; a shield.

Cadarn, *a.* (câd) Compact, strong, stout, or mighty; powerful.

Pawb a çwennyç enrhydez,
Pob cadarn gwan ei ziwëz.

Every one is anxious for honour; the end of every *mighty* one is weak. *Adage.*

Cadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarn) A strengthening, or fortifying; a supporting, or assisting.

Cadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarn) Strengthening.

Cadarnaiz, *a.* (cadarn) Inclining to be strong.

Cadarnâu, *v. a.* (cadarn) To strengthen, or fortify.

Cadarnâu trwy lw, to confirm by oath.

A hyny a gadarnâwn drwy arvoll.

And that we will confirm by a covenant. *Gr. ab Arthur*

Cadarnâwr, *s. m.—pl. cadarnâwyr* (cadarn—gwr) A strengthener; a fortifier.

Cadarnder, *s. m.* (cadarn) Stoutness; strength.

Llywiawdyr llyw amniver,
Teyrn-vro â geidw o gadarnder.

The governor and leader of a numberless host, the kingly country he will keep by *strength*. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Cadarnvan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cadarn—man) A fortified place.

Cadoz â welan'
Cynnyd cadarnvan,
Cerr llawer lluman.

Battles they shall see, and the fall of the *strong bold* near many a standard. *Taliesin.*

Cadarnlezyv, *a.* (cadarn—llezyv) Strongly inflective. A term in grammar, for syllables that terminate with three consonants together; as, cwllyr, for cwllytr.

Cadarnwç, *s. m.* (cadarn) Stoutness; strength.

Doeth a drud am dud, am degwç,
Tars aer-gawz aerawl gadarnwç.

Wise and valiant for land, and for beauty, scaring in the indignant slaughter with the *stoutness* of slaughtering rage. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Cadas, *s. m.* (câd) A kind of stuff, or cloth.

Sidan a çadas gaful.

A robe of silk and *brocade*. *D. ab. Gwilym.*

Nid mewn aur mîd, na çadas,
Blin lwyth, ond mewn bilen lîs.

Not in precious gold, nor *fine cloth*, a troublesome load, but in a pale covering. *S. Geri.*

Cadawg, *a.* (câd) Abounding with battles.

Cadawl, *a.* (câd) Relating to battle, or war.

Cadbais, *s. f.—pl. cadbeisiau* (câd—pais) A coat of mail.

C A D

Cadben, *s. m.—pl. t. iaid* (câd—pen) A captain.

Y rhai'n yn llwyr â zoeat yn mhen
Y cadben o'm cæfeion.

These shall come altogether against the *captain* of my adversaries. *Edm. Prys.*

Cadbenaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cadben) A captainship.

Cadberth, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (câd—perth) A brake, or a place of thorns and brambles.

Cadblyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (câd—plyg) Complication; agreement of words in a sentence, or the figure called *symploce*, in which the beginnings and endings are alike.

Cadbyll, *s. m.—pl. cadbyllau* (câd—pwll) An ambuscade.

Baran môr yn nghorv gwyd
I am gadbyll yman bran yn Nghynwyd.

The face of the sea in the body of iniquity around the *pit* of battle here, and a crow in Cynwyd. *Taliesin.*

Cadbyd, *s. m.* (câd—pyd) The evil of war.

Goreu camwri cadbyd.

The most excusable of injury is the *evil* of war. *Adage.*

Cadeçyn, *s. m. dim.* (cadaç) A clout; a rag.

Cadeirdraw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cadair—traw) A doctor, or professor of a science.

Cadeirvarz, *s. m.—pl. cadeirveirz* (cadair—barz) A bard graduated, or that is intitled to preside at a Gorsed.

Cadeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cader) A chairing; a spreading, or shooting out.

Cadeiriaith, *s. m.* (cadair—iaith) Oratory. Cadeiriaith Saidi, a prince of the Britons, in the sixth century, famed for hospitality.

Cadeiriaw, *v. a.* (cader) To chair: also to spread, or shoot from fresh roots, as trees, or corn; to tiller; to stool.

Derwen, teg y cadeiria,
A gafu ei dwyn o gyf da.

An oak, fairly it will spread, that is reared from a goodly stock. *W. Lllyn.*

Cadeiriawg, *a.* (cader) Having, or possessing a seat; intitled to a seat. Coed cadeiriawg, spreading trees.

Pedwar cadeiriawg ar zeg y fyz yn llys.

There are fourteen who are intitled to seats in court.

Welsh Laws.

A'th volant pymtheccant cadeiriawg.

Fifteen hundred *presiding* bards will praise thee.

Llyw. ab Llywelyn.

Cadeiriawl, *a.* (cader) Belonging to a chair, or seat; cathedral.

Cadeithi, *s. pl. aggr.* (teithi) Inherent qualities.

Pum pënaeth dymbi
O Wyzyl Ficti
O beçadur cadeithi
O genedyl yfçi.

Five chiefs there will be of the Gwyzelian Picts, having the disposition of the wicked one, of the dagger generation. *Taliesin.*

Cadell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (câd) A defence in battle; a shield.

As deubo casnar câr cynghreinion,
Colovyn cadellig cadell Brython,
Y'ngoleuad gwlad gwledig weinion.

May he be, the indignant chief, the friend of the pushers of the spear, the pillar and protecting *shield* of the men of tumult, in the splendor of the kingdom of the protector of the helpless ones. *Cynzelw, m. Cadw-ab Madawg.*

Cadellig, *a.* (cadell) Protecting; shielding.

Cader, *s. f.—pl. cadeiriau* (câd) A fortress, or strong hold; a chair. Cader ymadrawz, a pulpit; cader buwç, a cow's udder. There are many fortified hills that still retain the name of cader; as, Cader Dinmael, Cader Idris, and others. Cader Vyrzin, an epithet for a cock's comb.

Caderpyd,

C A D

Cadernyd, *s. m.* (cadarn) Strength; fortitude. Cadernyd a frawv, confirmation and proof.

Welsh Laws.

Nid cadernyd ond brodyr.

There is no support but of brethren.

Adage.

Tri cadernyd awen: athrylith, cov, a dysg.

The three strengths of genius: capacity, memory, and learning.

Barzas.

Cadva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (câd—ma) A place of battle.

Cadvan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—ban) The horn of battle; a warrior: also a proper name of men.

Ni ellir annez rhy vaethvwyd
Rhag ergyd cadvanau cadwyd.

A dwelling superabounding with dainties cannot be had but of the reach of the warriors' grasp.

Aneurin.

Cadvarç, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadveirç (câd—març) A war-horse.

Cadvarçawg, *a.* (cadvarç) Having, or riding a war-horse. Cadvarçogion, knights of battle.

Tri cadvarçawg ynys Prydain, Caradawg Vreicvras, Menwaed o Arllechwyz, a Llyr Llŷzawg.

The three cavaliers of battle of the isle of Britain: Caradog with the brawny arm, Menwaed of Arllechwyz, and Llyr with the numerous host.

Trio.

Cadviled, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—miled) The course, or march of battle.

Cywir yth elwir o'th anwir weithred
Rhagov rhwyviadur mur cadviled.

Equitable art thou called from thy unjust action, before me directing the column on the course of battle.

Aneurin.

Cadvilez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cad—mirez) The march of an army.

Cadvilezed, *s. m.* (cadvilez) An army marching.

Cadviliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadviliad (câd—miliad) The leader of an army; a general.

Cadvlaen, *s. m.* (câd—blaen) The van of the battle.

Fiau y cadvarç cadvlaen, a'i gorvaid,
A'r gorvod dihavarç?

Whose the war-horse in the front of battle, with his body dressed out, bold to victory?

Llyw. Liaetty.

Cadvlawz, *s. m.* (câd—blawz) The raging of battle.

Côv cadvlawz a'm cawz; a'm carai,
Câr cerzawr cerzau a'i cyrçai.

The memory of the battle's rage troubles me; he that loved me, the friend of the songster, songs ere now have hurried to him.

Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynes.

Cadvridawg, *a.* (câd—bridawg) A general, or leader.

Henpyç well penteynez yr ynys hon—poed yn gystal i'th deon, a'th niver, a'th gadvridogion y bo y gwell hwn.

Welcome health! sovereign supreme of this island, as well to thy visitors, and thy train, and thy generals, be this welcome.

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion

Cadvuziant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadvuziannau (câd—buziant) A trophy of battle.

Cadvwyell, *s. f.*—*pl.* cadvwyell (câd—bwyell) A battle-ax.

Cadfer, *a.* (câd—fêr) Stout in battle; potent.

Marçawg a gyrç i'r Aber,
I ar y març cadarn cadfer
Dabre genwy—

Thou knight repairing to Aber, on the strong built horse, stout in battle, come along with me.

Ygnaf ab Mydno.

Cadgaen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cad—caen) Field of battle.

Coedgun olwython cadgaen lathau.

Shafts of the warring field giving food to the beast of the wood.

Risferdyn.

Cadgamlan, *s. f.* (câd—camlan) A great throng mixing together. A proverbial expression alluding to the battle of Camlan, between Arthur and Med-

C A D

rawd, in the year 542. Yn gwibiaw trwy eu gilyz val cadgamlan.

Cynta' peth a welwn i yn vy ymyl, oez twmpath çwareu, a'r vath Gadgamlan, mewn peisiau a çapiau coçion, yn dawnfiaw yn hoyw bryfur.

The first thing I should see close to me was a dancing ring, and such a motley groupe one amongst another in red petticoats and caps, dancing with fantastic briskness.

Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Cadganu, *v. a.* (câd—canu) To abjure, forswear, or disown.

Ni cadgenais vy nghwmwd,
Ni lezais wyn, lezyv ysgwd.

I have not disowned my country, nor have I killed sheep, thou flanting shade!

D. ab Gwilym, i'w gyfgawd.

Cadgi, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadgwn (câd—ci) A dog of war; a great mastiff: an epithet for a warrior.

Cadgnaw, *s. m.* (câd—cnaw) The devourer of battle: an epithet for a sword.

Cadgnaw i giliaw gelyn.

A devourer in battle to chase a foe.

G. ab Gwilym.

Cadgor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—côr) A time of solemn meeting together; a solemn fast.

Cadgorz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—corz) A troop of soldiers.

Cadgorn, *s. m.*—*pl.* cadgyrn (câd—corn) The horn of battle.

Barwn—

Huawdyr gadgyrn mezyrn maith.

A baron, the shrill blower of the horns of battle, the ample mead-horns.

Llyw. Ben Twrç.

Cadgun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—cun) The support of battle; a warrior.

Cadgyfraw, *s. m.* (câd—cyfraw) The stir, or din of battle: an epithet for a hero.

Cadgymhell, *s. m.* (câd—cymhell) The impulse of battle.

A glyweifi a gânt Ysgavnell,
Vab Dyfgyvundawd cadgymhell:
Nid anrhegid tylawd o bell.

Hast thou heard what Ysgavnell sang, the son of Dyfgyvundod, the mover of the battle: the poor will not be greeted from afar.

E. y Glywaid.

Cadgynhen, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—cynhen) The turbulence of battle.

Cadiaith, *s. f.* (câd—iaith) The language of battle.

Cadlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—llan) A field of battle.

Hael anwar gwenwynvar gwyn,
Ysgwn vleiniad yn nghadlan.

The generous ungentle one whose passion is destroying wrath, the exalted leader in the field of battle.

Cynzelw.

Cadlas, *s. f.*—*pl.* cadlesyz (câd—g'las) A small close, yard, or inclosed plat of ground. Tir cadlas a thir coedgae, inclosed pasture, or hay-field, and open land in a ring fence. Cadlas yd, a çadlas wair, a corn yard, and hay yard. *Sil.* The Butts, or Artillery Ground, for practising archery, was called Cadlas; of which there was one in every Cantrev: a green for sports and games, which is called Twmpath Çwareu in some places, is in others called Cadlas. Mac cadlas yn y van a'r van heno, there is a dance in such and such a place to-night.

Gwent.

Cadle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (câd—lle) A place of battle.

Cadlong, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (câd—llong) A ship of battle.

Cadlys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (câd—llys) A camp, or intrenchment. Cadlys drain, a place defended with chevaux-de-frise.

Cadnaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (câd—naw) A fox.

Y cadnaw syz helva zolev, oblygid er maint vo'r gwaezi, a'r canu cyn ar ei ol, ev a gynnal ei helynt oni vlino.

The fox is game to be hunted in full cry, because that notwithstanding the calling, and the blowing of horns after him, he will persevere in his course until he is tired.

Cyvr. Hely.

Cadnawes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cadnaw) A she-fox, Cadnoaiz,

C A D

Cadnoaiz, a. (cadnaw) Vulpine; like a fox, or foxy.
Cadnôus, a. (cadnaw) Vulpinary; foxy.
Cadorvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (câd—gorvod) A striving or contending in battle.

O glyw vod cadorvod tyn—
 Yn wr rhwyz yno rhed.

If he hears of a hard *contest*, a man ever ready, there he will run. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cadraith, s. f.—pl. cadreithiau (câd—rhaith) The law of war; military discipline.

Cadrawd, s. m. (câd—rhawd) The raging of battle.

Cadrez, s. m. (cadyr) Strength; might; fortitude.

Cadyr ei dy, cedwis ger Difyni,
 Cadrez, a llariez, a llary rozi.

Strong is his house, he has preserved by Difyni *fortitude*, and meekness, and giving mildly. *Llywelyn Iarw, i Gadvan.*

Cadres, s. f.—pl. t. i (câd—rhês) A line of battle.

Cadwrç, s. m. (cadyr) Fortitude; puissance.

Cadfeirç, s. pl. aggr. (câd—feirç) War harnesses.

Dyforthes cadveirç, a çadfeirç
 Greuled ar Gattræth coçre.

The war-horses, and their harness, bore the gory fluid on Cattraeth's ruddy plain. *Aneurin.*

Cadu, v. a. (câd) To battle; to fight; to conflict.

Frollo, â arçafai i Arthur zyvod i neillduedig ymlaz ag ev—
 Ac wedy mynegi hyny i Arthur, llawen vu ganzo; ac yn y lle anvon atto, a dywydd ei vod yn barawd i gadu, ac i wneuthur yr ammod hwnw.

Frollo had requested of Arthur to come to a separate combat with him—And when that was told to Arthur, he was rejoiced; and he immediately sent to him, saying he was ready to fight, and to perform that condition. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cadw, s. m. (câd) A keeping; protection; a flock, or herd.

Nag ovna, dydi gadw baç.

Fear not, thou little *flock*.

W. Salisbury.

Maint cadw cyvraith, o'r moç deuzeg llwdyn a baez; maint cadw cyvraith o'r devaid, deg llwdyn ar ugaint a hwz.

The number of a lawful *flock*, of the swine, twelve and a boar; the number of a lawful *flock*, of the sheep, thirty and a ram. *Welsh Laws.*

Cadw, v. a. (câd) To keep, preserve, or save; to guard; to look after. Cadw cyn coll. *Welsh Laws.*

A gymmero zyfg cadwed.

He that will take learning let him keep it.

Adage.

Tri dyn â zylyir eu cadw rhag arvau, caeth, a mab ni bo pedair blwyz ar zeg, ac ynvyd cyhoezawg.

There are three men who ought to be kept from weapons; a slave, a boy under fourteen years, and a common idiot. *Welsh Laws.*

Cadwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw) A keeping, or preservation.

Cadwadawg, a. (cadwad) That keepeth, or preserveth.

Eu holl weithredoç â wnânt er eu gweled o zynion; canys llydanu eu cadwadogion â wnânt.

All their works they do for to be seen of men; for they make broad their *phylacteries*. *W. Salisbury.*

Cadwadawl, a. (cadwad) Saving; preservative.

Cadwadwy, a. (cadwad) Conservable; preservable.

Cadwaith, s. m. (câd—gwaith) A battle, or action.

Cadwayw, s. f. (câd—gwayw) A war lance.

Cadwedig, a. (cadw) Preserved; saved; guarded.

Y mae ynys parth hwnt i Frainc yn gadwedig o'r mor o bob tu izi.

There is an island on the farther side of France, which is guarded on every side by the sea. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cadwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwedig) Preservation.

Cadwedigawl, a. (cadwedig) Preservative.

Cadweidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwad) Preservation.

Cadweini, s. m. (câd—gweini) Knight-service.

Cadwen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cadw) A chain; a bandage.

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Cadwent, s. f.—pl. cadwennoz (câd—gwent) A field of battle: also a fight, or engagement.

Oes obaith genyt ti ar gafael dy ollwng, ai er aur, ac er arian—
 —ac er cadwent ac ymlaz?

Hast thou a hope of getting thyself liberated, either for gold, or for silver, and for battle and combat?

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Cadwva, s. f.—pl. cadwvëyz (cadw—ma) A reservoir.

Cadwr, s. m.—pl. cedwyr (câd—gwr) A warrior.

Bez Dëeuvraint ar Glevaint awon
 Yn ngwrthdir Mathavarn,
 Ystfwl cedwyr cadarn.

The grave of Dëeuvraint is by the river of Glevaint, on the confine of Mathavarn, the bulwark of mighty warriors. *Taliesin.*

Cadwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwr) Preservation.

Cadwraiz, s. m. (cadw—rhaiz) A radiation, or spreading out. Cadwraiz y llaw, the back of the hand, from the wrist to the knuckles.

Cadwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw) A rug; a covering.

Cadwyawl, a. (cadw) Conservative; keeping.

Cadwyd, v. a. (cadw) To keep, guard, or preserve.

Gweilç cadau yn cadwyd maes,
 Gwyr gwanar trydar trais,
 Gwynvyd beirz bod yn eu hoçs.

Hawks of battles sustaining the field, leading men, the dawn of the tumult of conquest, it is the happiness of bards to be in their lifetime. *Seisyll Bryvfwç.*

Cadwyz, s. pl. aggr. (câd—gwÿz) A place full of bushes, or brambles; a brake.

Cadwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw) A chain, or bond.

Cadwynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwyn) A chaining.

Cadwynaiz, a. (cadwyn) Catenarian; like a chain.

Cadwynaw, v. a. (cadwyn) To chain; to bind.

Cadwynawdyl, s. f.—pl. cadwynodlau (cadwyn—awdyl) A catenated rhyme.

Cadwynawg, a. (cadwyn) Catenated; wearing a chain.

Cadwynawl, a. (cadwyn) Relating to a chain.

Cadwynawr, s. m.—pl. cadwynorion (cadwyn) A binder; a leader of captives.

Sengi waywawr,
 Yn nyz cadwynawr,
 Yn nghlawz gwernin.

Thou wilt trample the spears in the day of captivators, in the dank intrenchment. *Aneurin.*

Cadwynbroest, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwyn—proest) A catenated alternate rhyme.

Cadwynedig, a. (cadwyn) Catenated; chained.

Cadwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwynedig) Catenation.

Cadwyngyrç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwyn—cyrc) A catenated recurrence; a term in prosody.

Cadwynodlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwynawdyl) A catenated rhyming.

Cadwynodli, v. a. (cadwynawdyl) To rhyme alternately.

Cadyr, a. (cad) Strong; stout; robust; mighty.

Cenawon ceidron, cadyr yd volir glyw,
 Glew zragon â gwynir.

Ye powerful offspring, mightily will the chief be celebrated, the valiant leader will be mourned. *Cynzelw.*

Cazug, s. m. (dug) A mist; a gloom, or obscurity.

Dragon gyrçiad câd gazug.

A leader who frequents the gloom of battle. *Prydyz Byçan.*

Cazugaw, v. (cazug) To darken, or become overcast; to obscure.

Cazugawl, a. (cazug) Misty; gloomy; obscure.

Cae, s. m.—pl. t. au (ca) An inclosure; a hedge; and, metaphorically, a field; as, cae o yd, a field of corn; cae o wair, a field of hay. Any ornamental wreath, or ring, is also called cae; as, cae cadw,

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bedw, a birchen garland. Gwraig ynmron y cae, a woman nearly brought to bed.

Març a wyl yr yd, ac ni wyl y cae.

The horse will see the corn, but not the hedge. *Adage.*

Coed, v'anwyl! cadwai v'einioes,
Cae da rhawg, pe ceid a'i rhoes!

The wood, my dear, my life would preserve, a good lasting wreath, ah! could I obtain her who gave it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cae, *a.* (ca) Shut, bound up, or inclosed; close.

Caead, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) A cover; a lid. Caead y cylla, the top of the thorax.

Caead, *a.* (cae) Shut up, or inclosed: also close.

Caeadawg, *a.* (cae) Tending to close; closing.

Caeadlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae—llen) A curtain.

Caeadrwyz, *s. m.* (cae) Closeness; obscurity.

Caeadu, *v. a.* (cae) To close, or inclose; to cover. Caeadu llyvyr, to bind a book.

Caeadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caeadwyr (cae—gwr) One that covers up; a binder.

Caeawg, *a.* (cae) Inclosed; closing up: also wearing a wreath.

Caeawg o dew-vrig gwyail
Caeau y deau a'u dail.

Wearing a wreath of the thick tops of the young shoots, the wreaths of the south and their leaves. *D. ab Edmund.*

Caeawl, *a.* (cae) Tending to close, or shut up.

Cael, *v. a.* (ca) To get, have, or obtain; to attain, or come by; to find; to enjoy. Mal y ceilent zaioni, so that they may obtain good. *Sil.* A ga' gan Zuw! God grant!

A gadwer a geir wrth raid.

What is kept will be had when wanted. *Adage.*

O'r hael y cair hael, a fe rhon', a'i gael,
Gan hael hawz vyz cael o voz calon.

From the liberal will be bad liberality, and peradventure having it, from the liberal, it will be easy to obtain with heart's good will. *L. G. Colbi.*

Caen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) The covering, coat, or surface; a peel, or skin.

Eiry mynyz gwyn caen rhos;
Gwynvyd herwr yw hirnos.

Snowy mountains, white the surface of the vale: the happiness of a depredator is the long night. *Abclav ab Llywarc.*

Caenawg, *a.* (caen) Having a covering, or inclosed.

Yn erlyn yn ysgwn gaenawg,
Ni wyl gwr ni welas Gwallawg.

Pursuing in exalted covering, he will see not a hero who saw not Gwallawg. *Taliesin.*

Caenawl, *a.* (caen) Tending to cover, or inclose.

Caened, *s. f.* (caen) A thin covering; hoariness.

Caenen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (caen) A covering; a surface, or outside. Caenen o wlith, a fall of dew; caenen o eira, a fall of snow.

Caenenawl, *a.* (caenen) Incrusting, or covering.

Caeneniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caenen) Incrustation.

Caenenu, *v. a.* (caenen) To incrustate, or case.

Caeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caen) An incrustation.

Caenu, *v. a.* (caen) To incrustate; to coat.

Caedr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) A sheep-fold; a sheep-pen.

Caer, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) A wall, or mound for defence; the walls of a city; a castle, or fortress; a walled, or fortified town; a city. Caer y vynwent, the church-yard wall; caer gwydion, the galaxy, so called from Gwydion ab Don, who having a knowledge of astronomy, was deemed a conjurer. Mae yr haul tan ei gaerau, the sun is set, or gone down. Such places as were called Caer by the Britons, were called by the Saxons Caester, Cester, Cister, Chester; and Castrum by the Romans. Caerawg, *a.* (cae) Walled about, fenced, or fortified. Coron gaerawg, a mural crown; brethyn caerawg, kersey-woven cloth; so called from the

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similitude of its texture to the work in stone walls.

Caered, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cae) The wall of a city.

Llyma gaeredau llawn gwirodyz.

Behold fortresses full of liquors. *T. Aled.*

Caerva, *s. f.*—*pl.* caervëyz (cae—ma) A fortified place; a strong hold.

Duw a'm dwg yno, anaw dremyn,
Tramwy caradwy caerva urym;
Dewisaf gënyv, canys perthyn.
Dywnu diwröez no mez melyn.

God will bring me there, harmonious prospect, lovely the walks of the magnificent city; more desirable to me, for it is more congenial, to be released from banishment than to drink the yellow mead. *Gwalgmai.*

Caeru, *v. a.* (cae) To fortify, or encompass with a wall.

Caerwaith, *s. m.* (cae—gwaith) A fortification.

Caerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caerwyr (cae—gwr) A man that defends a fortress.

Ol ei zwrn, a lazai wyr,
Ar ei cyrau, a'i caerwyr.

The track of his fist would kill men on its corners, and its citizens. *L. G. Colbi, i Gaerlleon.*

Caeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cae) A bondman, slave, or captive. Caeth gweinyzawl, a domestic slave; caeth dovaeth, one that serves by his own consent.

Nid hawz i'm wybod neud anobaith cyrz,
Cezorion neud ynt gaith;
Og! nad byw cein-llwy Cynllaith,
Açaws vu liaws o'i laith!

It is not easy for me to know how hopeless we are for songs; the songsters are they not captives; ah! that the splendid leader of Cynllaith were alive! his death is the cause of many. *Cynzelw.*

Caeth, *a.* (cae) Bound; strait, close, or narrow; restricted; captive.

Ba waeth dyz caeth na dyz eig.

What doth it signify whether it is a fast day or flesh day. *M. ab Rhys.*

Angen y gyhydex gaeth yw bân pumfill; a rhoi yn y pennill o bedwar bân i wyth.

The requisite of the confined metricity is a verse of five syllables, and the stanza to be from four to eight verses. *Barzas.*

Caethadwy, *a.* (caeth) That may be bound, or restricted.

Caethawl, *a.* (caeth) Tending to bind, or straiten.

Caethder, *s. m.* (caeth) Restriction; captivity.

Caethedig, *a.* (caeth) Bound; restricted; captured.

Caethes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (caeth) A female slave.

Caethvab, *s. m.*—*pl.* caethveibion (cae—mab) A bondman, or slave; a captive.

Caethvorwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cae—morwyn) A bondwoman, or female slave.

Caethvyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cae—byd) A state of slavery.

Ve ollwng Duw y rheidus gwâr,
O'i garçar ac o'i gaethvyd.

God will liberate the necessitous and meek from his prison, and his bondage. *Edm. Pry.*

Caethglud, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cae—clud) A captive.

Caethgludaw, *v. a.* (caethglud) To carry into captivity.

Caethgludedig, *a.* (caethglud) That is led captive.

Caethgludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caethglud) A leading into captivity, or slavery.

Caethgludwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caethgludwyr (cae—glud—gwr) A captor, or one that takes a captive.

Caethgyvieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cae—cyvieithiad) A verbal translation, or metaphor.

Caethgyvieithu, *v. a.* (cae—cyvieithu) To translate closely.

Caethgyvieithwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* caethgyvieithwyr (cae—cyvieithwr) A literal translator.

Caethiad,

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- Caethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caeth) A binding, or straitening; the act of enslaving.
Caethiant, *s. m.* (caeth) Restraint, confinement.
Caethiw, *a.* (caeth) Confined, under restraint; servile.
Caethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiw) To confine, or restrict.
Caethiwawl, *a.* (caethiw) Restrictive; confining.
Caethiwed, *s. m.* (caethiw) Confinement, bondage, captivity; straitness; distress.
Caethiwedig, *a.* (caethiw) confined; captured.
Caethlwnc, *s. m.* (caeth—llwnc) A difficulty of swallowing.
Caethlyncu, *v. a.* (caethlwnc) To swallow with difficulty.
Caethnawd, *s. m.* (caeth—gnawd) A slavish condition.

Pan zaeth Iesu vry o'i vrenindawd,
 Yz oez pumoes byd yn gyd gaethnawd.

When Jesus above came from his kingdom, the five ages of the world were altogether in slavery. *Ein. ab Gwaigmai.*

- Caethrawd**, *s. m.* (caeth—rhawd) A state of bondage.

Arzelwaw o'th nawz rhag ———
 Oer hagr-wern gethern gaethrawd varwawl.

I will claim thy protection against the fiends of the chill and dark pit, a deadly course of bondage. *Gwaigmai.*

- Caethu**, *v. a.* (caeth) To straiten, or restrain.
Caethwas, *s. m.*—*pl. caethweision* (caeth—gwas) A bondman, or slave.
Caethwesyn, *s. m. dim.* (caethwas) A young slave.
Caethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caethwyr* (caeth—gwr) A bondman, or slave; a captive.
Caethwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. caethwreigez* (caeth—gwraig) A bondwoman, or female slave.
Cay, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) A void, or hollow; a hold; a cave.
Cavad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cav) A hollow; a grasping or holding.
Cavaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cav) A taking hold of.
Cavael, *v. a.* (cav) To inclose; to grasp, or hold.
Cavawd, *s. m.* (cav) Attainment, profit, success.
Cavell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cav) A grotto; an apartment; the choir, or chancel of a church.

Cyvarvan a'm cavell
 Celain ar wyar, ar wall,
 Cyvranc Rhun a'r drud arall.

Opposite to my reposing cell, there was the corpse in blood exposed, from the rencounter of Rhun and the other hero. *Llywarc Hen.*

- Cavellaiz**, *a.* (cavell) Like a grotto: also appertaining to a choir; choral.
Cavnbeithyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (cavyn—peithyn) gutter tiles.
Cavnbeithynen, *s. f.* (cavnbeithyn) A gutter tile.
Cavniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cavyn) A scooping.
Cavniaw, *v. a.* (cavyn) To scoop, or to make hollow.
Cavnu, *v. a.* (cavyn) To hollow out, like a trough.
Cavyn, *s. m.*—*pl. cavnu* (cav) A tray or trough; a canoe, or boat; cavyn Enlli, a flat bottomed boat; cavyn tylinaw, or cavyn pobi, a baker's brake, or trough; cavyn dylivaw, a weaver's tray; cavyn moq, a swine trough; cavyn ysgwd, or cavyn melin, a mill conduit; cavyn traed, ceiniawg a dâl, A trough for the feet, its value is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

I'r wyv lle mwyaf'r avon,
 Ar gavyn delf ar gevyn y don.

I am where the river is largest, on a lattice-worked canoe, on the top of the wave. *Llan Dyu.*

CAI

- Caf**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau.* (ca) A grasp, or grasper: also a rake with curved prongs, for unloading dung-carts. Rhoi caf arno, taraw caf arno, rhoi pump arno, to lay hand upon it, or to pilfer it. *Sil.*
Cafad, *s. m.* (caf) Attainment, or getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement.

Arzyledawr canu cymmmain' cafad,
 Cedwyr am Gattracth a wnaeth brythred.

It is incumbent to sing of so much acquisition, the warriors on Cattraeth who made a tumultuous running. *Anaurn.*

- Cafael**, *v. a.* (caf) To get, obtain, or attain.
Cafael hawl, to obtain a fuit. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri feth ni geif dyn zigon, er a gafu; iegy, hoedyl, a cyvoeth.

Three things which a person will not get enough of, notwithstanding what he gets: health, life, and wealth. *Trioc Meas.*

- Cafaeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cafael) A getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement, or attainment.
Cafaeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cafaelwyr* (cafael—gwr) One that lays hold of, or acquires; an attainer.
Cafaelyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cafael) One that lays hold of.
Cafawd, *s. m.* (caf) Acquirement, or attainment.
Cafell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (caf) A grasper, or any thing that curves round, or grasps; a valve.
Cafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caf) A throwing the arms about to grasp at any thing.
Cafiaw, *v. a.* (caf) To throw the arms about, to catch; to over-reach; to cheat.
Cafiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cafwyr* (caf—gwr) One that struggles with his arms to catch at a thing.
Caglawg, *a.* (cagyl) That is bedaggled, or bespattered: cynfon gaglawg, a daggletail.
Cagyl, *s. m.*—*pl. caglau* (cag) The dung of sheep, and some other animals; a daggle.
Cai, *s. m.*—*pl. ceion* (ca) A concrete; a collection, or adhesion of things together.
Caiawg, *a.* (cai) That abounds with things; concrete. *s. m.* A book.
Caiab, *s. f.*—*pl. ceibiau* (cai) A mattock, or a hoe.
Cail, *s. f.*—*pl. ceilau* (cai) A fold, a sheep-fold.

Gwae ni geidw ei gail,
 Ac ev yn vugail,
 Ac ni's areilia.

Woe to him that will not guard his fold, and be a shepherd, and that doth not manage. *Taliessin.*

- Caill**, *s. f.*—*pl. ceilliau* (cai) A testicle.

Gwerth y zwy gail, cymmaint ynt a gwerth y naw aelawd gogyuwrz.

The value of the two testicles, they are of the same value with the nine coequal members. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cain**, *a.* (cân) Clear, bright; fair; beautiful.

I'r cyveillion mwynion mau
 Deuai geinion deganau,
 Genyv, o bai zigonez.

To the agreeable friends of mine there would come splendid curiosities from me, if there were the means. *Gro. Owain.*

- Cainc**, *s. f.*—*pl. ceinciau* (caing) A branch: Cainc pren, the branch of a tree; cainc o vôr, a branch, or arm of a sea; rhaf dair cainc, a rope of three yarns; cainc o gerz, a tune in music.

- Caint**, *s. m.*—*pl. ceintiau* (cain) A plain, or open country; a field; a field of battle; an engagement. There are many places called by the appellation

CAL

pellation of *Caint*; as *Caer Gaint*, Canterbury.

*Caint yn ysbazwd uę gwirawd awlawen;
Caint rhag meibon Llyr yn ebyr Henvelen;
Gweiais trais trydar, ac avar, ac angen;
Yd lechrynt lavnawr ar benawr dyfgywen,
Caint rhag uz ciodau yn nolau Havren.*

A battle in the place of feasting over the joyless beverage; a battle against the son of Llyr at the outlets of Henvelen: I saw the oppression of the tumult, and wrath, and tribulation; the blades they gleamed on the glittering helmets in battle against the lord of fame in the dales of the Severn. *Taliesin.*

Caing. *s. f.—pl. ceingiau (cang)* A branch.

Mal aderyn ar y gaing.

Like a bird on the spray.

Adage.

Cair, *s. m. aggr.—pl. ceirion (air)* The fruit, or produce of trees; berries. There is a district in the east part of Arvon, called Ceirionyz where the celebrated bard Taliesin lived; and at the end of the lake of that name there is a small agger of stones, which is shewn as the ruins of his dwelling.

Cais, *s. m.—pl. ceisiau (cy—ais)* An effort, or attempt: rhoi cais arno, to make an attempt upon it, or him: Also a getting; or what is got; a tax, or assessment. Cylę cais, is a free gift, which tenants are accustomed to give to the bailiff of the manor, in some parts of Wales.

Cal, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (al)* A stalk; a prickle. The primary and general sense of the word is not used now, because it has been appropriated to be the term for penis.

Cala, *s. f.—pl. t. on (cal)* A stem, a stalk; a prickle.

Calav, *s. f.—pl. t. on (cal)* A stalk, or stem; a reed, or cane. Calav yd, the stalk of corn,

*Azwyn aeron yn amser cynauav;
Arall azwyn gwenith ar galav.*

Beautiful the fruits in the time of harvest; again beautiful is the wheat on the stalk. *Taliesin.*

Calavaiz, *a. (calav)* Like a reed, or cane.

Calavawg, *a. (calav)* Abounding with reeds, or canes; having a stalk, or stem.

Calę, *s. m. aggr. (cy—alę)* Lime; also a covering; enamel, or varnish, for arms, and harness for war.

*Llazar llavyn gasnar,
Llathral galę llafar
Val llagar llaw zigrawn.*

The wrathful blade would slay, the azure tinted armour gleam, like the lightning was the hand that hoarded not! *Cynsech.*

Calęald, *s. m.—pl. calęeidiau (calę)* What is limed; what is coated, or done over with enamel.

Calęaiz, *a. (calę)* Of the quality of lime, calcarious; like a covering.

Calęawg, *a. (calę)* Calcarious; covered; enamelled.

Calędo, *s. m.—pl. t. au (calę—to)* An enamelled covering, painted armour.

*Taer tervyn afau, talau trevyy
Tori calędopę třeę trenyy.*

Violent was the destruction of the flanks and fronts of towns, and the breaking of the enamelled covering of the lands the third day after. *Meilyr.*

Calędoed, *s. m. (calędo)* An enamelled armour.

Calęedig, *a. (calę)* Limed; covered; enamelled.

Calęva, *s. m. (calę—ma)* The dung of crows, and the peacock.

Calęvraith, *a. (calę—braith)* Covered, coated, or enamelled with various colours.

*Llavyn gwyar a gar o gydwaith,
Llaw eiguđ dan yfgywd galęvraith;
Llyw Powys, peues diobaith!*

The gory blade he loves in the mutual toil, quick was the hand under the motley-tinted shield of the leader of Powys, a region of despair! *Cynsech, m. M. ab Meredudd.*

CAL

Calęvrith, *a. (calębrith)* Covered over, or enamelled with various colours.

Calęiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (calę)* A reducing to lime, or calx; a liming; a covering over.

Calęlafar, *a. (calę—llafar)* Enamelled with blue.

Tarian, o byz calęlafar, neu eurgalę pedair ar ugaint a dal.

A shield, if it is of blue enamel, or gold enamel, its value is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Calęu, *v. a. (calę)* To reduce into lime, to lime; also to cover over; to enamel.

Calęwr, *s. m.—pl. calęwyr (calę—gwr)* A lime-burner.

Caldrist, *a. (cal—trist)* Having a drooping stalk: Y galdrist, the herb Eistort.

Caled, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cal)* A hardship, or strait.

*Fiau y bez yn Rhyd Vaen? Ced ai pen
Gan ciliai o galed:*

Mab Meigen, mad pan aned!

To whom belongs the grave in the stony Ford? Whose head would fly off ere he would retreat from difficulty: the son of Meigen: happy the time he was born. *Taliesin.*

Caled, *a. (cal)* Hard; parched; hardy; severe.

*Cloidy za; Caledu yzwyd;
Caledaę na r clo ydwyd—
Dur ar y dur writh roi da.*

What! lock up thy goods? Thou growest hard: yea, harder than the lock thou art—Steel on steel in parting with the self. *Ior. Vynghwyd.*

Caleden, *s. f.—pl. t. au (caled)* The corn, or hardness on the hand from labour.

Caledęz, *s. m. (caled)* Hardness, obduracy, severity.

Caledi, *s. m. (caled)* Hardness; hardship; difficulty.

Ni nawz caledi rhag bycodez.

Hardship will not protect against poverty.

Adage.

Calediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au. (caled)* A hardening.

Caledrwyz, *s. m. (caled)* Hardness, obduracy; density.

Caledu, *v. a. (caled)* To harden; to become hard, or dense.

Caledwę, *s. m. (caled)* Hardness, obdurateness.

Caledwr, *s. m.—pl. caledwyr (caled—gwr)* A hardener.

Calevyn, *s. m. dim. (calav)* A small stalk, or reed.

Calen, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cal)* A whetstone; also a lump of butter, soap, or the like.

Calon, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cal)* The heart; the middle; the womb. Brawd un galon, a brother by the mother's side.

Tri Gwyn Dorllwyth Ynys Prydain: Urien ac Eurzyl, plant Cynvarę Hen, a vuant yn un torllwyth yn nghalon Nevyn verę, Brycan eu mam; a'r ail Owain ab Urien, a Morvuz ei cwaer, a vuant yn un torllwyth yn nghalon Modron verę Avaliaę; y trydyz, Gwrgi a Peredur a Ceindreę Benafęell, plant Elifer Gofgorzvawr, a vuant yn nghalon Eurzyl verę Cynvarę, eu mam.

The three blessed burdens of the womb of the Isle of Britain: Urien and Eurzyl, the children of Cynvarę Hen, who were one burden in the womb of Nevyn the daughter of Brycan, their mother; the second, Owain the son of Urien and Morvuz his sister, who were one burden in the womb of Modron the daughter of Avaliaę; the third, Gwrgi and Peredur and Ceindreę Benafęell, the children of Elifer Gofgorzvawr, who were in the womb of Eurzyl the daughter of Cynvarę, their mother. *Triosec.*

Calonawg, *a. (calon)* Hearty; courageous, valiant.

Calondid, *s. m. (calon)* Heartiness; courageousness.

Calongaled, *a. (calon—caled)* Being hard-hearted.

Calonogawl, *a. (calonawg)* Tending to encourage.

Calonogi, *v. a. (calonawg)* To encourage.

Calonogrwyz, *s. m. (calonawg)* Heartiness.

Call, *s. m.—pl. t. od (all)* What is abroad, or out of its place.

Call

G A L

Call, a. (all) That goeth, or turneth out, or about; circumspect, discreet, cunning. Llygad-gall, squint-eyed; troed-gall, club-footed.

Nid call ond a gadwo yn ei gôv.

No one is circumspect but he that keeps in memory. *Adage.*

Callaiz, a. (call) Apt, or tending to be circumspect.

Callawd, s. m. (call) Cunningness; circumspection.

Callawdyr, s. pl. aggr. (callawd) Those stems, or stalks of plants, that are knotty, or of irregular growth: also the fungi in all their varieties.

Yr aelwyd hon neus cuz callawdyr llwyd,
Mwy gorzyvnafai am ei bwyd
Clezyval dywal diarfwyd.

This hearth, is it not obscured by musty toad-stools? More congenial around its viands would have been the galling sword of the fierce dauntless warrior. *Llywarch Hen.*

Callawyz, s. m. (call—awyz) A straying disposition; inclined to haunt, or wander about.

Ci callawyz, o'r lleizir naw cam i wrth y ty, ni thelir dim am dano.

A dog of a wandering disposition, if killed nine paces from the house, nothing is to be paid for him. *Welsh Laws.*

Callawr, s. m.—pl. callorau (call) A kettle, or cauldron.

Mis taçwez moç mehinawr,
Llyvyn mor, merilyd pob callawr.

In the month of November the swine are fat, the sea is smooth, every cauldron abounds with water. *Aneurin.*

Callder, s. m. (call) circumspection, prudence.

Called, s. pl. aggr. (call) The stalks of Thistles.

Gorvelyn called, colledig wyv,
Collais gall ateb y neb a'm nwyv!

Brightly yellow the stalks of thistles; I am lost! I have lost the discreet answer of the one that fills me with love. *Cynsechto.*

Callez, s. m. (call) The stalks of pulse: also circumspection, discretion.

Gnawd i lu i laz eu taçwez;
I lwydion canawon callez.

The custom of an army is to kill what fattens them, the grey ones have the productions of the knotted stalks. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Carnau ei veirç ev a gyvrvir val callestyr, a'i olwynion val corwynt.

The hoofs of his horses shall be counted like flint, and their wheels like a whirlwind. *Isaiah.*

Callestrawl, a. (callestyr) Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

Dy nawz
Rhag trais tragwyzawl
Tan trwç callestrawl.

Thy protection grant against the eternal oppression of the thick sulphureous fire. *Iolo Goch.*

Callesttricawl, a. (callestrig) Tending to be of a flinty quality.

Callestrig, a. (callestyr) Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

Callestrigawl, a. (callestrig) Tending to be flinty.

Callestyr, s. f.—pl. cellystyr (ca—llestyr) The pyrites; a flint-stone.

Callineb, s. m. (call) circumspection, discretion.

Tri cyvailleawen: nwyv, callineb, a digrivwç.

The three friends of genius: vigour, discretion, and merit. *Barzbas.*

Callod, s. pl. aggr. (call) Fungi; agaric. Callod y coed, the fungi of trees; callod y derw, clustiau'r derw, llyfiau'r ysgyvaint, Lung-wort.

Callodren, s. f.—pl. t. au (callawdyr) A knotted stalk.

Callodryn, s. m. dim. (callawdyr) A stalk of a plant.

Callodryn trioçyr fy i'r llyfieuyn hwnw.

A trilateral stalk has that plant. *Ll. Mæzgy.*

Callodrenaiz, a. (callodren) Like knotty stalks.

Llethri, a dryfi, a draiz,
Lladrones callodrenaiz.

Cliffs and wilde she will penetrate, the witch like a knotted stalk. *Rhy: Llwyd, i'r Neidyr.*

C A M

Calloraid, s. m.—pl. calloreidiau (callawr) A chaldron full; a chaldron, of thirty-six bushels

Callu, v. n. (call) To be circumspect or discreet.

Callus, a. (call) Tending to be discreet, or cunning

Callusder, s. m. (callus) Discreetness; cunningness

Cam, s. m.—pl. t. au. (cy—am) Circumvention, wrong, injury.

Yma â neb cam ni wnai,
Mewn naww mwyn, cam ni's mynai.

Here, to none wilt thou do an injury, in thy kind disposition, an injury thou wilt not take. *Wat. Clywedawg.*

Cam, a. (cy—am) Crooked, bent, bowed; awry; wrong; false. Cam neu gymhwys, hit or miss.

A vo'n gam ni vyn y gwir;
A vo'n iawn ni vynu anwir.

He that is false will not receive the truth; he that is just will not bear with an untruth. *H. Arwysli.*

Cam, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—am) A step, or stride; a pace in going. Ar y cam, on a foot pace; o gam i gam, step by step; i gam o gam, in a tottering, or uneven pace; tair troedvez yn y cam, three feet in the stride. *Welsh Laws.*

Un cam diogi a wna dau, a thri.

One lazy pace will make two, and three. *Adage*

Camacan, s. f.—pl. camacenion (cam—acan) A false accent.

Camacenu, v. a. (camacan) To accent falsely.

Camaceniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (camacan) False accentation.

Camagwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—agwyn) False accusation.

Camagwyn, v. a. (cam—agwyn) To accuse falsely.

Camagwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camagwyn) False accusation.

Camagwynwr, s. m.—pl. camagwynwyr (camagwyn—gwr) A false accuser.

Camadrawz, s. m.—pl. camadrozion (cam—adrawz) A false recital, a false relation.

Camadrawz, v. a. (cam—adrawz) To misrecite, to misrelate.

Camadroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camadrawz) A misreciting; a misrepresentation.

Camazyfsg, s. f. (cam—azyfsg) A false instruction; heterodoxy.

Camazyfsgu, v. a. (camazyfsg) To misinform.

Camalw, v. a. (cam—galw) To miscall; to mis-term.

Camalwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camalw) A miscalling.

Camamgyfred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—amgyfred) misapprehension, misconception.

Camamgyfred, v. a. (cam—amgyfred) To misapprehend, to misconceive; to mistake.

Camamseriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—amseriad) Parachronism; a mistiming.

Camamseru, v. a. (cam—amseru) To mistime.

Caman, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam) A way, a path.

Y gwr a'm rhozes y gwin,, a'r cwrwv, a'r mez—
Trwy voz Duw y rhyz trwy enhydez,
Pum pemwnt calan yn nghaman hez,
Elfinawg varçawg mez, hwyr dy oglez.

He that gave me the wine, and the ale, and the mead, by the will of God he shall give with honour five times five millions of feasts in the path of peace. Elphinian Knight of mead late, is thy protection. *Talliesin.*

Camanfawz, s. m.—pl. camanfozion (cam—anfawz) A false, or wrong property, or quality.

Camarzelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cam—arzelw) A misclaim.

Camarzelw, v. a. (cam—arzelw) To misclaim.

Camarver, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—arver) misusage. *Cam*

C A M

Camarver, *v. a.* (cam—arver) To misuse; to mis-apply.
 Camarveriad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (camarver) A mis-
 using; misapplication; catachresis.
 Camarveru, *v. a.* (camarver) To misuse, or mis-
 apply.
 Camargraf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—argraf) Prefs
 error, error of the prefs.
 Camargrafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camargraf) A mis-
 printing.
 Camargrafu, *v. a.* (camargraf) To misprint.
 Camarwain, *v. a.* (cam—arwain) To misguide.
 Camarweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camarwain) Mis-
 guidance, or misleading.
 Camarweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camarweiniwr) A mis-
 guider, a misconductor.
 Camarweinyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (camarwain) A mis-
 leader; one that leads out of the way.
 Camas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—as) A parade, walk.
 Camattal, *v. a.* (cam—attal) To withhold wrongly.
 Camattaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camattal) A with-
 holding unjustly; a misrestriction.
 Camattaliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camattalwr) One that unjustly withholds.
 Byr y dyf cyvlym—yn erbyn camattaliwr cyvlog y cyvlogedig.
Mal. 3. 5.
 Camathraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam—athraw) A false
 teacher, or one that is not orthodox.
 Camathrawiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camathraw)
 Heterodoxy.
 Camathrawiaethu, *v. a.* (camathrawiaeth) To mis-
 instruct; to teach heresy.
 Camathrawu, *v. a.* (camathraw) To misinstruct.
 Camawg, *a.* (cam) That is crooked, bent, or in-
 clined; that is wrong, or not right; unjust;
s. m. One that is unjust; an oppressor. A kind
 of salmon is called *Camawg*; because when three
 years old, its mandibles begin to curve one over
 the other. The felly of a wheel.
 Camblaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—plaid) A
 heretical sect.
 Camgwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—gwant) Unlaw-
 ful lust.
 Camder, *s. m.* (cam) Crookedness; obliquity.
 Camdrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrevyn) False
 arrangement.
 Camdrevnu, *v. a.* (camdrevyn) To misarrange.
 Camdrevyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrevnu) Wrong
 order.
 Camdreuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—treuliad) A
 misemploying.
 Camdreuliaw, *v. a.* (cam—treuliaw) To misem-
 ploy, or mispend.
 Camdrin, *v. a.* (cam—trin) To mismanage.
 Camdriniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrin) A misma-
 naging.
 Camdriniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrin) Misma-
 nagement.
 Camdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—tro) A wrong turn.
 Camdroi, *v. a.* (camdro) To pervert.
 Camdroiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdro) Perversion.
 Camdroiadwy, *a.* (camdro) Pervertible.
 Camdroiedig, *a.* (camdro) Perverted; distorted.
 Camdrowr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdrowr) A perverter.
 Camdwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam—twy) Iniquity.
 Camdroli, *v. a.* (cam—troli) To pervert.

Gwae vab dyn dilyd ei gamdwy
 Y' nghamid, eithyr gobid gchwy.

Woe to the son of man for pursuing his iniquity in unjust
 wrath, without the fruits of his repentance. *Cynzeiw.*

C A M

Camdwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdwy) A misde-
 meaning.
 Camdwyath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdwy) Misde-
 meanour.
 Camdwyaw, *v. a.* (camdwy) To misdemean; to
 misorder.
 Camdwyawl, *a.* (camdwy) Iniquitous; disorderly.
 Camdyb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—tyb) A wrong
 opinion.
 Camdybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdyb) A miscon-
 ceiving; misconception; misunderstanding.
 Camdybiaw, *v. a.* (camdyb) To misconjecture;
 to misapprehend.
 Camdybiawl, *a.* (camdyb) Misapprehending.
 Camdybied, *v. a.* (camdyb) To misconceive.
 Camdyngu, *v. a.* (cam—tyngu) To swear falsely.
 Camdywys, *v. a.* (cam—tywys) To misguide.
 Camdywysaw, *v. a.* (camdywys) To mislead, or
 to mislead.
 Camdywysedig, *a.* (camdywys) Misguided.
 Camdywyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdywys) Mis-
 guidance.
 Camdywyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camdywyfwr) A mis-
 guider, a misleader.
 Camzadgan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—dadgan) A
 misrelation; a misrelating; a misrecital.
 Camzadgan, *v. a.* (cam—dadgan) To mis-recite,
 or to pronounce falsely.
 Camzadganu, *v. a.* (camzadgan) To pronounce
 falsely; to misrecite.

Am gamzadganu taled yr yngnad gamlwrw i'r arglwyz.

For giving a false sentence let the judge pay a fine to the lord.
Welsh Laws.

Camzal, *v. a.* (cam—dal) To hold wrongly.
 Camzaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzal) Usurpation.
 Camzangaws, *v. a.* (cam—dangaws) To misre-
 present.
 Camzangosawl, *a.* (camzangaws) Misrepresenting.
 Camzangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzangaws) Mis-
 representation; a false exhibition.
 Camzarluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—darluniad)
 Misrepresentation, a false delineation.
 Camzarluniaw, *v. a.* (cam—darluniaw) To mis-
 represent.
 Camzarogan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—darogan) A
 false foreboding; a false prophecy.
 Camzarogan, *v. a.* (cam—darogan) To misconjec-
 ture.
 Camzeall, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—deall) misappre-
 hension.
 Camzeall, *v. a.* (cam—deall) To misapprehend.
 Camzevawd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dev-
 awd) A false custom, or a false usage.
 Camzevnyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—devnyz) A
 wrong structure.
 Camzevnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzevnyz) Mis-
 construction; a misapplication; misusage.
 Camzevnyziaw, *v. a.* (camzevnyz) To misconstruct;
 to misfashion; to misemploy.
 Camzevnyziawl, *a.* (camzevnyz) Of a wrong
 structure, matter, or intention.
 Camzevnyzu, *v. a.* (camzevnyz) To misconstruct.
 Camzirnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dirnad) A mis-
 take.
 Camzirnad, *v. a.* (cam—dirnad) To misapprehend.
 Camzirnadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzirnad) Mis-
 apprehension, or misconception.
 Camzodi, *v. a.* (cam—dodi) To mislay, to misplace.
 Camzodiad.

C A M

- Camzodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzodi) A mislaying, or a misplacing.
- Camzosparth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dosparth) A false distinction, or elucidation; misconstruction.
- Camzosparthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzosparth) A wrong elucidation; a false definition.
- Camzosparthu**, *v. a.* (camzosparth) To make a false elucidation; to mis-define.
- Camzull**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (cam—dull) A wrong form.
- Camzyçymyg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—dyçymyg) A wrong conjecture; a misconception.
- Camzyçymyg**, *v. n.* (cam—dyçymyg) To misconjecture; to misapprehend.
- Camzyçymygawl**, *a.* (camzyçymyg) Misconjecturing; misapprehensive, misconceiving.
- Camzyçymygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camzyçymyg) A misconjecturing; misconception.
- Camzyfigu**, *v. a.* (cam—dyfigu) To misteach; to misinform.
- Camzywediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dywediad) A mispronouncing; a false enunciation.
- Camzywedyd**, *v. a.* (cam—dywedyd) To mispronounce.
- Camez**, *s. m.* (cam) Crookedness; a bending. **Camez gar**, the bending of the ham; **camez braig**, the bend of the arm, or elbow.
- Cameg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam) The felly of a wheel.

Cameg, oferyn gov, pedair ceiniawg a dal.
The *Cameg*, a smith's tool, its value is four-pence.

Welsh Laws.

- Camell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (cam) A female camel.
- Camen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam) A bend; a whirl.
- A ganoez neb â genau—
I gamen mor gymmain' a mi?
Has any one praised with his lips, to the twirling of the
sea, as much as I have? *D. ab Gwilym, f'r don.*
- Camenw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—enw) A misnomer.
- Camenwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camenw) A misnaming; a misnomer.
- Camenwedig**, *a.* (camenw) That is misnamed.
- Camenwi**, *v. a.* (camenw) To misname.
- Camva**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—ma) A stile, or steps.
- Camvalâu**, *v. a.* (cam—balâu) To drive out unjustly; to dispossess wrongfully.

Pan wnel Cymry camvalâu,
Ceir arall vro pwy caro vu.

When the Cymry shall be wrongfully driven out, another
country shall be had, which shall be loved.

Taliesin.

- Camvalgez**, *s. m.* (cam—balgez) False pride.
- Camvarn**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—barn) A wrong, or false judgment.
- Camvarniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camvarn) A judging falsely; a misjudgment; a misconception.
- Camvarnu**, *v. a.* (camvarn) To judge falsely.
- Camveziannawl**, *a.* (camveziant) Usurping.
- Camveziannu**, *v. a.* (camveziant) To possess unjustly; to usurp.
- Camveziannwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. camveziannwyr* (camveziant—gwr) An unjust usurper.
- Camveziant**, *s. m.*—*pl. camveziannau* (cam—meziant) Unjust possession; usurpation.
- Camvezyliaw**, *v. a.* (cam—mezyliaw) To misapprehend, or to misconceive.
- Camvezylied**, *v. a.* (cam—mezylied) To think wrongly; to misconceive.

C A M

- Camvrawd**, *s. f.*—*pl. camvrodiau* (cam—brawd) A false, or unjust judgment.
- Gwae berçen tavawd,
A varno gamvrawd
Oni's dilea.
Woe to him who possesses a tongue that shall pronounce a false
judgment; if he doth not retract it. *Taliesin.*
- Camvuçez**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—buçez) Unjust course of life.
- Camvwrw**, *v. a.* (cam—bwrw) To miscalculate.
- Camvwynâad**, *s. m.* (cam—mwynâad) A possessing, or enjoying unjustly.
- Camvwynâu**, *v. a.* (cam—mwynâu) To enjoy unjustly; to usurp.
- Camvwyniant**, *s. m.* (cam—mwyniant) A false enjoyment.
- Camvynegi**, *v. a.* (cam—mynegi) To relate falsely; to misrecite; to misreport.
- Camvynegiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camvynegi) A false relation; a misrecital.
- Camganlyn**, *v. a.* (cam—canlyn) To follow wrongly.
- Camganlynawl**, *a.* (camganlyn) Following wrongly.
- Camganlyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camganlyn) A wrong deduction, or misinference.
- Camgarçariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—carçariad) A false imprisonment.
- Camgarçaru**, *v. a.* (cam—carçaru) To imprison falsely, or unjustly.
- Camgerzed**, *v. a.* (cam—cerzed) To walk unjustly.
- Camgerzediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgerzed) A walking unjustly; an improper course.
- Camglywed**, *s. m.* (cam—clywed) A mishearing.
- Camglywed**, *v. a.* (cam—clywed) To mishear.
- Camgoel**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—coel) Heresy.
- Camgolledu**, *v. a.* (cam—colledu) To defraud.
- Camgred**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cred) Heresy.
- Camgrediniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgred) A misbelief, or miscreance.
- Camgredu**, *v. a.* (camgred) To misbelieve.
- Camgredwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. camgredwyr* (camgred—gwr) A misbeliever, a heretic.
- Camgwl**, *s. m.*—*pl. camgylion* (cam—cwl) A penalty.
- Camgyçwniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyçwniad) A wrong commencement.
- Camgyvanfawz**, *s. m.*—*pl. camgyvanfozion* (cam—cyvanfawz) A false construction.
- Camgyvanfozi**, *v. a.* (camgyvanfawz) To compose falsely; to misconstruct.
- Camgyvanfoziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgyvanfawz) False composition; misconstruction.
- Camgyvarwyzaw**, *v. a.* (cam—cyvarwyzaw) To direct wrongly; to misinform.
- Camgyvarwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyvarwyziad) Misinformation; a misconducting.
- Camgyveiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyveiriad) A wrong connection.
- Camgyveiriaw**, *v. a.* (cam—cyveiriaw) To misconnect; to misapply.
- Camgyvlëad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyvlëad) A misplacing, or mislaying.
- Camgyvlëawl**, *a.* (cam—cyvlëawl) Wrongly connected; misconnective.
- Camgyvlëu**, *v. a.* (cam—cyvlëu) To misplace.
- Camgyvrviv**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam—cyvrviv) A misreckoning, or a miscounting.
- Camgyvrvawl**, *a.* (camgyvrviv) Miscalculating.
- Camgyvrvriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgyvrviv) Miscalculation, a misreckoning.

Camgyhuzaw,

C A M

- Camgyhuzaw, *v. a.* (cam—cyhuzaw) To accuse falsely; to calumniate.
 Camgyhuzawl, *a.* (cam—cyhuzawl) Accusing falsely; calumniating.
 Camgyhuzedig, *a.* (cam—cyhuddedig) Falsely accused.
 Camgyhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cyhuziad) A false accusation; calumny.
 Camgylus, *a.* (camgwl) Blameworthy, culpable.
 Camgymhariaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymhariaeth) Misconnection.
 Camgymharu, *v. a.* (cam—cymharu) To mismatch, to misconnect.
 Camgymhwysaw, *v. a.* (cam—cymhwysaw) To misapply.
 Camgymhwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymhwyfiad) Misapplication; a wrong appropriation.
 Camgymmedroli, *v. a.* (cam—cymmedroli) To misproportion; to misconnect.
 Camgymmeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymmeriad) A mistaking; a mistake.
 Camgymmeriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cymmeriaeth) A wrong acceptance.
 Camgymmeryd, *v. a.* (cam—cymmeryd) To mistake.
 Camgynnal, *v. a.* (cam—cynnal) To hold, or detain unjustly.

De vnyz ac aſaws ei gwyn yw, am vod y cynzryſawl Zavyz yn camgynnal maint hyllys o vreyrdir Cymreig.

The matter and cauſe of his complaint is, that the preſent David doth wrongfully detain a certain portion of Welch freehold land.
Welſh Laws.

- Camgynnaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camgynnal) Unjust detention.
 Camgynghor, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—cynghor) A misadvice.
 Camgynghori, *v. a.* (camgynghor) To misadvise.
 Camgyfylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—cyfylltiad) A misjunction; a mis-connection.
 Camgyfylltu, *v. a.* (cam—cyfylltu) To misjoin.
 Camhawl, *s. f.—pl.* camholion (cam—hawl) A misclaim; an unjust claim.
 Camholi, *v. a.* (camhawl) To misclaim, to make a wrong, or unjust claim.
 Camholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camhawl) A misclaiming.
 Camhyder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—hyder) False dependance; presumption.
 Camhyderu, *v. a.* (camhyder) To confide wrongly.
 Camlas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—glas) A trench, or ditch; a narrow inlet of the sea. Tir camlas, land intersected with rivulets, or ditches.
 Camleâad, *s. m.* (cam—lleâad) A mis-placing, or putting in a wrong position.
 Camleâu, *v. a.* (cam—lleâu) To misplace.
 Camlevariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llevariad) A mispronouncing.
 Camlevaru, *v. a.* (cam—llevaru) To mispronounce.
 Camluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—lluniad) A misformation.
 Camluniaw, *v. a.* (cam—lluniaw) To misform.
 Camluniedig, *a.* (cam—lluniedig) Misformed.
 Camlwrw, *s. m.—pl.* camlyryau (cam—llwrw) A fine, or amercement for an injury.

Cynniſer gwaith ag y tremygo un wys, cynniſer camlwrw a gyll—Meſur camlwrw yw tair buw, neu naw ugaint.

As many times as one ſhall diſregard a ſummons, ſo many fines he ſhall pay—the extent of a fine of ſatisfaction is three kine, or a hundred and eighty-pence.
Welſh Laws.

- Camlwybyr, *s. m.—pl.* camlwybrau (cam—llwybyr) A false path; a deceitful road.

C A M

- Camlyryus, *a.* (camlwrw) Incurring a penalty
 Camlythyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llythyriad) A false orthography; a misspelling.
 Camlythyru, *v. a.* (cam—llythyru) To misspell.
 Camlywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—llywiad) A mismanaging, a misgoverning.
 Camlywiaw, *v. a.* (cam—llywiaw) To mismanage.
 Camlywiawd, *s. m.* (camlywiaw) A misgoverning.
 Camlywiodawr, *s. m.—pl.* camlywiodorion (camlywiawd) One that misgoverns.
 Camlywodraeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (camlywiodawr) A misgovernment.
 Camlywodraethu, *v. a.* (camlywodraeth) To misgovern; to misconduct.
 Cammarç, *s. m.—pl.* cammeirç (cam—març) A camel.
 Cammawn, *s. f.* (camp) A conflict, a battle.

*O ſawfan' gam yn nghaminawn,
 Dan wyth hav, Duw a wnaeth iawn—*

If we have received an injury in the conflict, ere eight ſummers paſt God gave ſatisfaction.
L. G. Colbi.

- Cammin, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (cam—min) A peregrine falcon.
 Cammined, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—mined) The flower de luce.
 Camogwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—gogwyz) A wrong bias, or inclination.
 Camogwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camogwyz) A wrong biasing; a misinclining.
 Camorçwyl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—gorçwyl) Misemployment, or improper action.
 Camorçwyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camorçwyl) Misemployment, a wrong application.
 Camoreſgyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—goreſgyn) Usurpation, or unjust possession; a deforcement, or disseisin in law.
 Camoreſgyn, *v. a.* (cam—goreſgyn) To make a disseisin, or eject wrongfully; to usurp.
 Camoreſgynawl, *a.* (camoreſgyn) Usurping, or apt to make an unjust conquest.
 Camoreſgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camoreſgyn) A taking unjust possession.
 Camoreſgynu, *v. a.* (camoreſgyn) To take unjust possession; to usurp.

Bod y cynzryſawl Jeuan ab Davyz yn camoreſgynu maint hyllys o vreyrdir Cymreig—a gynneir y dan wialen yr orſez hon.

For that the preſent Jeuan ab David doth wrongfully poſſeſs a certain portion of Welch freehold land, held under the au thority of this court.
Welſh Laws.

- Camoreſgynwr, *s. m.—pl.* camoreſgynwyr (camoreſgyn—gwr) One that seizes unlawfully.
 Camoreſgynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (camoreſgyn) An unlawful possessor; an usurper.
 Camofawd, *v. a.* (cam—gofawd) To misplace.
 Camofodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camofawd) A misplacing; a misposition.
 Camp, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (amp) A circle; a feat; a game; also the prize obtained in the games.
 Campza, a good quality; campzrwg, a bad quality, or trick. The Welsh had twenty-four games, or qualifications that may be called their course of education. These were divided into three classes, ten manly qualifications, or *gwraſwl gampau*; ten qualifications of youth, or *mabarwl gampau*; and four inferior qualifications, or *Gogampau*.

Glendid dyn yw ei gampau.

The beauty of a man is his qualities.

Adage.

- Campva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (camp—ma) A theatre.
 Campiaw, *v. a.* (camp) To exercise, or contend at games.

Campiwr.

C A M

Campiwr, s. m.—pl. campwyr (camp—gwr) One that contends in the games.

Campus, a. (camp) Excellent; surpassing.

Campwri, s. m. (campiwr) Active qualifications.

Camp eryr pob campwri.

The feat of the eagle of every active feat. D. Llwyd.

Camraw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cam—rhaw) A shovel.

Camre, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—rhe) A pace.

Mynu 'zwyv draethu, heb druthiad, na gwyd, Wrthyd haul Gymmryd gamre walled.

I demand to declare, without flattery, or guile, to thee, thou luminary of Cymrnyd, with graceful step. H. ab. Ein. Llygliw

Camreol, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam—rheol) A misrule.

Camreolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (camreol) Mismanagement.

Camreoli, v. a. (camreol) To misgovern.

Camriv, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—rhiv) A wrong number.

Camrivaw, v. a. (camriv) To miscount.

Camriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camriv) A miscounting.

Camrwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—rhwyf) Abuse of power; tyranny, or usurpation.

Camrwyfaw, v. a. (camrwyf) To abuse authority.

Camrwyfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camrwyf) An abusing of power; a tyrannizing.

Camrwyfawr, s. m.—pl. camrwyfawyr (camrwyf—gwr) One that abuses authority.

Camryf, s. m. (cam—rhyf) Unjust excess.

Mor zygawn y mae digymrodor, Wedi penceiriazeth Cymrny yn nghamryf.

How severely is discord experienced, since the Welsh presidency of song is fallen to false supfluity. Philip Brydyx.

Camseiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—seiniad) A founding falsely.

Camseiniaw, v. a. (cam—seiniaw) To found falsely.

Camfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—fyniad) Misapprehension; misconception.

Camfyniadawl, a. (camfyniad) Misapprehensive; misconceiving.

Camfynied, v. a. (cam—fynied) To misapprehend, to misconceive, to mistake.

Camfyniwr, s. m.—pl. camfyniwr (cam—fyniwr) One that misapprehendeth.

Camu, v. a. (cam) To bend, bow, or curve: Also to step, or take a stride.

Camwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—gwez) Iniquity; trespass; wrong, injustice.

— Bu ein bugez O'r dechreuad hyd yn hyn, Erioed yn dylyn camwez.

Our lives have been from the beginning until now, ever following iniquity. Gr. Peilyn.

Camwezawg, a. (camwez) Iniquitous; transgressing.

Rhybu gamwezawg Madawg modur faw.

Madawg the leader of prosperity hath ever been iniquitous. Ll. P. Meq.

Camweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camwez) A doing an iniquitous act; a trespassing.

Camwezu, v. a. (camwez) To do an unbecoming act; to trespass, to transgress.

Camwezus, a. (camwez) Iniquitous; injurious.

Camwezufrwyd, s. m. (camwezus) Injuriousness.

Camweithred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—gweithred) A misdeed.

Camweithrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camweithred) A wrong operation; a false transaction; transgression.

Camweithredu, v. a. (camweithred) To transgress.

C A N

Camweithredwr, s. m.—pl. camweithredwyr (camweithred—gwr) A transgressor.

Camwneuthur, v. a. (cam—gwneuthur) To misconstruct.

Camwr, s. m.—pl. camwyr (cam—gwr) A bender, or one that bendeth; a strider.

Camwri, s. m. (cam—gwr) Perversion; abuse.

O'r dyz, dyz dezyv camwri, O'r nos, nos yn ein oes ni.

The day was a day of the law of oppression, the night brought a night to last our lives. Jolo Gog.

Camwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cam) Perversion; abuse.

Camwyr, a. (cam—gwyr) Bending obliquely.

Camyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cam) A male camel.

Camymarwez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymarwez) Misbehaviour.

Camymarwez, v. a. (ymarwez) To misbehave.

Camymarweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camymarwez) A misdemeanour, or misbehaviour.

Camymzwyn, s. m. (ymzwyn) A misdemeanour; disconformity; disagreement.

Camymzwyn, v. a. (ymzwyn) To misbehave; to misaccord.

Annherbyn a camymzwyn ar gerz yw annherthynas gair ag awa.

Irregularity and discordance in song arise from an inapposite expression as to the cause. Barzaz.

Camymzygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymzygiad) A misbehaving; a misconduct; a misdemeanour.

Un camymzygiad rhempus, ac ysgeler, a zizyma eu holl lavurwaith hwynt.

One disorderly and degrading misconduct annihilates the whole of their labour. Ier. Owain.

Camystum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cam—ystum) A wrong position; distortion.

Camystyr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cam—ystyr) A false conclusion, misapprehension.

Camystyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (camystyr) Misapprehension; misconstruction.

Camystyriawl, a. (camystyr) Misconceiving.

Camystyried, v. a. (camystyr) To misapprehend.

Can, conj. Because; for, for as much; since, since that; as; can hynny, therefore; can zywedyd o hono velly, *since he speaks in that manner*; can dy vod yn dysgwyl, *as thou art expecting*; can gynted a'r gwynt, *as swift as the wind*; can wiried, *as true*.

Can dozwyv a digeryzwc, Na zala var casvar cas hezwc.

Since I am come without reprehension, bear no anger, or odious wrath, the enemy to peace.

Cynwch, dadol: yr argl. Rhys.

Cân, s. f.—pl. caint (ca—an) Descant; A song.

Clywais, llawenais, o'r llwyni, adar Yn odiaeth gyvodli, Yn Cwevrawr can iac hyvryd, Gwyn 'y myd, da'r gan i mi!

I'm charm'd when I hear the birds in the grove Sweet music harmoniously trilling; Their Song in the Spring spreads health and warm love; To me what a bliss their soft wooing.

Morgan Gruffydd.

Can, prep. With; of. *Da gan bawb delyn, liked by every body is the harp.*

Côv gan bawb a gâr.

Every one thinks of the one he loves. Adage.

Can hyny cynhenu ni wnânt; Can wylicon Celyzon cerzant.

Therefore they will not become envious; with the Sprites the shades they will go.

Ll. P. Meq, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cân, s. m. aggr. (an) Sight; brightness; whiteness; wheat flour.

Cân, a. (an) Bright; White: *bara cân*, white bread.

Cânad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cân) A bleaching.

Cânaid,

CAN

Cànaid, *s. f.* (càn) What abounds with brightness; a luminary. Y gànaid, an epithet for the sun, in *North Wales*; it is also applied to a young woman.

Canastyr, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cant—astyr) A hundred recurrences, or junctions.

O dervyz i zyn gafael cig anivel ni bai eizo ei hun, ai gan gwn, ai yn nghuzva, a'i gymmeryd heb ganiad arglwyz o hono, dirwyawg yz, hyd yz ei nag o roz, nag obryn, nag o wazawl, hyd y ganved-law; wrth hyny gelwir hwnw cyhyryn canastyr; ac nid aa bellac no hyny.

If a man should find the flesh of an animal that is not his own property, whether with dogs, or in a hidden place, and he takes it without a lord's permission obtained, it shall be finable till it goes, whether by gift, or by sale, or by dower, to the hundredth hand; wherefore it is called the piece of a hundred recurrences; and it doth not go farther. *Welsh Laws.*

Canawd, *s. m.* (cán) A descanting; a finging.

Càawg, *a.* (càn) Whitened; or abounding with white.

Canboft, *s. m.—pl. canbyft* (can—poft) A buttress, or prop; a ballister.

Canclwm, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—clwm) The herb centinody; called also canclawz, canewin, y glymawg, y waedlys, and berwr ieir.

Canclwyv, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—clwyv) The moneywort.

Candoll, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—toll) Perforata, a herb.

Candryll, *a.* (cant—dryll) All to pieces.

Cànedig, *a.* (càn) Blanched; whitened.

Càneidlu, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (cànaid—llu) A blessed host.

Ar ugar y bais glaerwen hōno, a arwyzocai caneidlu diargywey y gweryzon, yz oez yfŷin o bali fiamgoç.

Over that white shining coat, that represented the glorified host immaculate of virgins, there was a robe of velvet, flame coloured. *Meudwy Llanzeuwi Brevi.*

Càneidrwyz, *s. m.* (cànaid) Brightness, splendour.

Canved, *a.* (cant) Hundredth. *s.* the hundredth part. Ar ei ganved, on his hundredth, that is, supported by a hundred, or having a hundred followers.

Ev dawai—
O gywan amws ar ei ganved.

From the mutual pushing he came on his steed with a hundred in his train. *Llygad Gwr.*

Canvod, *v. a.* (can—bod) To behold, to perceive.

Ys argrad i gad ei ganvod.

It was awfully glorious to the battle to behold him.

Ll. P. Moç.

Cymmry, mez rhai, a ganvu America gyntav.
The Welsh, some say, discovered America the first.

Morgan Llwyd.

Canvodadwy, *a.* (canvod) Perceptible, That may be seen.

Canvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canvod) A descrying.

Canvodrwyz, *s. m.* (canvod) Perceptibility.

Canvys, *s. m.—pl. t. ez* (can—bys) The ring finger. *Sil.*

Canhauawl, *s. m.* (can—hau) Pellitory of the wall.

Canhebrwng, *s. m.—pl. canhebryngau* (can—hebrwng) An accompanying; a funeral.

Canhebryngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canhebrwng) Accompaniment; attendance on a funeral.

Canhebryngu, *v. a.* (canhebrwng) To accompany, to attend with; to attend a burial.

Hu Gadarn ai canhebryngoez a'i zeuzeg gogyvurz hyd eu bytaveil yfŷavala.

Hu the Great accompanied him and his twelve peers to their apartment of repose.

H. Car. Mag—Mabinglen.

CAN

Canhebryngwr, *s. m.—pl. canhebryngwyr* (can—hebrwng—gwr) One who accompanies, or attends.

Càniad, *s. m.—pl. caniaid* (can) A bearing with; licence, leave, permission, allowance.

Caeth dovaeth yw dyn a drico o ganiad.

A covenant slave is a man who stays by consent.

Welsh Laws.

Caniad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cân) Song; music; versification. Caniad benryz, blank verse.

Caniadaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caniaid) The science of finging, and of versification; music.

Morvuz ai hanvonafai;

Mydyr ganiadaeth mab maeth Mai.

It was Morvuz who had sent him;

Masterly is the music of the foster son of May.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Vrenvraith.

Càniadu, *v. a.* (càniad) To permit, or consent to.

O'm trevtad y caniadwn

Ei hyd o'r zaeaz i hwn.

From my patrimony I would grant to this fellow his length of earth.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r B. Bag.

Caniadwr, *s. m.—pl. caniadwyr* (caniaid—gwr) One that consents, one that accedes to.

Caniadyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (caniaid) A finger

Davyz mab Jesse peralz ganiadyz Israel

David the son of Jesse the sweet finger of Israel.

Samuel, 2. 2.

Caniadyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caniadyz) A songstress.

Caniatâad, *s. m.* (caniaid) Permission, consent, allowance, concession.

Caniatâawl, *a.* (caniaid) Permissive, allowable.

Caniatâedig, *a.* (caniaid) Permitted, allowed.

Caniatâu, *v. a.* (caniaid) To permit, to consent, allow, or concede.

Caniatâwr, *s. m.—pl. caniatâwyr* (caniaid—gwr) A permitter; one that consenteth, or alloweth.

Canig, *s. f. dim.* (cân) A little song; a sonnet.

Canlid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (can—llid) Inveteracy.

Canloyw, *a.* (can—gloyw) Very bright.

Canloywder, *s. m.* (canloyw) Pellucidness, brightness.

Canlyn, *v. a.* (can—glyn) To follow; to prosecute.

Oed y dyn ni çanlyn y da.

The life of man will not accompany the enjoyment.

Adage.

Canlynadwy, *a.* (canlyn) That can be followed.

Canlynawl, *a.* (canlyn) Following; consequential; consequent.

Canlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (canlyn) A following; accompaniment; consequence.

Canlyniadawl, *a.* (canlyniad) consequential.

Canlyniawd, *s. m.—pl. canlynodau* (canlyn) A confectary, or inference; consecution.

Canlyniawdyr, *s. m.—pl. canlyniodron* (canlyn-iawd) A prosecutor, or pursuer of a design.

Canlynwr, *s. m.—pl. canlynwyr* (canlyn—gwr) A follower, or pursuer; a dependant.

Canllaid, *a.* (can—llaid) Calm, or still. Tywyz canllaid, calm, or serene weather.

Canllaiz, *a.* (can—llaiz) Very calm, or serene.

Canllaith, *a.* (can—llaith) Calm and open.

Canllaw, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (can—llaw) A support; a battlement of a wall, or bridge; a ballustrade.

A counsel, or advocate, in a court of law.

Iawn i'r yngnad ovyn i'r cynghaws, ac i'r canllaw; a sayant hwy i'r hawlwyr yn yr hyn y mae eue yn ei zodi amazynt hwy. Ac yna y mae iawn izynt hwyntau zywedyd—fawen.

It is proper for the judge to ask the pleader and advocate, if they will stand for the prosecutor with respect to what he confides to them? Then it is right also for them to say—We will stand.

Welsh Laws.

Canllawiaeth,

CAN

Canllawiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canllaw) A sup-
portation; advocateship.
Canmawl, *v. a.* (can—mawl) To commend, to
praise.
Canmawl za, taw zrwg.
Praise, thou good; be silent evil!
Gwell gwraig o'i canmawl.
A woman is better for being praised.
Canmhlyg, *a.* (cant—plyg) Centuple, hundred fold.
Canmhlygu, *v. a.* (canmhlyg) To centuplicate.
Canmoladwy, *a.* (canmawl) Commendable, praise-
worthy.
Canmolawd, *s. m.* (canmawl) Commendation,
praise.
Canmolawl, *a.* (canmawl) Commendatory.
Canmoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canmawl) Commen-
dation, or praise.
Canmoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canmawl) Com-
mendation, praise.
Canmoliaethawl, *a.* (canmoliaeth) Commendatory.
Canmoliaethus, *a.* (canmoliaeth) Applauding.
Canmoliant, *s. m.* (canmawl) Commendation.
Canmolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* canmolwyr (canmawl—
gwr) One that praiseth, a commender.
Canmolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (canmawl) An enco-
mias.
Canmwyav, *ad.* (can—mwyav) For the most part.
Cannalen, *a.* (cant—dalen) Having a hundred
leaves.
Cannalenawg, *a.* (cannalen) Centifolious.
Cannawg, *a.* (can) Having in, or containing.
Cannerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (can—nerth) Assistance.
Duw—
Vy nerth a'm cannerth i'm cynnyzu
Cynair o'm cadair cadarn ganu Rhys.
God my strength, and my support to increase in me power of ex-
pression, that from my lore of presidency, I may ably sing of Rhys.
G. Bryceiniawg, i'r argl. Rhys.
Cannerthawl, *a.* (cannerth) Assisting; co-operating
Cannerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cannerth) A co-
operating, or assisting.
Cannerthu, *v. a.* (cannerth) To co-operate, or
assist.
Cedwir nen vab Gwen, a vad weled;
Cadwent verth-nawd nerth a'm cannerthed.
Preserved shall be the roof of the son of Gwen, whom it was a
blessing to have seen; his power, gloriously prevailing in the com-
bat, may it assist me.
Llythelyn Vawr, i Gaduan.
Cannhwyfg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (can—twyfg) An ac-
companying portion; an accompaniment.
Nen'r dug wyfg cannhwyfg gan ei godre.
Doth she not carry an attendant train at her skirts.
Ll. P. Moç.
Cannhrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* cannhrodion (can—trawd)
Accompaniment.
Cannorth, *s. m.* (can—dorth) Succour, assistance.
Cannorthwy, *s. m.* (cannorth) Succour, or assist-
ance
Cannorthwyad, *s. m.* (cannorthwy) A succouring,
or helping.
Cannorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cannorthwy) To succour,
or assist.
Cannorthwyawl, *a.* (cannorthwy) Aiding, or as-
sisting; subsidiary.
Cannorthwyedig, *a.* (cannorthwy) That is helped.
Cannorthwywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* kannorthwywyr, (can-
northwy—gwr) A succourer, helper, or assistant.
Cannorthwyyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cannorthwy) A
helper.
Cannu, *v. a.* (cant) To contain. Cymmaint ag
a gannai'r llestyr, As much as the vessel would
contain.

CAN

Cannwyn, *v. a.* (can—dwyn) To carry, or bear
with.
Cannwynawl, *a.* (cannwyn) That is carried, or
borne with; congenial.
Cannyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (cant—dyn) A hundred men.
Canol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cant—ol) A middle, or
centre; an umpire.
Canolaiz, *a.* (canol) Central; middling, middle-
sized.
Cannolawg, *a.* (canol) Central, middlemost.
Canolbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canol—parth) A
centre, the middle point.
Canoldant, *s. m.*—*pl.* canoldannau (canol—tant)
The middle string, of a harp.
Canoldir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (canol—tir) An inland re-
gion: Mor y canoldir, The Mediterranean sea.
Canolgaïs, *a.* (canol—cais) Centripetal.
Canolgyrç, *a.* (canol—cyrc) Centripetal.
Canoli, *v. a.* (canol) To place in the middle,
to centre.
Canoliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* canoliaid (canol) What is in
the middle, or centre.
Canolig, *a.* (canol) That is in the middle, mid-
dling; indifferent, ordinary; middle-sized.
Canolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (canol) One that is in
the middle; a mediator.
Canon, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cân) A song; a rule, pre-
script, or canon. Under the bardic system, all
maxims were promulgated in verse. Myrzin is
called *Canon Cynllaith*, by Gwenzyz in the
Gwasgargerz.
Brawd gwyn a brydai ganon,
Teg yw o Lan Gatwg ion.
The white friar of Llangatwg, that would compose a song, he is
comely.
O ganon cerzorian canav.
From the maxim of Songsters I will sing.
Mal pan orvyz lleu yn llyvyr canon.
Like when it is necessary to read in the book of authority.
Aza wr cynna' o'r canon, b'le'zwyd?
Mae Noe, ail brofwyd, wr llwyd lion?
Adam the first man of authority where art thou? Where is Noah
the second Prophet, a blessed happy man?
Ior. Vynghwyd.
Canonaiz, *a.* (canon) Conformable to rule, cano-
nical.
Canoneizrwyz, *s. m.* (canonaiz) Agreeableness to
rule, canonicalness.
Canoni, *v. a.* (canon) To put under regulation.
Canoniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (canon) Conformity
to rule.
Canonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* canonwyr (canon—gwr) A
member of a cathedral; a canonist.
Y canonwr, cyn henaint,
A wel y cor yn ail Calnt.
The canon ere old age comes, shall see the Choir like that of Can-
terbury.
Gutto'r Glyn.
Canonyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (canon) A canonist.
Canotor, *sup.* (canawd) Singing; hymning.
Canpen, *s. pl. aggr.* (cant—pen) A hundred heads.
Canpeniawg, *a.* (canpen) Hundred-headed.
Canplyg, *a.* (cant—plyg) Centuple; hundred-
fold.
Canrain, *s. f.*—*pl.* canreinion (can—rhain) A train
of followers.
Canrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* canrodion (can—rhawd)
Convolution.
Canre, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (can—rhe) Pursuit, or run-
ning with.
Braifg Davyz—
Bre ganre gein-rad gannwynawl,
Bro gynnyz ar gynnygin breuawl.
Great is David, fairly endowed for the congenial pursuit of the hill
the prosperity of his country, deadly to his foes.
Ll. P. Moç.

CAN

Canred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can—rhed) A pursuit, or following after.

*Myn yz ymdaith Crist ar gain dudwed daear,
Cyn bwyv abar, a'm bo lluzed,
Llwyd yd vy ngherz y'ng hywir gred,
Y' nghrevez, yn fyz, yn faw ganred—
As Christ sojourned on the earth's fair surface, ere I become a
dead carcase, ere I am exhausted, let my song prosper in the true
belief, in religion, in faith, in honourable pursuit.*
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Canreg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can—rheg) Endowment, or natural gift; accomplishment.

Canryg, s. m. aggr. (can—rhyg) Rye flour.

Cant, s. m.—pl. t. au (can) A circle; the strake, or hoop of a wheel; the rim, of any thing round. Cant is used in the Laws for a wattled fence round a corn floor, or yard. A complete circle, series of numbers, or a hundred, *pl. cantoz*: Cant hir, six scores; cant byr, five scores.

*Mal y cant y gwr.
Like the hundred is the man.*

*Elid un i gant, elid cant i un.
Let one become a hundred, let a hundred become one.*
Adage.

Cantawr, s. m.—pl. cantorion (cân) A songster.

Cantel, s. f.—pl. t. au (cant) A rim, or border.

Cantell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cant) A circle; a rim, or border.

Cantores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cantawr) A songstress.

Cantrev, s. m.—pl. t. i (cant—trev) A division of a country, a canton, or hundred. The *Cantrev* had the following subdivisions—4 *Erw*, 1 *Tyzyn*, 4 *Tyzyn*, 1 *Rbandir*, 4 *Rbandir*, 1 *Gavael*, 4 *Gavael*, 1 *Trev*, 4 *Trev*, 1 *Maenawr*, 12 *Maenawr*, a 2 *Drev* 1 *Cwmwud*, 2 *Gwmwud*, 1 *Cantrev*.

*Eiriv Erwi yn y Cantrev gwe cant a fum mil ar ugain, nid mwy
ald lai.
The number of acres in a Hundred is twenty five thousand six
hundred, not more, not less.*
Welsh Laws.

Cantrevwr, s. m.—pl. cantrevwyr, (cantrev—gwr)
A hundreder, or one qualified to be a juror of a hundred.

Cantro, a. (cant—tro) Centuple; a hundred times.

Cantroed, s. m. aggr. (cant—troed) A hundred feet; centipede.

Cantroediawg, a. (cantroed) Having a hundred feet.

Cantwn, a. (cant—twm) All to pieces, or shivers.

*Cell o war craig, callawr crwn
Caer gyntez, cair yn gantwn.*

A chamber on the ledge of a rock, a round cauldron, the entrance of the fort, it shall be found a heap of ruins.
G. ab Ieuan Hen, i Harzeleg.

Cantwr s. m.—pl. cantwyr (cân—gwr) A finger.

Cantwraig, s. f.—pl. cantwreigez (cân—gwraig)
A songstress.

Cân, v. a. (cân) To bleach, or blanch; to whiten: also to bolt flour, or range it through a fine sieve.

Canu, v. a. (cân) To descant; to sing; to play on a musical instrument. Canu telyn, to play on a harp; Canu corn, to blow a horn; Canu cloç, to ring a bell. Canu yn iac, to bid farewell; canu oç, to complain. The terms *Cân*, white, or bright, and *Cân* a song, are derived from the same root, and, it seems, from the same primitive idea; so canu, to sing, is as if we were to say, to elucidate, or display in the light; it being the original medium of promulgating laws and maxims. The words *canwod*, *ceiniaw*, and *dadgan*, are used in their several meanings from the same reason.

*Awn i gwynaw ein geni,
I gamu oç, a gwae ni!*

Let us go and bewail that we are born, to utter woes, and lament our fate.

L. G. Colbi.

CAN

Canu, s. m.—pl. t. au (cân) A descant; a song.

Pan arçô Barz teulu i Deyrn, caned un canu; pan arçô i Uçelwr, caned dri canu; pan arçô i Daiawg, caned yn i vo blin.

When a domestic bard asketh of a prince, let him recite one song; when he asketh of a gentleman, let him recite three songs; when he asketh of a peasant, let him sing until he is tired.

Welsh Laws.

Canüan, s. f. dim. (canu) A little song; a sonnet.

Canüawg, a. (canu) Abounding with song; having a disposition to sing.

*Cwannawg wy', a canuawg,
I wrç y rhiw, i erç y rhawg.*

I am full of desires, and disposed to sing, continually to crave for gifts, the roebuck of the hill.

Gr. ab Hy. ab Tudur.

Canwaith, a. (cant—gwaith) Hundred times.

Canwelw, a. (cân—gwelw) Whitish inclining to blue, pale; livid.

Canwelwder, s. m. (canwelw) Bluish white, or a very pale blue.

Cânwr, s. m.—pl. cânwyr (cân—gwr) A bleacher.

Canwr, s. m.—pl. canwyr (cân—gwr) A finger.

Canwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cant—gwr) A company of a hundred men.

*Dremruz pruz, preiza wr canwraith.
Dor dewdor deon arwraith.*

The ruddy faced prudent one, a depredator with his companies of hundred men, the protecting shield of expert ones in heroic acts.

Cynzeiw, i O. ab Madawg.

Canwraiz, s. f. aggr. (cant—gwraiz) What has a hundred roots; Y ganwraiz lwyd, the same as Beidiawg lwyd, Ground-ivy.

Canwraig, s. f.—pl. canwreigez (cân—gwraig)
A songstress; a chauntress.

Canwriad, s. m.—pl. canwriaid (cant—gwr) A centurion, a captain of a hundred men.

Canwriadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canwriad) The rank, or post of a centurion.

Canwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cân) A white, or bright glare; splendour.

Canwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (can—gwyl) A mask, a part of a horse's furniture.

Canwyl, ceiniawg a dal.

A mask, its value is a penny.

Welsh Laws.

Canwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (cân—gwyll) A candle, a lamp. Canwyll llygad, apple, or pupil of the eye.

*Dug vy nau lygad o dwyll,
Do genyv val dwy ganwyll!*

D. ab Gwilym.

*Gwir a zywald Cynvelyn;
Goreu canwyll pwyll i zyn.*

Truly hath Cynvelyn said,
Reason is for man the best of light.

Mabclaw ab Llywarc.

Canwyllbeen, s. m.—pl. t. au (canwyll—pren) A candlestick.

Canwyllwr, s. m.—pl. canwyllwyr (canwyll—gwr) A chandler, a dealer in candles.

Canwyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canwyll) A chandler, or one that makes candles; a candle or torch-bearer. He was the sixteenth officer in the prince's court.

Y Canwyllyz a zyly zaly canwyll rhag bron y brenin, y am y zyfgyl ag ev, pan vo yn bwyta: Eve a zyly y briwvara, a'r divynion a el dros y zyfgyl.

The Torchbearer ought to hold the candle before the king, on the opposite side of the dish, when he is eating: To him belongs the broken bread; and the pieces that may fall out of the dish.

Welsh Laws.

Canwyllyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canwyll) Chandelier.

Canwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (can—gwyr) A plane; also an indented mark cut in the ears of beasts; forming an acute angle.

*Canwyr, ceiniawg a dal.
A plane, its value is a penny.*

Welsh Laws.

Ev oez ———

Canwyr y synwyr a'r fôn.

He was the criterion of the sense and the sound.

D. ab Gwilym.

CAN

Canwyrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canwyr) A planing.
Canwyrw, *v. a.* (canwyr) To plane: Also to mark beatts in the ear, by indenting.
Canwyredig, *a.* (canwyr) That is planed.
Canwyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. canwyriaid* (canwyr) A planer.
Canwyrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. canwyrwyr* (canwyr—gwr) A planer.
Canwryr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canwyr) A planer.
Canyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cân) A songster.
Canyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canyz) The art of composition.

Ni ezyv vai ganyziaeth,
 Mwy na çain, am anaf waeth.

He will not suffer a fault in composition, nor even a beauty that covers a worse defect.

Edm. Prys.

Canymdaith, *s. m.*—*pl. canymdeithion* (can—ymdaith) A fellow-traveller; a companion.

Canymdaith ei ei lofgwrn.
 A dog's companion is his tail.

Adage.

Canymdaith, *v. a.* (can—ymdaith) To accompany, or go along with; to convoy.

Canymdaithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canymdaith) An accompanying; concomitance.

Canymdaithiaw, *v. a.* (canymdaith) To go along with, or to bear company.

Canymdaithiawl, *a.* (canymdaith) Accompanying.

Canymdaithiedig, *a.* (canymdaith) Accompanied.

Canymdaithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. canymdeithwyr* (canymdaith—gwr) An accompanier, a fellow-traveller.

Canymdaithyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canymdaith) One that accompanies; a fellow-traveller.

Canymdo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (can—ymdo) A convoy.

Canymdoä, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canymdo) A conveying.

Canymdoäwl, *a.* (canymdo) Accompanying.

Canymdoëdig, *a.* (canymdo) That is convoyed.

Canymdoi, *v. a.* (canymdo) To accompany, conduct, or convoy; to attend for protection.

Mi a'th ganymdoäw a deg mil o wyr.

I will accompany thee, with ten thousand men.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Y llewod a'i canymdoynt trwy'r anialwç.

The Lions conveyed him through the wilderness.

Mabinogion.

Canymdöwr, *s. m.*—*pl. canymdöwyr* (canymdo—gwr) A conductor; a fellow-traveller.

Canymdöyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canymdo) A conductor.

Canys, *conj.* (can—ys) For, because.

Canyfeawl, *a.* (canys) Occasioning; necessitating.

Gwelais aer am gaer oez engiriawl,
 Talu pwyth dyz gwyth, gwaith, canyfeawl.

Around a fort I saw a slaughter, that was terrible, it was the retaliating the day of wrath, incumbent was the act.

Elin. ab Gwgan.

Cang, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—ang) A branch, a bough.

Yn Aber Cuawg yd ganant gogau,
 Ar gangau biodeuawg;
 Gwae glaw a'u clyw yn vozawg.

In Aber Cuog the Cuckoos sing on the blossom-covered branches; Woe to the sick that hears their contented notes!

Llywarc Hen.

Cangawg, *a.* (cang) Full of branches, or boughs.

Cangen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cang) A branch, also an epithet for a young woman; a nymph.

Cangenawg, *a.* (cangen) Having branches.

Cangenawl, *a.* (cangen) Tending to branch out.

Cangeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cangen) Ramification.

Cangenu, *v. a.* (cangen) To ramify, to branch out.

Canghell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (can—cell) A chancel.

Canghellawg, *a.* (canghell) Having a chancel.

CAR

Canghellawr, *s. m.*—*pl. canghellorion* (canghell) A president of an assembly; a chancellor.

Canghelloriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (canghellawr) A chancellorship, or the office of a chancellor.

Canghellwr, *s. m.*—*pl. canghellwyr*, (canghell—gwr) A chancellor, an officer of revenue.

Canghelllyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (canghell) A chancellor.

Cap, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (mutation of cab) A cap.

Capan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cap) A cap, or hat. Capan côr, a canonical cap; capan drws, the lintel of a door.

Y brenin a rozes i eglwys Vynyw zau gapan cor o balli.

The king gave to the church of Menevia, two Gberai Caps of velvet.

Welsh Law.

Y Pengwastrawd a zyly gapanau gwlaw y brenin, a'i hen gyrrwyau lliw eu pren, a'i hen trwynau diliys, a'i hen ysbardunau diliys.

The head groom is entitled to the king's rain CAPS, and his old saddles of the colour of their wood, and his old cast off bridles, and his old cast off spurs.

Welsh Laws.

Câr, *s. m.*—*pl. ceir* (cy—ar) A raft, or rack, to place, or carry things on; a dray, drag, or sledge; a waggon, called also câr trôl; câr llusg, a drag; câr hidlaw, a frame to place a sieve upon; câr dirwyn, a winding reel; câr pysgota, the troll of a fishing-line; câr yr ên, the jaw-bone.

Rhetid câr gan orwaered.

Let the cart run by reason of the steep.

Adage.

Câr, *s. m.*—*pl. ceraint* (ca—ar) A friend; a relation. Câr clyd, the ninth cousin; reckoned the last degree of consanguinity; used as a by-word for one that is so distant a relation, that he is not reckoned so, but on account of his wealth.

Y câr cywir yn yr ing y gwelir.

In the difficulty, will the faithful friend be seen.

Adage.

Cynan—a gynnuloez lu o newyz, a rhyvelu ar Vaesen; ac o'r diwez hwynt a gymmodant, ac a achant yn un-gar un-esgar.

Cynan collected together an army atreth, and warred against Maximus; but at last they were reconciled, and became common friend, and common foe.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Car, *a.* (cy—ar) Near. Car llaw, near at hand.

Carad, *s. m.* (câr) A loving; endearment.

Carad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (câr) A carrying.

Caradawg, *a.* (carad) Abounding with love.

Caradwy, *a.* (carad) Amiable, or lovely.

Caredig caradwy ei glod,
 A çubai, gwargatwai nod.

Caredig, lovely is his fame, he would strive for, he would guard the mark.

Aneurin.

Carai, *s. f.*—*pl. careiau*, (car) A bandage, or lace; a thong. Carai esgid, a shoe latchet.

Deçreu blaen carai o voly,

Beginning the point of a thong from the belly.

Adage.

Ni thal dy gynghor am vorwyn
 Garai i mi, y gwr mwyn.

Thy counsel about a maid is not worth a thong for me, good man.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r bradd.

Caraid, *s. m.*—*pl. careidiau* (câr) A dray-full.

Carain, *a.* (câr) Amiable; charming, lovely.

Caraint, *s. m.* (carain) Amiability; loveliness.

Caran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (câr) Crown, of the head.

Caranaid, *a.* (caran) Having, or wearing a crown.

Ac angylion nev niver caranaid,

And the angels of heaven, a host wearing crowns.

Taliesin.

Caranawg, *a.* (caran) Wearing a crown.

Synia di rozi, rwyv gwawr, caranawg, Cerenyz i'th gerzawr,
 Consider well, thou chief of tumult, wearing the crown radiating,
 about giving a reprimand to thy songster.

Ph. Brydydd i Rys Gryg.

Caran

CAR

Carant, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ceraint* (câr) A relation, or kin.
Carawd, *s. m.* (câr) A loving, or the act of loving.
Carawg, *a.* (câr) Friendly, generous.

Carawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carogion* (car) A wild boar.
 At Eglwys Vag in Denbighshire, there is a tumulus, called Bez Carawg; and tradition says it is the grave of a huge wild boar, killed by Bag ab Carwed, on the banks of the river Carawg.

Carawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carolau* (câr—awl) A panegyric on love, or a love song; a carol. Carawl hav, a May song; carawl gwirawd, a wassail song; carawl gwyl Vair, a Carol, for Saint Mary's day; carawl plygain, a matin song.

Carbwl, *a.* (carp) Clumsy, awkward.

Carc, *s. m.* (câr) Solicitude, care, or anxiety.

Dy fery a'th garc at gene'l Cymru
 Ry bair i bawb dy anrhydezu.

Thy love, and anxiety for the Welsh nation, will cause every one to honour thee.

R. Pritchard, Llanymcyvri.

Carcus, *a.* (carc) Solicitous, anxious, careful.

Carç, *s. m.* (câr) A confined state, restraint.

Carçar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (carç) A prison; confinement.

Mîs Mawrth—
 Pob peth a zaw trwy'r zaeaf,
 Ond y marw mawr ei garçar.

The month of March every thing will come through the earth, except the dead, whose confinement is great.

Ancurin.

Carçarawl, *a.* (carçar) Tending to confine, or imprison.

Carçarawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carçarorion*, (carçar) A prisoner.

Carçaredig, *a.* (carçar) Imprisoned, confined.

Carçaredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carçaredig) Carceration, imprisonment.

Carçariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carçar) A confinement.

Carçar, *v. a.* (carçar) To imprison, to confine.

Ni garçarwyd neb can dofted yn llwrw carçar a mi; na garçar lluz mab Eriant, neu garçar Graid mab Eri.

No one has been so severely confined with respect to the prison, as I have been; not even the prison of Lluz, the son of Geraint, nor the prison of Graid, the son of Eri.

H. Culwch, Mabinogion.

Cardail, *s. m. aggr.* (câr—tail) Manure. Tir cardail, land that is manured.

Cardawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cardodau* (câr—dawd) Charity; alms.

Heb gardawd, heb weſſwa.

Without alms, and without entertainment.

Welsh Laws.

Cardailaw, *v. a.* (cardail) To manure with a drag.

Cardodawl, *a.* (cardawd) Charitable; eleemosynary.

Mae llawer o honynt yn gwneuthur llawer gweithred cardodawl.

There are many of them that perform frequent charitable actions.

S. Treuredyn.

Cardodi, *v. a.* (cardawd) To give charity.

Cardota, *v. a.* (cardawd) To ask charity, to beg.

Cardotai, *s. c.*—*pl.* *cardoteion* (cardawd) One that lives by charity; a common beggar.

Clywed y gwan, clod a gai,
 Ciried ateb cardotai.

In hearing the weak thou shalt have fame, and for the commiserating answer to the beggar.

T. Alled.

Cardoteiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cardotai) Mendicancy.

Cardoteiawl, *a.* (cardotai) Mendicant, begging.

Cardoteig, *a.* (cardotai) Given to begging, living by charity, mendicant.

Cardottir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cardawd—tir) Frankalmoigne-land; or land bestowed for perpetual alms.

Cardottir rhyz yw tir yr abad.

The abbot's ground is frank almoigne land.

Welsh Laws.

CAR

Cardotty, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cardawd—ty) An almonry.

Cardotyn, *s. m.* (cardawd) A beggar, a mendicant.

Cardotynaiz, *a.* (cardotyn) Beggarly; vagrant.

Cardydwen, *s. f.* (cardawd—gwen) The youngest, or darling female child; the last of a brood of any animal: a dilling pig, or the least in the litter; the same as *Tin y nyth*, and *Bas y nyth*.

Cardydwyn, *s. m.* (cardawd—gwyn) The youngest of a brood.

Carz, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ceirz* (cy—arz) Exile: also shame, disgrace.

— Or maint ryganes,
 Carz arno; uz fraw frawz oziwes clod;
 Bei clywed oez eres.

After all what I have sung, shame on it; the active chief is quick in pursuit of fame; if he were heard he was wonderful.

Ll. P. Mœ, i R. ab Owain.

Carz, *a.* (cy—arz) Drove out, exiled; degraded.

Carzagyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* *carzaglau* (car—dagyl) A skirt, or border.

Carzawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carzodau* (carz) Banishment.

Carzawl, *a.* (carz) Tending to go astray.

Carzen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (carz) A wild place, a thicket, a brake.

Cerzais ar draws naw carzen,
 Ac ar hyd moel gaerau hen;
 Ac oziyno i zinas
 Ellyllon.

I scampered along nine brakes, and along an old dismantled fort, and from thence to the city of the satyrs.

D. ab Gwilym.

Carzenin, *a.* (carzen) Banished; wandering.

Carzenyn, *s. m.* (carzen) An exile; a wanderer.

Wyv carzenyn hen,
 Wyv cyvreu lawen,
 A thaw y dygen,
 Mau molawd Urien.

I am an old wanderer, I am a treasure of mirth; the silence of malice; and mine is Urien's praise.

Taliesin.

Carzgas, *a.* (carz—câs) Hating shame, or disgrace.

Detholais rwyv llu—
 Yn zoethgar, cerzgar, carzgas.

I have chosen the leader of a host, he that is discreet, loving the song, and bating disgrace.

Cynzeho, i Wemymwyn.

Carzgoll, *a.* (carz—coll) Losing, or ending in disgrace.

Gwr oez veirz arvoll, carzgoll cerzgar;
 Gwr oez vlaiz llyfaiz, llyfid ei var.

A man that was the cherisher of bards, with him the lover of song's wandering was ended; a man that was a courtly wolf, his wrath was deprecated.

Cynzeho, m. Riryd Flaix.

Carzotai, *s. m.*—*pl.* *carzoteion* (carzawd) One that is an exile, or wandering about.

Carzu, *v. a.* (carz) To exile; to cause to wander.

Gwedi lliaws acaws uſeneidiau,
 Gwedi carzu 'rwy', gwedi cerzau byd,
 Gwedi gwyd plegyd y plygeiniau—
 Gorbwyv i gan Zuw!

After many a cause of fighting, after wandering to and fro, am I, and after worldly songs; after remission toward the matins—at last may I be with God!

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Carzyçwel, *a.* (carz—çwel) Going into exile.

Cynnezyv i Bowys, ban ei ar dremyn,
 I dervyn diogel,
 Na bo tro tramwy gyvarçwel,
 Na bo caeth, na bo carzyçwel.

It is the custom of Powys, when it goes on the scout to the secure border, that there should not once be a going into disgrace, that it should not be enslaved, that it should not be become alienated.

Cynzeho.

Caredig, *a.* (câr) Beloved; loving, kind.

Caredigaw, *v. a.* (caredig) To caress; to endear.

Caredigawl, *a.* (caredig) caressing; loving.

Caredigrwyz, *s. m.* (caredig) Amiability; kindness, civility, affection.

Tair efaith Awen, haelioni, gwarineb, a çaredigrwyz,
 The three effects of Genius; generosity, gentleness, and kindness.

Barzau.

Carç.

CAR

Carez, s. m. (câr) Excess of love, immoderate desire; sin.

Nid oez arno un carez teilwng o anghu.
He was guilty of no excess worthy of Death.

W. Salisbury.

Carezawg, a. (carez) Full of lust; sinful.

Carezu, v. a. (carez) To lust after immoderately, to commit sin.

Càreg, s. f.—pl. cèryg (câr) A stone. Càreg nâz, a freestone; càreg clo, a kerb stone; càreg veirç, a horse-block; càreg levain, an echo, rock, or stone.

Càregan, s. f. dim. (càreg) A little stone, or pebble.

Caregawg, a. (càreg) abounding with stones; stony.

Caregawl, a. (càreg) Petrifactive, turning to stone.

Caregedig, a. (càreg) Petrified, like stones.

Caregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (càreg) Petrification.

Caregos, s. pl. aggr. (càreg) Pebbles; small stones.

Caregryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (càreg—rhyd) A rippling ford.

Poenoez a'th garoez na'th gai,
Pryd frwd caregryd croyw-grai.

R. Zu.

Carennyz, s. m. aggr. (carant) Friendship, amity, kindness; alliance of kindred.

Ha unbent! o'r gwneuthym gam, mi a brynav dy garennyz.

Ha, prince! if I have committed a fault, I will purchase thy friendship.

H. Pwyli—Mabinogion.

Cares, s. f.—pl. t. au (câr) A female friend; a kinswoman.

Rhybued baw gares.

The present of a dirty kinswoman.

Adage.

Careugar, a. (câr) Sociable; endearing.

Careugarwç, s. m. (careugar) Sociableness.

Carv, s. f.—pl. t. au (car) A holding together.

Carvaglu, v. a. (carvagyl) To entrap.

Foes yn ronyng gwyn gwenith lwys,
Ar ael llen carthen i'm carvaglwys.

I fled, as a pure white grain of wheat,
On the rim of the courie hempen sheet
I was intangled.

Taliesin.

Carvaglwyr, s. m.—pl. carvaglwyr (carvagyl—gwr) One that ensnareth.

Carvagyl, s. f.—pl. carvaglau (car—magyl) A trap.

Carvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (câr) A supporter; a binder; a stead, beam, or rail: Also a row; or rank. Carvan gwely, a bedstead; carvan gwëyz, a weaver's beam; carvan o wair, hay laid in rows; also a ridge of land. Sil.

Mal yr ezi am y garvan.

Like the warp on the beam.

Adage.

Elstefasant yn garvanau o vesur cantoz, a deg a deugeiniau,
They sat down in rows of the number of hundreds, and of fifties.

W. Salisbury.

Carven, s. f.—pl. t. i (carv) A goblet; a cup.

Carvenaid, s. f.—pl. carveneidiau (carven) A cupful.

Carvyl, s. m.—pl. t. od (câr—byl) A bird called the Auk. Carvyl gylvinzu, and gwalç y penweig, the black bill'd Auk; carvyl baç, the little Auk.

Carg, s. m.—pl. t. oz (câr) A charge, load, or cargo.

Cargu, v. a. (carg) To furnish with a cargo; to charge, or load.

Cargyçwyn, a. (câr—cyçwyn) Having a carriage in motion; wandering. Dyn cargyçwyn, a man that strolleth about, a wanderer, a vagabond.

Dyn cargyçwyn yw dyn rhodiad, a vo yn symud ei gar a'i vud bob amser.

A man with his dray a going is a wandering person, who is always moving his cart with his moveables.

Dr. Pryn.

CAR

Carhuzigyl, s. m.—pl. carhuziglau (câr—huzigyl) A frame of wood within a chimney, to which things are suspended.

'R huzigyl carhuzigyl yn cyrhaezu'r fêr,
Saer elawr y vagzu.

Thou foot of the foot-frame reaching up to the stars;
thou architect of the bier of hell!

D. ab Gwilym.

Cariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (câr) Attachment, love; charity; a lover, or sweetheart.

Ni vyn cariad ei wadu,
Na'i zangaws i liaws lu.

Love will not be concealed, nor shewn to every body.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cariadaiz, a. (cariad) Lovely, creating love.

Cariadawg, a. (cariad) Abounding with love; having a lover, or an object of affection. Also a member of the sect of independants. pl. cariadogion.

Cyd bwyv vi cariadawg cerzed ovyz,
Gobwylied vy Nuw vy niheny.

Whilst I wander as an Ovyz impressed with love, may God prepare my latter end.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Cariadawl, a. (cariad) Tending to excite love.

Cariadawr, s. m.—pl. cariadorion (cariad) A lover.

Cariadloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cariad—gloes) The pang of love.

Cariadlon, a. (cariad—llon) Amiable; charming.

Cariadlonrwyz, s. m. (cariadlon) Amiability.

Cariadus, a. (cariad) Loving; beloved; agreeable.

Cariadusaiz, a. (cariadus) Lovely, exciting love.

Cariadufaw, v. n. (cariadus) To become lovely.

Cariadufawl, a. (cariadus) Tending to be lovely.

Yr haul—

El des wna'n gariadufawl

Bob bryn, —

The sun, its warmth makes lovely each hill
and each dale.

D. Richard, Glany Meru.

Cariadufwrwyz, s. m. (cariadus) Loveliness.

Cariadwy, a. (cariad) That may be made lovely.

Cariaw, v. a. (câr) To carry, to bear, or bring.

Y biogen—

Ag esgyl brithion gwisgi,

Goreu dawn i'th gariaw di.

The pye, with brisk and motley wings,
The best of gifts to carry thee.

T. Pry.

Cariwr, s. m.—pl. cariwyr (câr—gwr) A carrier.

Carl, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (câr) A covetous person.

Carlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (car—llam) The pannade, curveting or prancing of a horse; also a gallop.

Carlamau carw ar lom-waen.

Like the boundings of the stag on the plain.

T. Aled.

Carlamawg, a. (carlam) Prancing; galloping.

Març carlamawg, a prancing horse.

Yna y dryllioez carnu'r meirç gan garlamau.

Then were the horses' hoofs broken with prancings.

Judges. 5. 22

Carlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carlam) A prancing; a galloping.

Carlamu, v. a. (carlam) To prance, or curvet; to gallop.

Carlwm, s. m.—pl. carlymod (câr—llwm) The marten.

Carn, s. m.—pl. t. au (câr) A prominence; a heap; a horn: a haft, or hilt of a weapon; the hoof of an animal; dail carn yr ebaw, the herb colt's foot. A stay, support, or back: Pwy yw dy garn am y çwedyl, who is thy support, or author, for the report. Also a heap of stones, the same as carnez; and the ancient graves, having such heaps on them, are called cernyz: hence the names of places—Carn Vadryn, Carn Heudwll, and others. When church-yard interment was introduced, the

Carn

C A R

Carn came to be considered disgraceful ; and criminals were then the only persons buried in the former manner. Hence the saying, *Carn ar dy wyneb*, may a *carn* be thy grave ; when any ill is wished to a man.

A gavas y *carn* a gavas y llavyn.
He that got the *bandie* got the blade. *Adage.*

Carn, *a.* (*câr*) Notorious ; arrant. It is applied in a bad sense, from *carn* being deemed in later times the monument of criminals. *Carn lleidyr*, an arrant thief ; *carn vradwr*, a noted traitor ; *Carn Sais*, a mere Saxon.

Carnavlawg, *a.* (*carn—gavlawg*) Cloven-footed.

Cornan cynniviawg,
Awyz awyzawg,
A'r tri carnawlawg.

Cornan stubborn in the conflict, of ardent desires, and the three *cloven-footed* ones. *Talisin.*

Carnaiz, *a.* (*carn*) Formed like a hoof.

Carnawg, *a.* (*carn*) Having a hoof, having a haft.

Carnawl, *a.* (*carn*) Hoofed, having hoofs.

Carnbwl, *a.* (*carn—pwl*) Bungling, clumsy.

Carnez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (*carn*) A heap, a heap of stones : *Mae o'n garnez o arian*, he abounds with riches. The *Carnezau*, and the *Tumuli* of earth were the common monuments that the ancient Britons erected in honour of their great men. Which of the two kinds was probably determined by the circumstance of the country being stony, or otherwise. These modes of interment continued in use many ages after the introduction of Christianity ; but when the custom of burying in churches became general, the former ways were not only disused, but condemned as fit only for the great criminals. When the *Carnez* was considered as the honourable tomb of a warrior, every passenger threw his additional stone, out of reverence to his memory : when this heap came to be disgraced by being the mark where the guilty was laid, the custom for every one that passed to fling his stone, still continued ; but now as a token of detestation.

Carnezawg, *a.* (*carnez*) Abounding with heaps of stones.

Ev gobryn Carawg,
Cynmru carnezawg,

Carawg will purchase Wales, *abounding with heaps of stones.* *Talisin.*

Carnezawl, *a.* (*carnez*) Accumulating.

Carnezawr, *s. m.—pl. carnezorion* (*carnez*) A heaping.

Gwyn ab Nuz, *buz byzinawr*,
Cynt y fyrdiaid cadoz rhag carnezawr
Dy vralc, no brwyn briw i lawr.

Gwyn the son of *Nuz*, the hope of armies, faster would legions fall before the *heaping* of thy arm than broken rushes to the ground. *Gwynnau Garanbir.*

Carnezu, *v. a.* (*carnez*) To accumulate ; to heap up stones.

Carnen, *s. f. dim.* (*carn*) A heap ; a heap of stones. Also a wild sow.

Ewc gwithau, a byzwg y naill yn vaez coed, a'r llall yn garmen coed.

Pack you away also, and be the one a wild boar, and the other a wild sow. *Mabinogi.*

Carnewin, *s. f.—pl. t. ez* (*carn—ewin*) The fore part of a claw, or hoof.

Eve a godoez ei garnau cythreulig ar ei garnewinez.

He lifted up his infernal hoofs on his claw ends. *E. Wyn, B. Gwfg.*

Carnvilain, *a.* (*carn—milain*) Very savage.

Carnvileiniwr, *s. m.—pl. carnvileinwyr* (*carnvilain—gwr*) A mere savage.

C A R

Carngragen, *a.* (*carn—cragen*) Having a hoof like a shell ; shell-hoofed.

Carngrwn, *a.* (*carn—crwn*) Round hoofed.

Carngrwn vy marc, cad trabluz,
Hyd i'm geiwr i Gwyn mab Nuz,
Gorzerg Creirziliad mery Lluz,
Canys ti Gwyn, gwr cywir,
Rhagot ni ry ymgelir,
Minnau Gwynnau Garanbir.

Round-hoofed is my steed, the torment of battle, whilst I am called *Gwyn* the son of *Nuz*, the lover of *Creirziliad* the daughter of *Lluz*.

Since it is thou *Gwyn*, an upright man, from thee there is no hiding ; I am also *Gwynnau Garanbir*.

G. Garanbir.

Carnial, *s. m.* (*carn*) A beating about with the hoof ; a prancing ; the sole of the foot ; or of a shoe.

Rhag carnial emys fwy dyvnvrys dyvneual.
From the *beating* of the hoofs of the steeds comes deep-hurrying confusion of conflict. *Cynzelw.*

Crynai vaes *Carnez* rhag *carnial* ei veirg,
Rhag tarv diheveirg tyweirg tir-zawn.

Maes Carnéz trembled from the *beating* of the horses' hoofs ; from the proud scattering of the fods from the yielding ground. *Cynzelw, i O. Gwynnau.*

Carnialwç, *s. m.* (*carnial*) A sandal.

Carniaw, *v. a.* (*carn*) To hilt a weapon ; to hoof.

Carniwr, *s. m.—pl. carnwyr* (*carn—gwr*) A hilt-maker.

Carnu, *v. a.* (*carn*) To heap, or pile up.

Carnwelw, *a.* (*carn—gwelw*) Pale-hoofed.

Cyrn cenynt, cerzynt carnweilwon ar dir.

The horns were blown, the *pale-hoofed* ones hastened over the plain. *Cynzelw.*

Carnwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (*carn*) A hoofed animal ; an epithet for a horse ; a steed.

Carnymorziwes, *s. m.* (*carn—ymorziwes*) A term in prosody, being a fault where both rhymes of a couplet have a falling accent.

Carodawg, *a.* (*carawd*) Abounding with charity.

Carodawl, *a.* (*carawd*) Exciting amity, or love.

Carodawr, *s. m.—pl. carodorion* (*carawd*) One of the society of friends ; a quaker.

Carodyn, *s. m. dim.* (*carawd*) A lover ; a loving friend.

Cedwid Duw y ceidwad tau,
Carodyn cywir ydwyd.

May God preserve thy keeper, thou art a trusty loving friend. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r dezyo.*

Caroli, *v. a.* (*carawl*) To sing love songs ; to carol.

Carp, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (*câr*) A clout, or what is torn away ; a rag ; also a ragamuffin.

Carpiaw, *v. a.* (*carp*) To tear, to tear away.

Carpiawg, *a.* (*carp*) Abounding with rags, or ragged.

Dillyn ieuanc, carpiawg hén.

The young is gay, *ragged* is the old. *Adage.*

Carpiedig, *a.* (*carp*) Torn to rags ; ragged.

Cart, *s. f.—pl. certi* (*câr*) A cart, or wain.

Cartrev, *s. m.—pl. t. yz* (*car—trev*) A home, dwelling-house, or place of abode.

Cartrevaiz, *a.* (*cartrev*) Homely ; domestic.

Cartrevawl, *a.* (*cartrev*) Domestic ; civil.

Cartreveizrwyg, *s. m.* (*cartrevaiz*) Homeliness.

Cartreviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*cartrev*) A staying, or abiding at home ; an inhabiting.

Cartrevig, *a.* (*cartrev*) Domestic ; homely.

Mae'n y nev yn gartrevig,
Llew trym, a cyna lle trig.

He in Heaven is *dwelling*, the sage lion, and there he will continue. *T. W. Hywel.*

Cartrevu, *v. a.* (*cartrev*) To tarry at home, to make a home ; to dwell, or inhabit.

Cartrevwr, *s. m.—pl. cartrevwyr* (*cartrev—gwr*) One that tarrieth at home ; a dweller.

Carth,

C A S

Carth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (câr) The outside, or rind; what is peeled off; the off-scouring; also hemp, or tow; oakum.

Carth gwaelawd y bellen.

The ball of yarn is *tow* at bottom.

Mal y tân yri y carth.

Like the fire in the *hemp*.

Adage.

Adage.

Carthai, s. m.—pl. cartheion (carth) A cathartic.

Carthawg, a. (carth) Having rinds, or off-scourings.

Carthawl, a. (carth) Tending to scour off, or cleanse.

Carthben, s. m.—pl. t. au (carth—pen) A candle-wick.

Carthbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (carth—pren) A plough-staff, or akerstaff.

Carthziawd, s. f.—pl. carthziodyz (carth—diawd) A cleansing draught, or cathartic.

Carthedig, a. (carth) Cleansed, scoured off.

Carthedigawl, a. (carthedig) Cathartic, purgative.

Carthen, s. f.—pl. t. i (carth) A sheet of coarse cloth; a winnowing sheet. Carthen rawn, and carthen ody, a kiln-cloth, or hair-cloth.

Carthglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (carth—clwyd) A hand-barrow, to carry dung.

Carthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carth) A cleansing.

Carthion, s. pl. aggr. (carth) Off-scourings, excrements.

Carthionllyd, a. (carthion) Excrementitious.

Carthlyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (carth—llyn) An emetic.

Carthu, v. a. (carth) To cleanse; to scour; to purge.

Carthwr, s. m.—pl. carthwyr (carth—gwr) A cleanser.

Caru, v. a. (câr) To love; to woo, or to court.

Golwg pawb ar â garo.

Every one's eye is on whom he *loves*.

Adage.

*Caint rhag uz clodau yn nolau Havren;
Rhag Brogwel a garwys vy awen.*

A battle before the chief of fame in the dales of Havren; before Brogwel, who *loved* my muse.

Taliesin, i veib Llyr.

Caru, s. m. (câr) An amour; love; courtship.

Carüaiz, a. (caru) Loving, tender; endearing.

Carueiziaw, v. a. (carüaiz) To endear.

Carueizwç, s. m. (carüaiz) Endearingness.

Carw, s. m.—pl. ceirw (câr) A hart, or stag.

Carw'r dwvyr, a water-spider.

Yr yngnad llys â gaif davawd y carw y ddele ben yn anrhegl'r brenin; a'r tavodau o'r llys, a vo iawn eu hyfu, canys yntau a varn ar y tavodau oll.

The judge of the palace shall have the tongue of any *Stag*, whose head shall come as a present to the king; and all the tongues in the palace which may be proper for eating; because he judgeth on all the tongues.

Welsh Laws.

Carwden, s. f.—pl. t. i (câr—gwden) A wythe to suspend any thing by; a lank gawky.

Carwvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (carw—mil) Any animal of the stag species.

Carwiwrç, s. m.—pl. carwiyrçod (carw—iwrç) A roebuck.

Carwnaid, s. f.—pl. carwneidiau (carw—naid) A stag's leap; a great leap.

Carwr, s. m.—pl. carwyr (câr—gwr) One that loveth, a lover; a courter, or wooer.

Carwraiz, a. (carwr.) Wooing, or disposed to love.

Câs, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—as) A being divergent; separated, or insulated; a castle; hatred, envy.

Amlwg câs a çariad.

Hatred and love are conspicuous.

Adage.

C A S

Câs, a. (cy—as) Hateful, odious; disagreeable.

Câs gan longwr, gwas y weilgi, razor-bill; câs gan arzw, hwp yr yçen, cammock; câs gan gythraul, devil's bit, vervain, and dog-wort; câs gan bawb, a common nuisance.

Cafâad, s. m. (câs) A hating; a rendering odious.

Cafâawl, a. (câs) Exciting hatred; odious.

Cafad, s. m.—pl. t. au (câs) A hating; enmity.

Cafadai, s. c.—pl. cafadeion (cafad) A hateful person; a villain.

Cafadwy, a. (cafad) That may be hated.

Cafâedig, a. (câs) Abhorred, hated; odious.

Cafai, s. m.—pl. cafeion (câs) A hater; a foe.

Cafâu, v. a. (câs) To hate; to be disgusted with.

Câs a gasao bawb, a fawb yntau.

Hateful is he who *hates* every body, and every body him.

Adage.

Cafâus, a. (câs) Hateful, odious; disgusting.

Cafawg, a. (câs) Having hatred; hated; disgusting, odious.

Gwrz yn rhyvel a'i elyn,

Gwrthgas wrth ei galogion.

Mighty in the conflict with his foe, and repaying hatred to those who bear hate to him. *Pr. Bygan, i M. ab Owain.*

Cafawl, a. (câs) Hateful, disgusting, odious.

Cafawl yw'r gwr a'i ceisiai,

A danned ei bod mewn bai.

Oli is the man who would attempt it, and insinuates that she is frail. *D. ab D. Llwyd, o blaid y gwreigwr.*

Cafâwr, s. m.—pl. cafâwyr (câs—gwr) One that abhorreth; a hater.

Cafbeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (câs—peth) A hateful, or disgusting thing.

Cafzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (câs—dyn) A hateful person.

Bwriwyd yr Iuzewon allan i vod yn gafzynnion yn mhob man.

The Jews were cast out to be *men abhorred* in every place.

Ier. Owain.

Cafedig, a. (câs) Odious; hated; disgusting.

Cafez, s. m. (câs) Hatefulness; hatred, enmity.

Cafeg, s. f.—pl. cefyg (cas) A mare. Cafeg rewys, neu rwys, a brood mare; cafeg wynad, a proud mare; cafeg wanwyn, a woodpecker; cafeg y drychin, a field-fare; cafeg eira, a snow-ball.

Onid marc yw cafeg?

Is not a mare a horse?

Adage.

Cafvar, s. m. (câs—bâr) Indignation; anger, wrath.

Cafgawz, s. m.—pl. cafgozau (câs—cawz) An indignant affront.

Cafgerz, s. f.—pl. t. au (câs—cerz) A lampoon.

Cafgledig, a. (cafgyll) Collected together.

Cafgledigawl, a. (cafgyll) Collective.

Cafglgar, a. (cafgyll) Apt to collect; collective.

Cafgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cafgyll) A collection, or gathering; an inference.

Cafgliadawl, a. (cafgliad) Collective; deducive.

Cafgliadwy, a. (cafgliad) That may be collected.

Cafglu, v. a. (cafgyll) To gather, or collect together.

A gafglwr, gwyllwr, drwy'r gelyn, cœliwç,

I cilia mal ewyn;

A zel a rhad i'w zylyn,

O wydys Duw, yw les dyn.

What is accumulated by means of the adversary beware? believe me, it will vanish like froth; what comes, attended with grace, through the will of God, is for man's advantage.

Sim. Pygan.

Cafglwr, s. m.—pl. cafglwyr (cafgyll—gwr) A gatherer, or collector.

Cafgyll, s. m.—pl. cafglion (cas) A gathering together.

Cafineb, s. m. (câs) Hatred; inveteracy; malice.

Casur,

C A S

Castur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (câs—llur) A disagreeable hue.

O eglur castur cas-lun.

From the glare of a *bateful* hue and hateful form.
Taliesin, gwawd Lluz.

Castynan, s. f. (câs—llynan) A nation.

Casmai, s. pl. aggr. (câs—mai) A set of ornaments; embellishment.

Am dano yr oez gasmai,
A blodau mwyn gangau mai.

Around him were fair ornaments and the flowers of the charming branches of May.
D. ab Gwilym.

Casnaç, s. pl. aggr. (câs—naç) The flocks, or sheering off woollen cloth; the nap of cloth; locks of wool.

Casnaçawg, a. (casnaç) Abounding with flocks, or locks; nappy.

Casnar, s. m. (câs—nar) Indignation; wrath.

Ys deubo casnar câr cynghreinion.

If there should be the indignation of the friend of the mutual toilers.
Cynzeiw.

Casnawr, s. m.—pl. casnorion (câs) A hater; a persecutor.

Casnod, s. pl. aggr. (cas) The flocks, or locks of wool.

Casnodyn, s. m. dim. (casnod) A flock of wool.

Casnori, v. a. (casnawr) To persecute, to chase.

Gwyn eu byd nhwy fy'n cael eu casnori y'ng hweryl cyvawnder canys nhwy biau deyrnas nevoz.

Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.
Gr. Robert.

Casnur, s. m. (câs—nur) Indignation; wrath.

Neu vi amug vy açlesur,
Yn divant a çarant casnur?

Shall I not defend my cause in separating with the friends of wrath?
Taliesin, m. Utbur.

Casogen, s. f. dim. (casawg) A hateful one.

Doe—
O hant y wraig hyder iawn
I'w figaw; çwerw gasogen.

There should come of the seed of the woman a just hope to bruise the serpent's head, the bitter *bateful* one.
S. Philip.

Cast, s. m.—pl. t. iau (câs) An envelopement; a trick. *Mân gasbiau, little knavish tricks.*

Castan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cast) A chestnut, a well-known nut.

Castanlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (castan—lliw) A chestnut colour. *a. Chestnut coloured.*

Castanwyz, s. pl. aggr. (castan—gwyz) Chestnut trees.

Castanwyzen, s. f. dim. (castanwyz) A chestnut tree.

Castell, s. m.—pl. t. yz (cast) A castle; a fortress.

Gair gwr o gastell.

The saying of a man in his castle.
Adage.

Castellawg, a. (castell) Castellated, or fortified; Abounding with castles.

Castelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (castell) A spreading, or extending round; a fortifying.

Castellu, v. a. (castell) To envelope, or encompass round; to defend or fortify. *Paun yn castellu, a peacock spreading out his tail.*

Mal y cyvyd eryr ei nyth, y castella dros ei gywion, y lleda ei efgyll, y cymmer hwynt, ac a'u dwg ar ei adenyf, velly yr Arglwyz.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings; taketh them, and beareth them on her wings, So the Lord—
Deut. 32. 11.

Angel yr Arglwyz a gastella o amgylç y rhai a'i hovanant ev.

The Angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him.
Psalms 34. 7.

Castellwr, s. m.—pl. castellwyr (castell—gwr) A castellaine, or keeper of a castle; one that encompasseth.

Castiaw, v. a. (cast) To play wily tricks.

Castiawg, a. (cast) Full of tricks; tricking.

C A T

Castyr, s. m.—pl. cestyr (cast) A horse's organ of generation.

Casul, s. m.—pl. t. au (câs) A cloke; a chafuble, casula, or priest's garment at mafs.

E wisg y marc dilesg mau,
Ryw gasul o wregylau.

The vigorous horse of mine doth wear a chafuble as it were of girdles.

L. G. Corbi.

Caswenwyn, s. m. (câs—gwenwyn) A hateful venom; the herb devil's bit.

Cymwy cad caswenwyn.

The tormentor of the battle of the hateful venom.

Cynzeiw.

CAT, s. m. r.—pl. t. iau. A small bit, piece, or fragment. *Çware cat, a play similar to shuttlecocks, where a piece of stick is struck with a staff: Tòri'n gatiau, to break in pieces.*

Catai, s. m.—pl. cateion (cat) A cutter, a weapon.

Catáu, v. a. (câd) To encamp, to form in order of battle; to fight, to combat.

Gwyr a aeth Cattraeth, oez fraeth y llu,
Glas-vez eu hancwyn, a'u gwenwyn yu;
Trigant trwy beiriant yn catau;
A gwedy eiwc tawelwc vu.

Men hied to Cattraeth, eloquent was the host, the green mead was their dainty, and their poison; three hundred there were combating with might of weapons; and after the acclamation there was silence.

Aneurin.

Cateia, v. a. (catai) To cut, or mangle; to bicker.

Cateri, s. pl. aggr. (ca—deri) Large spreading oak trees.

A'r cateri yn syrthiaw.

And the spreading oaks a falling.

T. Aled. i arwyr.

Caterwen, s. f. (ca—derwen) A large spreading oak; an epithet for a strong man.

Catrawd, s. f.—pl. catrodau (ca—trawd) A troop of soldiers.

Catrodawl, a. (catrawd) Regimental.

Catrodi, v. a. (catrawd) To form into companies, or into regiments.

Catwrz, s. m.—pl. catyrzod (ca—twrz) A stupid thick-headed fellow; a numskull.

Catyrva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (ca—tyrva) A complete body of soldiers, a legion: Also, the number one hundred thousands.

Câth, s. f.—pl. t. od (cy—ath) A cat. *Câth vôr, morgath, a ray, or skate; câth eithin, a hare; cath goed, a wild cat; gwrcath, a he-cat.*

Troi'r gath yn yr haul.

To turn the cat in the sun.

Adage.

Cathaiz, a. (câth) Feline, resembling a cat.

Cathawl, a. (câth) Feline, of the nature of a cat.

Cathderica, v. a. (cathderig) To caterwaul.

Cathdericai, s. c. (cathderig) A caterwauler.

Cathderig, s. m. (câth—terig) A caterwauling.

Câthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (câth) A she, or female cat.

Cathewraç, v. a. (câd—hewraç) To molest; to irritate.

Yn eipris, ac yn cathewraç, ac yn blinaw dy vrain.

Torturing, irritating, and troubling thy crows.

B. Rhonabwy—Mabinogion.

Cathliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cathyl) A hymning.

Cathlu, v. a. (cathyl) To sing; to hymn.

Cathlwr, s. m.—pl. cathlwyr (cathyl—gwr) A hymner, or chaunter.

Cathyl, s. f.—pl. cathlau (ca—tyl) A tonation; a song, or hymn; melody.

Canator cathyl gwynvyd gwen-leuver
Singing the hymn of the blessing of the shining Luminary.

Meugant, i Gadwallawn.

Cau,

C A W

Cau, v. a. (ca) To shut up, or inclose; to fence, or enclose; to cover; to inclose with a hedge; to hedge.

Cau tin wedi bramu.

To shut the stable door when the steed is stolen. Adage.

Cau, s. m.—pl. ceuoz (ca) A hollow; a vacuum.

*Mac o anadyl mwy ynov
Nag y'ngheu meginau gov.*

Of breath there is in me more than in the bellows of a smith's bellows.

D. ab Gwilym.

Un o'r tri arberygl—pan waner dyn yn ei arç hyd ei gau.

One of the three imminent dangers—when a man is transfixt in his body to his inside.

Welsh Laws.

Cau, a. (ca) Hollow; shut up, or inclosed.

Cauad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cau) A shutting up, or inclosing.

Cauawr, a. (cau) That is shut, closed up; or strait.

Caued, a. (cau) Shut up, or inclosed; close.

Cauedig, a. (cau) Shut in close, or inclosed.

Cauedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cauedig) A shutting up, or inclosing.

Caul, s. m.—pl. ceulion (cau) A maw; a calf's maw; rennet: Also the chyle; a curd.

Caw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ca) A band; or wrapper; what retains or keeps together: Cawiau, swadling clouts; also trifles, or baubles. Barz caw, a graduated bard, or that wears the band of his order; câr caw, a distant relation, or descendant in a remote degree; the ninth, as some say; implying the one that closed the band of relationship; also one that is bound.

*Cafwn ei radau, cawd ein gwawdau,
Cathlau clau cerzau caw.*

We should have our gifts, then our praises would be had, hymns and incessant songs of the band.

Gynzelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cawad, s. f.—pl. t. au (caw) A closing up; a shower. Cawad o wlaw, a shower of rain.

Vy mun a—

Llygad val glain cawad coeth.

My fair one with eyes like the pure shower stone. Sypyn Cyveiliawg.

Ni laz cawad mal y dygynnull.

A shower will not cut down as it accumulates together. Adage.

Cawawd, s. f.—pl. Cawodyz (caw) A shower.

Cawawd ar goed, a blast on trees. Cawawd

o eira, a shower of snow; cawawd o wynt.

Maen cawawd, and glain cawawd, the rain-stone; which, in times of great draughts, was rolled to procure rain. Mon.

Cawci, s. m.—pl. t. od (caw—ci) A jack-daw.

Cawd, s. m.—pl. codau (caw) What is raised up around, or what encloseth.

Cawz, s. m.—pl. cozion (caw) A darkening, or closing up: Displeasure; offence; vexation.

*Ced wallaw anaw yn oed awyz cyrz,
Cawz araw ni gywiwyz.*

Pouring gifts to the poets as long as the desire of songs lasted; an insult against him will not prosper. Cynzelw, i H. ab Madawg.

Cawell, s. m.—pl. cewyll (caw) A hamper; a basket. Cawell teilaw, a dung basket; cawell mawn, a turf basket; cawell pysgota, a fishing basket; cawell faethau, a quiver. Bwrw yn dy gawell, glut thy paunch.

Cawellaid, s. m.—pl. cawelleidiau (cawell) A hamper-full; a basket-full.

Cawellan, s. f. dim. (cawell) A small hamper, or pannier.

Cawellu, v. a. (cawell) To hamper; to stuff.

Cawellyn, s. m. dim. (cawell) A small hamper.

Cawg, s. m.—pl. t. iau (caw) A basin, or bowl.

Er yvais i win o gawg.

Ev a ragwan rai rheiniawg:

Esgyll gwawr oez waewawr Duawg.

Since I have drank wine from the goblet, there has been piercing rencounter of the men of spear—like the wings of the dawn was the glancing of the lance of Duog. Llywarch Hen.

C A W

Cawgaid, s. m.—pl. cawgeidiau (cawg) A bowl-full.

A cymmyrd y cawg a orug Owain, a bwrw cawgaid o'r dwyr ar y lleç; ac yna nyçav y twrwy yn dyvod.

And Owain took the goblet, and threw a goblet full of the water on the stone; and then behold the tumult a coming.

Han. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Cawgawg, a. (cawg) Having a bowl; held in a bowl; like a bowl.

*Ceuawg cynnorawg cawgawg ver
Pevyr Porth Yfgewin Aber.*

Closed up is the advanced covering, like a bowl flowing over is the fair haven of Porth Yfgewin.

Meigant, i Gadwallawn.

Cawgyn, s. m. dim. (cawg) A small basin.

Cawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw) A binding round.

Cawlaw, v. a. (caw) To bind, or whip round with a bandage. Cawlaw bac, to fasten a fish-hook to the line.

Cawl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caw) Cabbage. Cawl y môr, and cawl y graig, the sea cabbage; cawl Freinig, French colewort; cawl gwyllt, wild colewort. Also any kind of pottage, or gruel, in which there is cabbage, or a mixture of any other herbs; a hodge-podge. E wnaeth gawl o hono, he made a hodge-podge, or an incoherent piece of work of it.

Cawlai, s. m.—pl. cawleion (cawl) One that hunts after, or is fond of pottage.

— Gwyn ei vyd a'i crogai,

Gwalg daig dyfai draul, cawl cawlai.

Good luck to him that would hang him, his pressing task is dish emptying, the old pottage paunch.

D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.

Cawlen, s. f. dim. (cawl) A cabbage plant.

Cawliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawl) A blending together, or making a hodge-podge.

Cawliaw, v. a. (cawl) To mix about to turn about disorderly; to make a hodgepodge; to rummage.

Cawliwr, s. m.—pl. cawlwyrr (cawl—gwr) One that makes a mixture, or a confused huddle.

Cawn, s. m. aggr.—pl. t. ion (caw) What is empty; canes; reeds; the stalks of corn, or straw; the reed-grass.

Cawna, v. a. (cawn) To gather reeds, or canes.

Cawnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawn) A large straw vessel to hold corn, or the like.

Gwell y'nghysgawd y gawnen nag heb zim.

It is better to have the shelter of the straw bin, than to be without any.

Adage.

Cawodawl, a. (cawawd) Showery, showering.

Cawodi, v. a. (cawawd) To shower; to be showery.

Cawr, s. m.—pl. t. i (ca—gwr) A mighty man; a chief; also a giant. Sometimes it means the devil; as in the common oaths. Myn y cawr, and Y cawr mawr. In the early times, when Wales was divided into tribes, or clans, the chief was called *Cawr*; but amongst the North Britons, *Priedawr* was the common appellation; and he was called *Gwledig*, by the people of *Lloegyr*, or South Britain.

Cawraiz, a. (cawr) Mighty; gigantic.

C. yrçwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (cawr—çwil) The great horned beetle, or bull-chaffer.

Cawrçwilen, s. f. (cawrçwil) A bull-chaffer.

Cawrdeb, s. m. (cawr) Munificence; bounty.

Cawrder, s. m. (cawr) Munificence; bounty.

Cawrez, s. m. (cawr) Puissance; mightiness.

Cawres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawr) A female giant.

Cawrvarç, s. m.—pl. cawrveirç (cawr—març) A camel.

Cawrvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (cawr—mil) Any gigantic animal; an elephant.

C E C

Cawrtaid, *s. f.* (cawr—naid) A gigantic leap.
Caws, *s. m. aggr.* (caw) Cheese; curd. Caws maiz; whey curds; caws gwyn, cheese curds; caws llyfaint, toadstool.

Ei gwarau uwg ei eiriaws,
 Ei fyz a'i gowyz oez gaws.

His pastime at his fire-side, his creed, his muse was his cheese.
Deio ab Ieuan Du.

Câws, *s. m.—pl. cofion* (caw) A tendency to unite or draw together; approximation. This word is hardly used in its simple form: It is the root of açaws, agaws, and cynghaws.

Cawfa, *v. a.* (caws) To gather cheese; to beg cheese. It is customary in some parts of Wales for poor women newly married to go to farmers' houses to ask for cheese; which is called cawfa.

Cawfai, *s. m.—pl. cawfeion* (caws) One that goes about to get cheese.

Cawfaiz, *a.* (caws) Like cheese, cheesy.

Cawfdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caws—ty) A cheese-house.

Cawfiez, *s. m.* (câws) What contributes to bring together.

Cawfellt, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (caws) A cheese-vat.

Cawfelltu, *v. a.* (cawfellt) To put cheese in the vat, or mould.

Cawfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caws) A curdling.

Cafiaw, *v. a.* (caws) To curdle; to turn to cheese.

Cafiawg, *a.* (caws) Full of curds; curdled.

Cawfion, *s. pl. aggr.* (caws) Curds; curdings.

Cawflestyr, *s. m.—pl. cawflestri* (caws—llestyr) A cheese-vat.

Cawfwafg, *s. f.—pl. cawfwefg* (caws—gwafg) A cheese-press.

Cawfwr, *s. m.—pl. cawfwyr* (caws—gwr) A cheese-monger; a dealer in cheese.

Cawfwrŷv, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (caws—gwrŷv) A cheese-press.

Ceber *s. f.—pl. cebyr* (cab) A rafter.

Cebystyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cab—ystyr) A hinder, or fastener; a halter. Cebystyr arad, the part called a sheet, or stilt of a plough, which comes from the share to the beam. Llwyth y cebystyr, a fellow that deserves the halter, a crack-rope.

Cecraeth, *s. m.* (cecyr) A wrangling, or brawling.

Cecrai, *s. c.—pl. cecreion* (cecyr) A brawler.

Cecraiz, *a.* (cecyr) Apt to wrangle, or cavil; scurrilous.

Ni orzywnwys câth cebystyr.

The cat has not been accustomed to the halter. *Adage.*

Cecreiaiz, *a.* (cecai) Shrewish; snappish.

Cecren, *s. f.* (cecyr) A shrew, or scold.

Cecri, *s. m.* (cecyr) Scurrilousness; snappishness.

Cecru, *v. a.* (cecyr) To brawl, wrangle, or debate.

Cecrus, *a.* (cecyr) Quarrelsome; snappish.

Cecruirwyz, *s. m.* (cecrus) Quarrellomeness.

Cecryn, *s. m.* (cecyr) A wrangler, or brawler; a litigious person.

Cecrynaiz, *a.* (cecryn) Disposed to be a wrangler.

Cecyr, *s. m.* (ceg) A brawl, or strife.

Cecys, *s. pl. aggr.* (ceg) Plants with hollow stalks; canes; reeds; and, in some parts, the same as cegid, hemlock.

Cecysaiz, *a.* (cecys) Tubulous; like a reed; like hemlock.

Cecysawg, *a.* (cecys) Fistulated; hollow like reeds, or hemlock.

Cecysen, *s. f.* (cecys) A tubular plant, a cane, or reed; a hemlock.

C E D

Cêd, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—ed) A benefit; a favour, or gift; also aid, or relief: The relief, or contribution, furnished by the tenants, to the lord of the manor, was called *Cêd*. Ni wna na cêd nag ymwared, he will grant nor relief, nor support.

Ni cymmer llw ced ar fo.

A flying army will not pick up treasure. *Adage.*

Geiwr hwn llw gystlwn llyw,
 Lloegyr gyrchiad cad, ced aelaw;

He shall be called an army's kindred leader, the assaulter of Lloegyr in battle, bestowing the precious gift.

Pr. Bycan, i O. ab Gr. ab Rbys.

Cedavlen, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (câd—llen) A napkin.

Cedawl, *a.* (cêd) Beneficent; liberal, kind.

Cedawl Oronwy cêd vorgymmlawz harz,
 Carz waharz, cerz wahawz.

The bounteous Goronwy, comely, and like the tumult of the sea in battle, opposing shame, and inviting songs.

Bleszyn Varz, m. G. ab Ednyved.

Cedawr, *s. m.—pl. cedorau* (câd) What is blended or intangled together; the pubes. Cedawr y wraç, bur, the burdock.

Cedawraç, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr) Bane-wort, shave-grass; called also rhawn y març.

Ceden, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (câd) What binds, or sticks together; shaggy hair; the nap of cloth.

Cedenawg, *a.* (ceden) Shagged, shaggy; having a shag.

Cedenogrwyz, *s. m.* (cedenawg) Shagginess.

Cedenu, *v. a.* (ceden) To make shaggy; to raise a frize.

Cedvawr, *a.* (cêd) Beneficent; lavish; free.

Cedig, *a.* (cêd) Munificent, bounteous, liberal.

Cadair Teyrnon
 Celvyz rwy cadwo;
 Ceistwr yngno.
 Ceistwr cedig
 Cedwyr colledig.

The presidency of Teyrnon, he that keeps it is ingenious; seeking there would be there, seeking the munificent departed warriors. *Taliesin.*

Cedorawg, *a.* (cedawr) Having signs of puberty.

Cedorva, *s. f.* (cedawr—ma) The bottom of the abdomen.

Cedorwyz, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr—gwyz) The herb Ferula.

Cedowyz, *s. m. aggr.* (câd—gwyz) The fleabane.

Cedrwys, *a.* (ced—rhwys) Generous, bounteous.

Cedu, *v. a.* (cêd) To confer a benefit, or gift.

Cedwercyr, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cêd—gwerçyr) A covering of a treasure; a distributor of bounties.

Ev oez gadvarçawg gedwercyr a'm clwyv,
 Clezyv-ruz nid edgyr.

He was a knight-rider, and distributor of bounties, who wounds me, with his ruddy sword he will not return.

Cynzekeu, m. Ior. ab Meredith.

Cedwid, *s. m.* (cadw) A keeping; possession.

Goreu camwri cedwid.

The best of iniquity is possessing. *Adage.*

Cedwidyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cedwid) A keeper; or possessor.

Mojawd â zyrllwz cedwidyz cêd;
 Iawn yw moli rhi a vorhoziad.

Praise will be bestowed on the guardian of the battle; it is just to extol a prince that is a giver. *Llywelyn Varz.*

Cedwidyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cedwidyz) A female possessor.

Cedys, *s. pl. aggr.* (câd) Bundles, or faggots.

Cedysen, *s. f.* (cedys) A faggot, a bundle.

Cezw, *s. m.* (cy—ezw) Mustard.

Cevnaint, *s. m.* (cevyn) The middle.

Pan yw hi yn gevnaint nôs ar yr eglwys ve wawria 'r dyz yn yr amser priawd, a'r cysgodau a giliant.

Though it is the middle of night with the church the day will dawn in the appointed time, and the shades will disappear.

Ier. Owain.

Cevnant,

CEG

- Cevnant, s. m.—pl. cevnaint (cevyn)** Support; also a great great grand-child.
- Cevnawg, a. (cevyn)** Backed; hearty, courageous.
Hwyliwr helynt—
A twyzawg cevnaug, nid cêl,
Yn rhwyvan yn y rhyvel.
He is a traveller used to the journey, and a courageous officer, it is not concealed, commanding in the war. *T. Prys.*
- Cevnbant, a. (cevyn—pant)** Saddle-backed.
- Cevnbeithyn, s. pl. aggr. (cevyn—peithyn)** Ridge-tiles.
- Cevnbeithynen, s. f. (cevnbeithyn)** A ridge-tile.
- Cevndedyn, s. m. (cevyn—tedyn)** The mesentery.
- Cevnder, s. m.—pl. cevndyr (cevyn—dâr)** A cousin.
Nid galluawg ond cevndyrw.
There are none so powerful as cousins. *Adage.*
- Cevnderw, s. m.—pl. cevndyrw (cevyn—derw)** A cousin.
Sev yw aelodau y brenin; ei veibion, a'i neiaint, a'i gevndyrw.
The king's relatives are his sons, and his nephews, and his cousins. *Welsh Laws.*
- Cevndwn, a. (cevyn—twyn)** That is broken-backed.
- Cevnzryll, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cevyn—dryll)** A chine.
- Cevnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cevyn)** A gentle rising hill.
- Cevnvor, s. m. (cevyn—môr)** The main sea.
- Cevngevyn, a. (cevyn)** Back to back; at variance.
- Cevngrwba, a. (cevyn—crwba)** Hunch-backed.
- Cevngrwca, a. (cevyn—crwca)** Crook-backed.
- Cevngrwm, a. (cevyn—crwm)** Hump-backed.
- Cevnhwrg, a. (cevyn—hwrwg)** Hunch-backed.
- Cevnlliv, s. m. (cevyn—lliv)** A great, or high flood.
Gyda ni oni bai ei vod—
Y dyvroz a'n bozafant ni,
A'n hoes dan gevnlli' buan.
With us if he had not been, the waters would have overwhelmed us, and our lives would have gone under the rapid torrent. *Edm. Prys.*
- Cevnogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cevnaug)** A backing; supporting.
- Cevnogawl, a. (cevnaug)** Tending to support.
- Cevnogi, v. a. (cevnaug)** To back, support, or encourage; to gather strength.
- Cevnogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cevnaug)** A backing, or abetting.
- Cevnogrwyd, s. m. (cevnaug)** Stoutness.
- Cevnogwr, s. m.—pl. cevnogwyr (cevnaug—gwr)** An abettor; an encourager.
- Cevnu, v. a. (cevyn)** To back; to abett; to turn one's back.
- Cevnwr, s. m.—pl. cevnwyr (cevyn—gwr)** A backer.
- Cevnwyden, s. f.—pl. t. au (cevyn)** The ridge-band, a part of a draught harness.
- Cevyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cav)** The back; the upper side; a ridge; as cevyn o dîr, a ridge of land; a long extended mountain. Cevyn crwbi, a hunch-back; tu cevyn, behind; mae izo gevyn da, he has good support.
- Ceñtor, sup. (caf)** Getting hold of, or attaining.
- Cêg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—eg)** The mouth; an opening, or entrance. Dâl o gervyz ei gêg, hold him by the throat.
- Cêg, s. m. pl. t. iau (cêg)** A strangling, a choaking.
- Cegaid, s. f.—pl. cegeidiau (cêg)** A mouth-full.
- Cegaiz, a. (cêg)** Like a mouth; opening.
- Cegawl, a. (cêg)** Having a mouth, mouthed.
- Cegzu, a. (cêg—du)** Black-mouthed. Also a fish called a hake.
- Cegiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cêg)** A mouthing.
- Cegiaw, v. a. (cêg)** To choak, or to strangle.

CEI

- Cegiawl, a. (cêg)** Tending to choak, or strangle.
- Cegid, s. pl. aggr. (cêg)** The hemlock.
- Cegid, s. f.—pl. t. au (cêg)** The bird called Witwal.
Ar y gôg a'r dryw y gegid fy valç;
A'r cryr fy walç ar yr ysnid.
Over the cuckoo and the wren the Witwal is proud; and the eagle looks with contempt on the snipe. *L. G. Ceibi.*
- Cegidawg, a. (cegid)** Abounding with hemlock.
- Cegin, s. f.—pl. t. au (cêg. Lat. coquina)** A kitchen.
Gorzu yw brig y Werzon,
Gan vwg ceginau o Vôn.
The Irish hills are tipt with black, from the smoke of the kitchens of Môn. *L. G. Ceibi.*
- Ceginiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegin)** Cookery.
Gwell ceginiaeth na breniniaeth.
Cookery is better than a kingdom. *Adage.*
- Ceginwr, s. m.—pl. ceginwyr (cegin—gwr)** A kitchener; a cook.
- Cegoer, a. (cêg—oer)** Cold-mouthed. Celain gegoer, a cold-mouthed corpse.
- Cegrwth, a. (cêg—rhwth)** Wide, or open-mouthed.
- Cegrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegrwth)** A mouthing greedily, or opening the mouth wide.
- Cegrythu, v. a. (cegrwth)** To open the mouth widely.
- Cegu, v. a. (cêg)** To mouth; to devour greedily, to glut.
- Cegyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cêg)** A mouter; a gaper.
- Ceibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caib)** A hoeing, or using the hoe.
- Ceibiaw, v. a. (caib)** To hoe; to use a mattock.
- Ceibiwr, s. m.—pl. ceibwyr (caib—gwr)** A hoer, one that works with a hoe; a fumbler.
- Ceibrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceber)** Contignation, or a fastening together.
- Ceibraw, v. a. (ceber)** To fasten together; to joist.
- Ceibrawg, a. (ceber)** Having rafters, or joists.
- Ceibren, s. f. (ceber)** A rafter, or two spars joined together.
- Ceidwad, s. m.—pl. ceidwaid (cadw)** A keeper; a looker after; a preserver; a saviour.
Gwell un ceidwad na dau ymlynid.
One keeper is better than two pursuers. *Adage.*
- Ceidwadaeth, s. m. (ceidwad)** Custody, keeping, preservation.
- Ceidwadawl, a. (ceidwad)** Preservative.
- Ceidwades, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceidwad)** A female guardian, a conservatrix.
- Ceidwadwy, a. (ceidwad)** That may be preserved.
- Ceivn, s. c.—pl. ceivnaint (cevyn)** A child of the fourth generation, or a great great grand-child.
- Ceilvraint, s. m.—pl. ceilvreintiau (cail—braint)** Faldage.
- Ceilad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cail)** A folding of cattle.
- Ceilaw, v. a. (cail)** To pen, or fold cattle.
- Ceilawg, s. m.—pl. ceiliogod (caill)** A cock, or male of birds. Ceiliawg coed, pheasant; ceiliawg du, the black game, or heath cock; ceiliawg mwyalç, the thrush; ceiliawg bronvraith, a throistle; ceiliawg hwyad, a drake; ceiliawg rhedyn, a grasshopper; ceiliawg neidyr, a bafilisk; ceiliawg gwynt, a weathercock.
Cwyn byçod ceiliawg yn aerwy.
The poor complaint of a cock in a yoke. *Adage.*
Nid cyvannez ond ceiliawg.
None so domestic as a cock. *Adage.*
- Ceillogwr, s. m.—pl. ceiliogwyr (ceiliawg—gwr)** A cock-master.
- Ceil-

CEI

Ceiliogwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceiliawg—gwyz) A
gander.

Nid musgrell ond ceiliogwyz.
There is none so halting as a gander. *Adage.*

Ceiliogyn, s. m. dim. (ceiliawg) A cockerel.

Ceilys, s. pl. aggr. (cail) Nine-pins. Cwareu
ceilys, to play at nine-pins.

Ceilystyn, s. m. (ceilys) A nine-pin; a skittle.

Ceilliawg, a. (cail) Having testicles; or not gelt.

Ceimiad, s. m.—pl. ceimiaið (cam) A wanderer,
a pilgrim. Beuno geimiad, Beuno the pilgrim,
Elian geimiad, Elian the pilgrim.

Tri meib Llywarc, tri anghynmen cad,
Tri ceimiad awlawen,
Llew, ac Arau, ac Urien.

Three sons of Llywarc, the three untractable ones in battle,
the three joyless wanderers were Llew, and Arau, and
Urien. *Llywarc Hen.*

Ceimle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (camp—lle) A plain,
or down; a common. *Sil.*

Ceimmen, s. f.—pl. t. au (camp) A whirler.

Ceimmenen, s. f. (ceimmen) A winnowing sheet.

Ceimmiad, s. m.—pl. ceimmiad (camp) One
that contends in the games.

Ceimmiad, brwydyr Duw ai cymmer,
The contender of the battle, God will receive him.
Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.

Ev gogel gogam cymhwyliaid;
Ev gogawn glyw cammawn ceimmiad.

He will beware of the sneer of the wits; he is the power-
ful leader; and contender on the hostile plain.
Ll. P. Mac, i R. ab Owain.

Ceimmiaw, v. a. (camp) To strive in the games.

Ceimmyr, s. m. (camp) One that strives in the
games.

Neud wyv glod geimryn cerz glywanawr,
Y'ngaer Pedryvan Ynys Pybyrzor?

Am I not a candidate for fame in the memorial song, in the
square city of the strongly-guarded isle? *Taflefin.*

Ceimwç, s. m.—pl. ceimyçiaid (cam) A lobster.

Ceimwç coç, or ceimwç mair, a craw-fish.

Ceinaç, s. f.—pl. ceinyç (cain) A hare.

Ceinad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain) Circumspection.

Ceinadu, v. a. (ceinad) To use circumspection.

Ni elwir yn gywraint ni gynnyz;
Ceinadwn, gobryawn grevyz,

He will not be deemed ingenious that doth not prosper
we will examine, we will merit religion. *Llewel.*

Ceinciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cainc) A branching out,
ramification.

Ceinciaw, v. a. (cainc) To branch out, to ramify.

Ceinciawg, a. (cainc) Branching; full of branches.

Ceinciawl, (cainc) Branching, or shooting out.

Ceinder, s. m. (cain) Elegance; beauty.

Ceinez, s. m. (cain) Showiness, splendour.

Ceinvalç, a. (cain—balç) Ostentatious; showy.

Ceinvawl, s. m. (cain—mawl) Panegyric; praise.

Ceinvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain—bod) A state of
bliss.

Ac o's Duw o nev neu ym cynnyz
Ceinvod gan Lywy imi lawr ymhunyz.

And if God of Heaven doth but prosper my state of bliss
with Lywy will be my reposing place. *Gwalchmai.*

Ceinvolawd, s. m. (ceinvawl) An encomiastic.

Ceinvoli, v. a. (ceinvawl) To bestow encomium.

— Boed rwyz
Ceinvoli Celi calonogrwyz.

Let there be without restraint glorious praising of the mys-
terious One, with the whole heart. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Ceinvorawd, s. m. (cain—morawd) A pleasant
sailing, or gliding.

A dyvo mab Cynan mawr amgyfred,
Can GRIST ceinvorawd gwlad ogoned.

And may the son of Cynan, greatly regretted, be with
Christ in the splendid gliding on the water of the region of
glory. *Meilyr.*

CEI

Ceingyvre, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cain—cyvre) A
beauteous concurrence, regularity, or order;
harmony.

Ceingyvreu, v. a. (ceingyvre) To concur, or go
together in good order; to harmonize.

Gorwyn blaen perthi, ceingyvreu adar,
Hir dyz dawn goleu;
Trugar dafar Duw goreu.

Glittering are the tops of the thorns, the birds harmonize;
the day is long, the gift of the light; mercy is an attribute
of God the most beneficent. *Llywarc Hen.*

Ceiniad, s. m.—pl. ceiniaid (cân) A finger, a
chanter.

Ni zwg neb ceiniad nâg o honawd,
Yn awen gyvriw, cynniv dracthawd.

No minstrel will meet with a refusal from thee, respecting
the muse, singing of tumult. *Meilyr.*

Ceiniades, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceiniad) A chantress.

Ceiniaw, v. a. (cain) To take a view, or sur-
vey; to perceive.

Lluc vy nghlezyv, vy ngheiniaw ni's llwyz,
Ni lluziav ym llaw llaz ni's gwêyr.

Gleaming is my sword, the glancing on me shall not pro-
per; I will not hinder my hand to slay such as it will not
bring down. *Gwalchmai.*

Ceiniawg, a. (cain) Having an object. It was
formerly used substantively for coin of differ-
ent valuations; but now it is simply a penny.
Ceiniawg Gyvraith, the lawful penny; or per-
haps the current Welsh coin; *ceiniawg gota*,
being two-thirds of the *ceiniawg gyvraith*, was
most likely the same with the English penny;
as the *Dimai*, or half-penny, was the half of
the latter. The laws mention *Tair ceiniawg*
airwy, or three mulct pence; and one of these
seems to be indicated in the words—*Taled*
Gemiarwg ixi cyyled a'i thin. **Ceiniawg Ben,**
poll-pence.

Yr un geiniawg a azug gant.

The same penny is carried by a hundred. *Welsh Laws.*

Ceinibawg, a. (cain) Studded. Frwyn geinibawg,
a studded bridle.

Ceiniedi, s. m. (ceiniad) Vocal music.

Ac angerç, a cerz, a ceiniedi llawen,
Ac amgen yw yn llen â Llanzewi.

And incense, and music and joyful singing, and second
in the veil to Llanzewi. *Llywelyn Vardd. i Dafydd.*

Ceinioca, v. a. (ceiniawg) To gather pence; to
go about with a brief; to make a collection;
to beg.

Ceinioca bu'n gynta' gwaith,
Yta, ac wyna ganwaith.

A begging of money he was first of all, he begged corn, and
he begged lambs a hundred times.

D. Ll. ab Gryffur, i L. ab Gutyn.

Ceinioes, s. f. (cain—oes) A fine, or prosperous
course of life.

Enwawg ym ceinioes ym ceinmygir.
Anwar vy llucvar onym lloçir.

Nobly in my splendid life I shall be honoured, untractable
is my fiery wrath, if I am not attended. *Cynocir.*

Ceinogwerth, s. f. (ceiniawg—gwerth) A penny-
worth.

Ar bob peth yn colli—
Nes vy myned gyda'r berth,
Heb vezu ar ceinogwerth.

Losing by every thing, till I went with the hedge, without
possessing a single pennyworth. *S. Tudur.*

Ceinion, s. pl. aggr. (cain) Ornaments, jewelry.

Ceinion ymadrawz, the beauties of language;
ceinion cyvezwç, the delicacies of the ban-
quet, the first drink brought into the hall.
Welsh Laws.

CEI

Ni zyly corn mez ceinion mezwaint,
Barz ni wypo hwn, hyny dy gaint.

He deserves not the meadhorn with the delicacies of inebriation, the bard that knows not this, that it is thy song.
G. Brycheiniawg.

Ceinionyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ceinion) A jeweller.

Ceinliw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cain—lliw) A bright, or gay colour; of a gaudy, or splendid hue.

Ceinlly, *s. f.* (cain—lly) A clear, or sharp sight.

Ceinlly goç, or cudyll coç, a castrel, or sparrow-hawk.

Ceinmyg, *a.* (cain—myg) Splendidly honourable.

Wyv hên, wyv unig, wyv anelwig oer,
Gwedy gwely ceinmyg.

I am old, I am solitary, I am enfeebled and cold, after the once gayly-honoured bed.
Llywarc Hen.

Ceinmygawl, *a.* (ceinmyg) Tending to honour.

Ceinmyged, *s. f.* (ceinmyg) Respect; reverence.

Ceinmygu, *v. a.* (ceinmyg) To respect; to honour.

Ceinmygir pob newyz.

Every thing new will be honoured.

Adage.

Hil Cadell—

Rym ceinmyg, o'm ceinvalç araith.

The offspring of Cadell, he will splendidly honour me for my fairly exulting oration.
Cynzeito, i'r argl. Rhys.

Ceinmyn, *a.* (cain—myn) Splendidly received.

Hebawg teulu cu ceinmyn,
Anhawz geinym dy hebgor.

Hawk of a tribe of splendid reception, it is difficult for us to dispense with thee.
Cynzeito, i' veib Cedivor.

Ceinmynu, *v. a.* (ceinmyn) To receive with splendour.

Edivceiriawg da Duw ai ceinmyn.

The good repenting man God will gloriously receive him.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Ceinrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cain—rhad) A splendid gift, or endowment.

Ceinroz, *s. f.—pl. ion* (cain—rhoz) A splendid gift.

Ceinrozwiw, *a.* (ceinroz—gwiw) Meriting a splendid reward.

Ceinrozwiw Rhys
Clodadwy beirz-lywz hwrz-lys.

Rhys, meriting a fair gift, commendable in making the bards prosperous at the court of the full board.
Pr. Bryn.

Ceinryz, *a.* (cain—rhyz) Magnificently free.

Dragonawl veldriawl vadiain yn elvyz,
Alav geinryz elw dy gan-rain.

Proudly leading, surely aiming the bounty of the chase; thy gift splendidly liberal, the produce of thy hundred spears.
Gwalchmai.

Ceintaç, *s. f.* (caint) A conflict; a scuffle.

Ceintaç, *v. a.* (caint) To bicker, or quarrel.

Caintaç wedi brawd.

To quarrel after judgment.

Adage.

Ceintaçu, *v. a.* (ceintaç) To quarrel, or scuffle.

Ceintaçus, *a.* (ceintaç) Contentious; quarrelsome.

Ceintor, *ger.* (canu) In singing, or hymning.

Cafant bawb eu teithi llawen vi Erython,
Ceintor cyn elwç, cathyl hezwc, a hinon.

When every one shall obtain his privilege Britons shall be glad, founding the horns of acclamation, singing the hymn of peace, and serenity.
Myrzan.

Ceinwen, *a.* (cain—gwen) Splendidly fair. An epithet for a woman.

Ceinwerth, *s. m.* (cain—gwerth) A splendid prize.

Ceinwiw, *a.* (cain—gwiw) Splendidly meritorious.

Ceinwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cain—gwyd) A splendid quality, or disposition.

Ceingadyr, *a.* (cain—cadyr) Elegantly compact.

Dyred Ysbryd fant, creawdyr byd, bydoz eur-nav,
I'n calonau, a'n dwyronau, vreinlawi hynav,
Gorwya'n bryd, tro yn cyngyd, ceingadyr waefav!

Come holy Spirit, Creator of the universe, the glorious upholder of worlds, come to our hearts, to our breasts, thou revered angel of days visit our thoughts, turn our affections, thou glorified powerful ransom,
Llywyr Mduwy Llancgwi Brevi.

CEI

Ceingel, *s. f.—pl. ceingyl* (caing) A hank of thread; a girth, or surcingle.

Ceingell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caing) An instrument to make ropes. *Sil.*

Ceinglaw, *v. a.* (ceingel) To make thread into hanks, to band; to girth.

Ceingliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceingel) A forming into bands, or hanks.

Ceingliadur, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceingliad) A winding reel.

Ceingoreth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (caing—goreth) A seton.

Ceingorethu, *v. a.* (ceingoreth) To make a seton.

Ceingyll, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caing) A reel to twist ropes.

Ceirç, *s. m. aggr.* (cair) Oats. Bara ceirç, oat bread.

Ceirçaiç, *a.* (ceirç) Like oats; oaten.

Ceirçen, *s. f.* (ceirç) A grain of oats.

Ceirçlyd, *a.* (ceirç) Abounding with oats; oaty.

Ceirriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (câr) A bearer, or supporter.

Ceirriadawg, *a.* (ceiriad) Bearing, or supporting.

Ev cynniv, mi wyy yn nazar vozaç g,
O leas Cynzytan ciod ceiriadawg.

He is in tumult, I long for the tranquil earth, if the fame-supported Cynzytan is slain.
Meigant.

Ceirios, *s. pl. aggr.* (cair) Cherries. Ceirios surion, agricot cherries; ceirios y waen, cranberries.

Ceiriosen, *s. f.* (ceirios) A single cherry.

Ceirioslan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ceirios—llan) Cherry-orchard.

Ceirniad, *s. m.—pl. ceirniaid* (carn) A hoofed animal.

Ceisbwl, *s. m.—pl. ceisbyliaid* (cais—pwl) A bailiff, or catchpoll; a blunt rude fellow. Coisbwr bun, ai ceisbwl, the punisher of the fair one, and her curb.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ceisfiad, *s. m.—pl. ceisfiad* (cais) A receiver of customs; a tax-gatherer; a bailiff; a publican; an extortioner.

Ceisfiaw, *v. a.* (cais) To seek; to go after or fetch; to attempt, or endeavour.

Ceisfiaw teyrnged y genym ni!—yn gynnhebyg i hyny, ninnau a zeisfywn deyrnged y ganthynt hwyntau o Ruvain; a'r cadarnav o honam cymnired yr nyn a geisio.

Seeking a tribute from us!—in the like manner we will also demand a tribute from them of Rome; and the most powerful of us shall take what he attempts.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ceisfid, *s. m.* (cais) A seeking, or endeavouring.

Ceisfidyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ceisfid) An enterprizer.

Cynzytan—

Ciodryz ceisfidyz cystwy.

Cynzytan greatly famed, the seeker for tumult.

Llywarc Hen.

Ceisfidyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ceisfiad) One that makes an attempt.

Ceisitor, *ger.* (cais) That is attempting, or assaying.

Ceisfiwr, *s. m.—pl. ceisfiwyr* (cais—gwr) One that fetcheth; a seeker.

Ceisfiwiw, *a.* (cais—gwiw) Worthy to be fought; desirable.

Ceithiaw, *v. a.* (caeth) To confine; to capture.

Ceithiw, *a.* (caeth) Under restraint; slavish.

Aethwyv ym brwyn gwyn geithiw,
Ethym heb uz llavyn-ruz llew.

I am become afflicted with oppressive complaint, I am bereaved of my chief, the ruddy-bladed lion.
Pr. Bryn, i R. Gryç.

Ceithiwed, *s. m.* (ceithiw) Bondage; slavery.

Cel,

CEL

Cêl, *s. m.—pl. t. yz (cy—el)* Shelter; a hiding, or concealing: also a corpse, or carcase.

Daroganav vi hyn;
Cad yn mhob mēyn,——
A brain ar gelyz.

I will foretel this; a battle in every place, and crows on the carcases. *Taliesin.*

Celaç, *s. m. (cel—âç)* A fribble; a decrepid old man.

Celadwy, *a. (cêl)* Apt to hide; hidden.

Nid gorthaw a wna'w wrth a garwyv,
Celadwy Lywyliw ton am rwyv.

I will not be silent to the one I love, the *secluding* Llywy, like the brightening wave round the oar. *Cynzelw.*

Celaig, *s. f.—pl. celeigion (cêl—aig)* Inhabitant of the shade; a stag.

Cu cyfuziwn, cu carafwn celaig faw,
Ac Argoedwys gwae gorzyvawys i ynzullaw.

Affectionately would I be afflicted, affectionately would I love the glorious *solitary one*; and the men of Argoed woe to them that are made accustomed with preparing for the conflict. *Anaurin.*

Celain, *a. (cêl)* That is involved in shades. *s. f.* A dead carcase. Mae o'n varw gelain, he is quite dead.

Celan, *s. f.—pl. t. ez (cêl)* A dead body.

Celanez, *s. f. aggr.—pl. t. au (celan)* A heap of dead carcases; a carnage.

Celanezaiz, *a. (celanez)* Like a dead carcase.

Celanezawg, *a. (celanez)* Strewed with dead bodies; ghastly.

Celanezig, *a. (celanez)* Of a deadly appearance.

Celanezu, *v. a. (celanez)* To make a carnage.

Celawr, *s. m.—pl. celorion (cêl)* One that concealeth.

Celc, *s. m. (cêl)* Concealment; a wile.

Celcadwy, *a. (celc)* Concealable; hidden.

Celciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (celc)* A concealing.

Celciaw, *v. a. (celc)* To conceal, or secrete.

Celcu, *v. a. (celc)* To hide, or conceal.

Celcwr, *s. m.—pl. celcwyr (celc—gwr)* One that concealeth; an embezzler.

Celcyn, *s. m. (celc)* One that conceals himself.

Celcyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (celcyn)* Dissimulation.

Celç, *a. (cylç)* Round, or encircling.

Anadyl val mwg y vawnen
Yn ei çelç, pan na's gelç gwen.

Breath like the smoke of the turf around her, whilst he doth not embrace the fair. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Celdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cêl—ty)* A house of retreat.

A'i wely yn y celdy cain
Gyda'i riain.

And his bed in the beauteous arbour, with his lady. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Celedig, *a. (cêl)* Concealed, dissembled.

Celedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (celedig)* A concealment.

Celeveuryz, *s. m. aggr. (calav—rhyz)* Stubble. In the Laws it is the stubble that is standing of corn that has been eaten by cattle.

Celevrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—evrad)* A refuge for criminals.

Heb raith, heb gyvraith, heb gyvrad a gwân,
Na gweini celevrad.

Without rule, without law, without participating with the weak, nor administering a refuge for armies. *Ll. B. Meç, i D. ab Owain.*

Celvan, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cêl—man)* A place of concealment; a retreat.

Nid oes gelvan min llanerc,
I'm i gynnal oed a merç.

There is not an arbour in the edge of the grove, for me to hold a meeting with a maid. *D. ab Gwilym.*

CEL

Celv, *s. f. (cêl)* Art, mystery, or craft.

Celvi, *s. pl. aggr. (cêl)* Tools, instruments; also used for trifles. Dôs a'th gelvi oziyna, go and take your litter away from there.

Celviyn, *s. m. (celvi)* A tool, or instrument.

Celvyz, *a. (celv)* Artificial; expert, skilful.

Celvyz celed ei arvaeth.

The expert, let him conceal his design. *Adage.*

Celvyzawd, *s. m.—pl. celvyzodion (celvyz)* A science; art, or mystery.

Tair colovyn y celvyzodion,
Marcwlif a gadw gadyr fwyfon,
A Selyv, ben fywedyzion.

The three pillars of the sciences, Marcwlif, and Cadw of powerful impulse, and Selyv chief of astronomers. *Ll. P. Meç, i D. ab Owain.*

Celvyzgar, *a. (celvyz)* Ingenious; scientific.

Celvyzgarwç, *s. m. (celvyzgar)* Ingeniousness.

Celvyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (celvyz)* A being expert.

Celvyzu, *v. a. (celvyz)* To exercise art, or ingenuity.

Celvyzus, *a. (celvyz)* Technical, or belonging to arts.

Celvyzwr, *s. m.—pl. celvyzwyr (celvyz—gwr)* A man of science; an artist.

Celvyzyd, *s. f.—pl. t. au (celvyz)* Art, or mystery; craft.

Cas a welo lawer o voefau, a çelvyzdau, ac heb zysgu dim.
Odious is he that hath seen much of manners and arts, and learns nothing. *Adage.*

Celvyzydaiz, *a. (celvyzyd)* Appertaining to an art.

Celvyzydawl, *a. (celvyzyd)* Technical.

Celf, *s. m.—pl. t. i (elf)* A stock, or pillar.

Pengwastrawd, eile yw i am y celfi a'r brenin.

The chief groom, his place is on the farther side of the pillars with the king. *Wylb Laws.*

Celfain, *a. (celf)* Dried up, or become stiff; rigid; clung, as wood is after it is cut.

Celfaint, *s. m.—pl. celfeinniau (celfain)* A tree grown hard, or dried up; a stock.

Tri çvyng byd, crau nodwyz zur, a çarn fais a'r gelfaint, a çeinlawg mab y crinwas.

The three straits of the world: the eye of a needle, an arrant Saxon on the gallows, and the penny of the covetous son. *Trioz Meç.*

Celfeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (celfain)* A drying up, or becoming rigid.

Celfeiniaw, *v. a. (celfain)* To clung or dry 'up, as wood that is cut; to harden.

Fynoez gynt ei çelfeiniaw.

Once the hardening of it prospered. *R. G. Eryri, i vidawg.*

Celgar, *a. (cêl)* Apt to hide, or conceal.

Celgarwç, *s. m. (celgar)* Secludedness; privacy.

Celi, *s. m. (cêl)* The mysterious, or secret one; a name of the Supreme Being.

Gwelir ———
Duw ei Çeli vu ei Çilyz.

It is seen, God the mysterious One was her protector. *Risierdyn, i Fair.*

Celt, *s. m.—pl. ceilt (cêl)* A covert, or shelter.

Celtiad, *s. m.—pl. celtiaid (celt)* One that abideth in a covert, or an inhabitant of the wood; a *celt*. It is of the same import as *Gwyzel*, *Ysgod-awg*, and *Celyz*.

Celu, *v. a. (cêl: Lat. Celo)* To hide, or conceal; to keep secret.

Gwêl, a çêl, a çlyw.

See, conceal, and listen. *Barzas.*

Ni allai'r gruz, vy Lloer grôn,
Gelu cyftuz y galon.

The cheek cannot, my full-orbed luminary, hide the trouble of the heart. *H. Davi.*

Celwrn,

CEL

- Celwrn**, *s. m.*—*pl.* celyrnau (cêl—gwrn) A pail, or bucket.
- Celwyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cêl—gwyz) A concealment of knowledge; a falsehood, or a lie.
Cezorion deillon a dwyllir yn rhwyz,
I ganu celwyz, gwan i coeir.
Blind minstrels may be easily deceived to sing a lie, little are they credited.
S. Tudur.
- Celwyzaw**, *v. a.* (celwyz) To tell a falsehood; to make one a liar; to be confounded.
Ni's dylai varz rozi gair yn ei gerz a ellir gwad arno a'i gelwyzaw.
A bard ought not to introduce a word into his song that can be denied, and that can be falsified.
Barzas.
- Celwyzawg**, *a.* (celwyz) Lying, or given to lying; false.
- Celwyzu**, *v. a.* (celwyz) To conceal what should be known; to tell a lie.
- Celwyzus**, *a.* (celwyz) Given to lying, or falsehood.
- Celwyzwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* celwyzwyr (celwyz—gwr) A liar.
- Celyz**, *s. m.*—*pl.* on (cêl) A sheltered place, a retreat, a woody shelter. Celyz Ieuan, a house in Glamorgan, the inheritance of a family that is in possession of a Welsh Manuscript Bible, translated by an ancestor, about a hundred years before the printed version. *Coed Celyson*, the Forest of *Calidonia*, in North Britain; but, as may be easily supposed from the import of the word, other extensive woods in the island were also called by the name of *Celyson*.
- Celyvrad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cêl—brâd) A refuge, or sanctuary for criminals.
Molidor ei côr, a'i celyvrad,
A'i gerz a'r cedwyr, a'i llyr llad;
A'i llan ger dylan, ger glan dylad hevyd,
Llwyzid ei gweryd, a'i hyd a'i had.
Deserving of praise is its choir, and sanctuary, and its music, its warriors, and its waters of grace; its inclosure by the sea shore, also by the bank of the overflowing stream, may its ground, and its corn, and its seed prosper.
Llywelyn Varz, i Dowyn.
- Celyn**, *s. m. aggr.* (cêl) Holly-wood. Celyn Mair, knee-holly.
Celyn glefysyd,
Bu ev y gwryd.
The holly it was tinted with green, it had been the hero.
Talliesin.
- Celyneg**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (celyn) A holly-grove.
- Celynawg**, *a.* (celyn) Abounding with holly.
- Celynig**, *a.* (celyn) Like holly; or made of holly.
Llys Celynin celynig.
The court of Celynin amid the hollies.
Cynxelw.
- Celyrnaid**, *s. m.*—*pl.* celyrneidiau (celwrn) A bucket-full.
- Celyrwez**, *s. m.*—*pl. au* (celawr—gwez) A darkening, or concealing aspect; a death-like countenance.
Marçogion Brynaic branes Owain,
Celyrwez daçwez celanez crain,
Celenyg uzuz coeluz celain.
The knights of Bernicia, the ravens of Owain, a darkening fight, feeding on their prostrate bodies, a dainty gift is to them the signal of a carnage.
Cynxelw, i O Gwynedd.
- Cell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cy—ell) A separation; a grove, or arbour; a cell; a private room, or closet.
Coed y Gell, a place in Môn; Cell ysgaw, an elder grove.
Cenvigen ———
Llanw bron er llunio y braw,
Llosgi val cell o ysgaw.
Malice, it fills the breast to create disgust, burning like a grove of elder.
L. G. Cothi.
Cell arglwyz y weilgi.
The chamber of the lord of the flood.
Adage.
Eidd ci i gell agored.
Adage.
A dog will enter an open chamber.
Adage.
- Cellaig**, *s. m.*—*pl.* celleigion (cell) What is produced in the grove; a stag.

CEN

- Cellawg**, *a.* (cell) Cellular; abounding with cells.
- Celli**, *s. f. aggr.* (cell) A grove; a bower, or arbour.
- Cellt**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cell) A flint stone, a flint.
Tri çaled byd: maen cellt, corn hyz, a çalon mab y crinwas.
The three hard things of the world: a flint stone, a stag's horn, and the heart of the son of covetousness.
Triosç Moes.
- Cellwair**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cellweiriau (cell—gwair) A joke; a hint, allusion, or intimation.
Dwyn a wnan' ein dynion ni,
Heb air cellwair, i'w colli.
They drag away our men, without a word of a hint, to be condemned.
Ll. ab M. ab Ednyved.
- Cellwair**, *v. a.* (cell—gwair) To joke, or jest; to allude; to hint, or intimate.
Ni fôrai Gwalçmai er gair,
O gellir ei roi yn gellwair;
Cellwair y gair a garwn,
Ca'r gair yn gellwair o gwn.
Gwalçmai would not be offended for a word, if it can be applied as a hint; to hint the word I should like, I shall find the word a hint I know.
Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudur.
- Cellweigar**, *a.* (cellwair) Jocular; facetious.
- Cellweigarwç**, *s. m.* (cellweigar) Jocularly.
- Cellweiriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cellwair) A jesting.
- Cellweiriaw**, *v. a.* (cellwair) To jest, or joke.
- Cellweiriawg**, *a.* (cellwair) Jocular. jesting.
- Cellweiriawl**, *a.* (cellwair) Inciting a jest; joking.
- Cellweiriwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cellweirwyr (cellwair—gwr) A jester.
- Cellweirus**, *a.* (cellwair) Jocular.
- Cellwesyn**, *s. m. dim.* (cell—gwesyn) A cabin-boy.
- Cëmi**, *s. m. aggr.* (cam) Crookedness; wryness.
- Cemmaes**, *s. m.* (camp) A circle, or amphitheatre, for games.
- Cemyw**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam) The male salmon, or milter.
Da big oez, mor debyg yw,
Durn cam, i drwyn cemyw.
Goodly his beak, how like his crooked snout to the salmon's nose.
Jer. Fynglwyd, i Walç.
- Cen**, *prep.* (can) With, in possession of.
Y wraig ———
Mab gwyn penvelyn pan vo
Da cenyf i dwg hono.
The wife, a fair yellow-headed son when he comes, glad thou wilt be that she will bring.
S. Phylip.
- Cën**, *s. m. aggr.* (en) The hide, or skin of a beast; the peel, or skin of any thing; also the scales of fish, serpents, and other animals. Cën y ceryg, rock moss; cën y coed, the moss of trees.
- Cen**, *conj.* (can) Because; for; for as much; seeing.
- Cënad**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (can) A mission; leave; permission: also a messenger; an ambassador.
- Cënad vawrergrýd**, a common cryer. *Welsh Larz.*
Cënad vud drud a'i cretwy.
Bold is he that shall believe a dumb messenger.
Adage.
Ni thal dim cënad.
A messenger pays nothing.
Adage.
- Cenadawl**, *a.* (cënad) Missive; legatine.
- Cenadedig**, *a.* (cënad) Missive, or that is sent.
- Cenadiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cënad) Permission.
- Cenadiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cënad) Embassy.
- Cënadu**, *v. a.* (cënad) To permit; to carry tidings.
A gwedi cënadu hyny i fenez Rhuvain hwynt a anvonafast Severus.
And after giving tidings of that to the Senate of Rome, they sent Severus.
Gr. ab Arthur.
- Cenadwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cenadwyr (cenad—gwr) A missionary; a messenger.
- Cenadwrawl**, *a.* (cenadwr) Legatine; missive.
- Cenadwri**, *s. m.* (cenadwr) Embassy; mission.
Ac yna wrth genadwri Asclepiodotus, yz aethant y Dëcuwyr, a'r Gwyndyd, a gwyr Deivyr a Brenyç, a'r Albanwyr, ac y gyd a hyny pawb o'r a hanoczynt o genedyl y Prydeiniaid.
And then, by the mission of Asclepiodotus went the men of the South, and of Gwynedd, the men of Deira and Bernicia, the Albanians, and with those, all such as were descended of the British Nation.
Gr. ab Arthur.
- Cenadwriaeth**,

CEN

Cenadwriaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cenadwr) Embassy.

Cenal, s. f.—*pl. t. ez* (can) A tribe, clan, or kindred.

Mab Syvno Sywedyz—
Ermygai genalez
O wyr gwytyr gwnez.

The son of Syvno the astronomer, he would celebrate the tribes
of valiant mighty men. *Aneurin.*

Cenataawl, a. (cènad) Permissive; licensed.

Cenatau, v. a. (cènad) To concur with; to permit.

Cenatau y mab a orugbwyd, a dyvod ag ev i'r llys.

The youth was permitted, and he was brought into the court.

H. Culhwch, Mabinogion.

Cenau, s. m. (can) The young of some animals; a cub, or whelp. Cenau blai, a wolf's cub; cenau cath, a kitten; cenau llwynawg, a fox cub; cenau ci, a puppy.

Madawg wyv mwyedig wez
lawn genau Owain Gwynez.

I am Madog with a weather-beaten countenance, the rightful
issue of Owain Gwynez. *Mer. ab Rhy.*

Cenaw, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (can) An offspring; a whelp, cub, or puppy; a scion or graft. Cenawon cyll, katkins of hazel; Cenawon caduz, sons of tumult. *Gwalchmai.*

Vy hyvryd bobyl vu hoew-vraifg,
Vy nghanawon gwynion gwaifg.

My heart-delighting sons brisk and strong that were, my off-
springs fair and swift. *G. ab Sevryn, i'w blant.*

Cenawes, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cenaw) A female offspring; a she cub.

Cenawg, a. (cèn) Scaly, covered with scales.

Cenedlaeth, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cenedyl) A generation.

Cenedlaethawl, a. (cenedlaeth) Generating.

Cenedlawg, a. (cenedyl) Having a family, or kindred.

Cenedlawl, a. (cenedyl) Of a family; national.

Cenedlawr, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cenedyl) The patron of a family; a progenitor.

Cenedledig, a. (cenedyl) Begotten; generated.

Cenedledigawl, a. (cenedledig) Generative.

Cenedlvalç, a. (cenedyl—balç) Proud, or boasting of kindred.

Cenedliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cenedyl) Procreation.

Cenedlig, a. (cenedyl) Appertaining to a nation; gentile.

Cenedlu, v. a. (cenedyl) To beget, produce, or generate.

Cenedyl, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (can) A kindred, clan, stock, or tribe; a nation. Cenedyl y tād, the father's relations, or family; cenedyl y vam, the mother's kindred; cenedyl weljauwg; the family stock, or clan. *Welsh Laws.* Cenedyl is also used for a sort, or species.

O'r halen y mae dwy genedyl.

Of the salt there are two species. *Merogion Myrval.*

Cenel, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (can) A nation.

Cenvaint, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (can—maint) The whole offspring, or progeny; a herd. Cenvaint o vôç, a herd of swine.

Pedwar-meib ar ugaint y'n henvaint Llywarc
O wyr glew galwythaint
Twil eu dyvod ciod tramaint.

Four and twenty sons the progeny of Llywarc, of brave
men, the destruction of the foe; cheering was their coming,
and of boundless fame. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cenvigen, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cen—migen) Envy, malice.

Sev yw cenvigen, yn zrwg gan zyn weled ei gymmydawg yn
cynnyzu ar za bydawl, neu gampau da, neu grevyz; neu vod
za ganzo weled govid ar zyn, neu zrwg yn darnweiniaw izo.

Envy is this: a man's being sorry to see his neighbour prospering
in worldly affairs, or in good qualities, or religion; or
that he should be pleased with seeing another afflicted with pain,
or some evil happening to him. *Ll. Gwyn Hergeß.*

CER

Cenvigenaiz, a. (cenvigen) Like envy.

Cenvigenawl, a. (cenvigen) Envy; envious.

Cenvigeniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cenvigen) A bearing malice, or spite.

Cenvigenu, v. a. (cenvigen) To envy; to grudge.

Cenvigenus, a. (cenvigen) Envious; spiteful.

Cenvigenwr, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cenvigen—gwr) One that bears spite, or malice.

A vo gwan cenvigenwr,
Hir yn was, a hwyr yn wr.

That is a feeble envious one, long a boy, and late a man.

L. G. Colbi.

Cenvil, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cen—mil) A perfect beast.

Ceniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (càn) A surveying, or viewing.

Ceniadawl, a. (cenad) Permissive; granting leave.

Ceniadu, v. a. (cenad) To permit, suffer, or allow.

Dau wr a volav val ym ceniad Dovyç—
Cadvan i gadw llan, ev a Lleuzad.

Two men I will extol as the renovator will permit me;
Cadvan to guard the church, with him Lleuzad.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Ceniadwr, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cenad) One that gives leave.

Ceniaw, v. a. (càn) To perceive, or see. Cenis ryvezodau mawrion, he beheld great wonders; cenyw vro dirion, he beholds a pleasant country; ceniad aer, there was slaughter seen.

Mor wenwyn ym cwyn am yd ym cen;
Mor wyv gozedig dig difgywen.

How piercing is my complaint that he should see me; now am
I irritated with glowing wrath. *Cynzelw.*

Mil ar ben bryn ai ceniaw.
A thousand behold him on the hill.

G. Glyn.

Cenig, s. f. dim. (cân) A short song; a sonnet.

Cènin, s. pl. aggr. (cen) Leeks. Cènin y gwinwyz, chives; cènin y brain, or esgidiau'r gôg purple coloured violet; cènin ewinawg, garlick. *Sil.*

Ceninen, s. f. (cènin) A leek; a single leek.

Cenllusg, s. pl. aggr. (can—llusg) A drawing with, a violent scud, or a stormy shower. Cenllusg o wlaw, a heavy shower of rain; cenllusg o gessair, a hail storm. *Sil.* In North Wales hailstones simply is meant by cenllusg.

Cènogrwyz, s. m. (cenawg) Scaliness, a scaly state.

Cènu, v. a. (cèn) To scale; to grow scaly.

Cenglawg, a. (cengyl) Reeled, or wound into hanks.

Cengledig, a. (cengyl) Wound into hanks; made in hanks.

Cengliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cengyl) A winding up.

Cengliadur, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cengliad) A reel to wind thread, or yarn, a winding reel.

Cengliedyz, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cengliad) A reeler or winder of yarn.

Cenglu, v. a. (cengyl) To wind thread, to form into hanks; also to gird.

Cenglwr, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cengyl—gwr) Yarn winder.

Cenglyn, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cengyl) A bandage.

Cengyl, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cang) A band; a hank; as of thread, or yarn; a girth, or surcingle.

Cêr, s. pl. aggr. (cy—er) Requisites; implements; tools; trappings; also draught harness. Cêr zrwg, and cêr zifaith, a bad sort of people.

Gwin, merc drwg, a gwyder,
Myn ry enaid gwiw, avraid ger.

Wine, a wanton woman, and finery, by my soul they are
quite needless things. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ceraint,

CER

Ceraint, s. pl. aggr. (carant) Kindred, relatives.

A'th gangau, brig oreu braint,
Deg aeron, yw dy geraint.

And thy branches, the summit of the noblest honour, fair the
fruits, are thy kindred. *E. Urien.*

Cerbyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (carp) A chariot; a coach.

Cerç, s. m.—pl. cyrç (cy—arç) A rising up, or
setting upon.

Cerçavael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerç—gavael) Exalt-
ation.

Cerçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerçavael) An exalting.

Cerçavu, v. a. (cerçavael) To uplift, or exalt.

Cerz, s. f.—pl. t. i (cêr) A putting in form, order,
or harmony; an art; a trade: also the art of
poetry; a piece of poetry, or of music; a song:
cerz draith, recitative poetry.

Pa gerz y fyz genyti?—Y flapanwr
Clezyvau goreu o'r byd wyv i.

What trade hast thou?—I am the best sword polisher
in the world. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Tri rhaid cerz, godidawg amcan, synwyr, a devnyz.

The three requisites of song: excellent design, sense, and
matter. *Barzcas.*

Cerzawl, a. (cerz) Arranged in order, or regular;
harmonious.

Cerzawr, s. m.—pl. cerzorion (cerz) A professor
of any art; an artist; a songster; a minstrel.

Tri rhyw gerzawr y fyz, barz, ovyz, a theulûwr.

There are three sorts of professors: a bard, an ovate, and
a domestic teacher. *Barzcas.*

Cyglyu gyvarvod am gerzorion,
A Gwyzyl, dievyl diverogion.

We shall hear of a meeting because of the songsters, with
the Gwyzelians, mere fallen devils. *Taliesin.*

Cerzed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (carz) A going, or walk-
ing; a pace; also state, or condition.

Cerz is yntau parth agat y llu; ac yn y lle enaçar y gwylwyr
o'r gwerfyllau yn ei agub, ac yn ei zaly, ac yn govyn izo,
pa gerzed oez arno.

Then he walked towards the army; and immediately behold
the centinels from the tents coming upon and taking hold of him,
and asking of him what was the intent of his journey.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Diniawed gwryw un gerzed yw â diniawed vanyw.

A steer is of the same condition as a heifer. *Welsh Laws*

Cerzed, v. a. (carz) To walk, to go; to travel.

Gwell araws na mefyl gerzed.

It is better to tarry than to walk with harm. *Adage.*

Drwg yw'r forz ni cerzir ond unwaith.

Bad is the road that is but once travelled. *Adage.*

Cerzedawr, s. m.—pl. cerzedorion (cerzed) A
wayfaring man, a sojourner.

O dervyz i gerzedawr alltud glevyçu ary forz, pa dir bynag
y bo marw arno, taled bedair ar ugaint yn ei ebidiw, a'i za
namyn hyny i'r brenin.

If a foreign traveller should become ill on the way, on what-
ever land he may die he must pay twenty-four pence as his he-
riot, and his goods besides that to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Cerzediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerzed) A walking, a
walk, pace, or manner of going; a course.

Casrileon—arzerçawg oez o zan cant ysgawl, o a'hrawon, a
doethion, a ednebyzynt gerzediad y fer, a'r amryveilion gel-
vyzydau ereill.

Casrileon was adorned with two hundred schools of teachers
and wise men, who were acquainted with the course of the
stars, and the various other sciences. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cerzedores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerzedawr) A female
traveller.

Cerzedrwyz, s. m. (cerzed) Sojournment; pere-
grination.

Ban corn cerzedrwyz,
Ban biw with eçwyz.

Loud is the horn of travelling, loud the kine in the
evening. *Taliesin.*

Cerzedwr, s. m.—pl. cerzedwyr (cerzed—gwr) A
walker; a traveller, a wayfaring man.

CER

Cerzenin, a. (carzen) Straying, or wandering; in
exile.

Gwartheg Edeyrniawn ni buont gerzenin,
A çan heb nid aethont.

The kine of Edeyrnion, they have not been wandering, and
by none were they taken. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cerzgar, a. (cerz) Harmonious. **Mezwl cerzgar**
cain, a mind harmonious and elegant.

Nid ferçawg ond cerzgar,
Nid cerzgar ond ymzizangar.

None loving but the agreeable, none are agreeable but the
conversable. *Adage.*

Cerzgarwç, s. m. (cerzgar) Harmoniousness.

Cerzin, s. pl. aggr. (carz) The quicken trees.

Helyg a çerzin
Buant hwyr i'r vyzin.

The willows and the quicken trees they were late in the battle.
Taliesin.

Cerzinen, s. f. (cerzin) A quicken tree. **Cerzinen**
wyllt, the whitbeam, or hornbeam tree.

Cerzoliad, s. m.—pl. cerzoliaid (cerzawl) A har-
monizer.

Wyv cerzoliad, wyv ceiniad clær.

I am a harmonious one, I am a clear finger. *Taliesin.*

Cerzoraiz, a. (cerzawr) Like an artist; professional.

Cerzoreiziaw, v. a. (cerzoraiz) To render com-
plete, or masterly. **Cerzoreiziaw a çywreiniaw.**

Cerzores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerzawr) A female
artist; a songstress; a female musician.

Cerzoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerzawr) A profession,
the science of singing and music.

Cerzwr, s. m.—pl. cerzwyr (carz—gwr) A walker.

Cerv, s. m.—pl. t. au (cer) A connection of parts,
or a putting in order; the form of doing a thing;
art, trade.

Cerviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerv) A formation;
sculpture.

Cerviaw, v. a. (cerv) To form, or model; to carve.

Cerviedig, a. (cerviad) Wrought, or modelled by
art; carved.

Cervyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerv) A piece of carved
work, or sculpture; a statue.

Cerhynt, s. m. (câr—hynt) A course, running, or
current. **Cêrhynt y dwvyr, the current of water.**

Gyraið vi yn un gerhynt
Gwaezan am ei gapan gynt.

Thou hast sent me on a race, like the squalling one formerly
after his hat. *D. ab. Gwilym.*

Ceri, s. pl. aggr. (car) The medlar tree; the
kernels of fruit; hard seed. *Radn.*

Ceri cywrenin
Gwrthryçiaid gwrthdrin.

The bustling medlar trees opposing cryers of rebellion.
Taliesin.

Ceriaç, s. pl. aggr. (cêr) Small tools; trifles.

Cerien, s. f. (ceri) A kernel, or seed of fruit.

Cerlyn, s. m. dim. (carl) A miserly hunks; a churl.

Nid taiawg ond cerlyn,
Nid cerlyn ond avrywiawg,
Nid avrywiawg ond iangwr,
Nid iangwr ond o arverau.

No one is a slave but the churl,
No one is a churl but the ill-natured,
No one is ill-natured but the clown,
No one is a clown but from habits. *Adage.*

Cern, s. m.—pl. t. au (carn) The side of the head;
the jaw. **Gwneuthur cern, mal y byz tarw yn**
ymgeintaç, to turn the side of the head threat-
eningly, as a bull in fighting.

Cernawd, s. m.—pl. cernodiau (cern) A buffet, or
blow on the cheek.

Cerner, s. f.—pl. t. au (cern) A dormitory. *Welsh*
Laws.

Cernhep, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cern) A buffet, or blow
on the head.

C E S

Cernial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cern) A moving the face sideways; a jawing, or using the jaws.
Cernial, *v. a.* (cern) To butt, or buffet with the head; to bicker.
Cerniaw, *v. a.* (cern) To move, or work the jaws.
Cernodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cernawd) A buffetting.
Cernodiaw, *v. a.* (cernawd) To buffet, or beat about the head.
Cernodiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cernodwyr* (cernawd—gwr) A buffetter.
Cernu, *v. a.* (cern) To move the head about threateningly; to move the jaws.
Cerpyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. au* (carp) A torn piece; a clout, or rag.
Certaid, *s. f.*—*pl. certidiau* (cart) A cart load.
Certiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cart) A carting.
Certiaw, *v. a.* (cart) To cart, or carry in a cart.
Certiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. certwyr* (cart—gwr) A carter.
Certwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cart) A cart, or waggon.
Certh, *a.* (cy—erth) Conspicuous, evident; imminent; awful; dangerous.

Diengais—
O nerth y wezi gerth gu.
I escaped by the power of the awful lovely prayer.
D. ab Gwilym.

Certhain, *v. a.* (certh) To fight, or contend.
Certhwyz, *s. m.* (certh) Imminence; awfulness.
Certhryciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (certh—rhwc) One that makes a horrid outcry, or a threatening roar.

A minnau wyv gwyllt gerthryciad,
I'm cathrid cythruz ni'm cuz dillad.
And I am a wild terrible screamer, affliction wounds me,
raiment covers me not. Myrddin.

Certhu, *v. a.* (certh) To bring into danger, or strait.
Certhwir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (certh—gwr) Awful truth.

A welwyv yn gerthwir.
That I may see an awful truth. Taliesin.

Cerwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (carw) A stag.

Calangauav cul cerwyd.
At All Saint's Day lean is the stag. Llywarc Hen.

Cerwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (câr) A brewing tub, a mashing tub.
Cerwynaid, *s. m.*—*pl. cerwyneidiau* (cerwyn) A tub full.
Ceryz, *s. m. aggr.* (cêr) Correction, chastisement.
Ceryzadwy, *a.* (ceryz) Corrigible; reproveable.
Ceryzawd, *s. m.*—*pl. ceryzodau* (ceryz) Chastisement. reprehension, correction.
Ceryzawg, *a.* (ceryz) Reprobate; chastised.
Ceryzawl, *a.* (ceryz) Castigatory; reprobate.
Ceryzedig, *a.* (ceryz) Chastised; rebuked.
Ceryzedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceryzedig) Chastisement; reprehension.
Ceryzedigawl, *a.* (ceryzedig) Castigatory.
Ceryzgar, *a.* (ceryz) Corrective; castigatory.
Ceryzgarwg, *s. m.* (ceryzgar) Corrigibleness.
Ceryziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceryz) Correction.
Ceryzu, *v. a.* (ceryz) To correct, or chastise.
Ceryzus, *a.* (ceryz) Reprobate; rebuked.
Ceryzusrwyz, *s. m.* (ceryzus) Censureableness.
Ceryzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ceryzwyr* (ceryz—gwr) A chastiser.
Ceryn, *s. m. dim.* (cêr) A little tool, implement, or article. Mae o'n geryn garw, he is a sad chap.
CES, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cy—es) The diverging point; the middle, or centre whence any thing separates.
Cesail, *s. f.*—*pl. ceseiliau* (cês) The arm pit; the bosom.

Mynyc y syrth meyl o gefail.
A curse often falls from the bosom. Adage.

C E T

Cesair, *s. pl. aggr.* (ces—air) Hailstones.
Ceseilaid, *s. f.*—*pl. ceseileidiau* (cesail) As much as can be held under the arm; an arm full.
Ceseileidiaw, *v. a.* (ceseilaid) To take under the arm.
Ceseilgeirç, *s. pl. aggr.* (cesail—ceirç) The small grains of oats growing at the roots of the larger.
Ceseiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cesail) A taking to the arms, or putting to the bosom.
Ceseiliau, *s. f.*—*pl. ceseileuau* (cesail—iau) The third yoke from the plough.
Ceseiliaw, *v. a.* (cesail) To take under the arm, to take to the bosom.
Ceseilwrn, *s. m.* (cesail—gwrn) A bundle that may be taken under the arm.

Ceseilwrn o fogwrn dig,
Cnap (gwn anhap) gwenwynig.
The lump under the arm is an inflamed tumour, a pestilential knob; I know the misfortune. I. G. ab. I ab Lleifion, i'r cornwyd.

Ceseiriaw, *v. a.* (cesair) To hail, to shower hail.
Ceseiriawg, *a.* (cesair) Abounding with hail.
Ceseirwlaw, *s. m. aggr.* (cesair—gwlaw) Hail mixt with rain.
Ceseiryn, *s. m. dim.* (cesair) A hailstone.
Cêst, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cês) What expands round; a deep glen between two mountains having but one opening; a great belly, or paunch: also a narrow mouthed basket.
Cestawg, *a.* (cest) Having a great paunch; gorbellied.
Castawr, *s. m.*—*pl. cestorion* (cêst) A gorbellied person.
Cesten, *s. f. dim.* (cêst) A little round paunch.
Cestiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cêst) The making into a paunch, or a swelling out; a guzzling.
Cestw, *v. a.* (cêst) To form a paunch; to guzzle.
Cestyn, *s. m. dim.* (cast) A little fly trick.
Cetawg, *a.* (cêd) That holds things. *s. f.* A satchel. Cetawg glytiaw, a work-bag.
Cêten, *s. f. dim.* (cêd) A little cabinet.
Cêtenin, *a.* (cêten) Curious; precious.
Cêtyn, *s. m. dim.* (cat) A small piece. Er ys cêtyn, a little while ago. Also a tobacco pipe.
Cêth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—eth) What is of a pervading, or penetrating quality.
Cethal, *a.* (cêth) Closing in, or penetrating; terrible.

Ariel bu gethal briv zial breg,
Arwyd dieilwyz rhwyz vo yn rhedeg,
Ar hoyw-lun iuz hun boen gwen-waneg maen,
Pan wisg tôn vrwyg-vlaen gaen am gareg.
The wonder, it was the terrible and the primary vengeance on frailty, the emblem of the trees in leaves may it prosperously go on the sprightly form, the obstructor of sleep, fair like the white whirling round the stone when the heavy headed waves arrays a covering on the rock. Gafndyn.

Cethern, *s. pl. aggr.* (cêth) The furies of hell, fiends.

Bwriwyd ev—
I blith y gehern i waelawd ufern.
He was cast among the fiends to the bottom of hell. Gruffydd Ynad.

Cethernawl, *a.* (cethern) Fury-like, or like a fiend.
Cethin, *a.* (cêth) Dusky, dark, brown, swarthy; also terrible, frightful, ugly.
Cethinaw, *v. a.* (cethin) To make dusky, to darken; to make ugly, or hideous; to become ugly.

Edryc yn y dryc dy draw,
A'th wyneb yn cethinaw;
Ni'th calw cerz na thelyn,
Ni'th gar ar y zaeor zyn.
Behold in the mirror thy condition, and thy face it is becoming ugly; thou wilt not be invited by the song, nor the harp, not a man on earth will woo thee. D. ab Gwilym.

Cethinen,

CEU

Cethinen, *s. f. dim.* (cethin) One that is dark, or swarthy.

Caru zwyv—
Cangen gethinen goeth iawn.

I am courting a fine grown maid, a very precious one of nut brown hue.

D. ab Gwilym, i Vorwicz.

Cethlez, *s. m.* (cathyl) Melody; finging.

Cethlyd, *s. m.* (cathyl) Melody; the warbling of birds.

Cethlyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cathyl) A finger, a warbler; a finging bird; the cuckoo. **Cethlyz** cōg, a bird that attends the cuckoo.

Mae cōg ar vân pob rhandir,
A cethlyz, a hav-zyz hir.

There is a cuckoo on the top of every district, with the warbler, and a summer's long day.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cethlyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cethlyz) Melody; the warbling of birds.

Ac adar awyr dont ger llaw,
I leisiaw rhwng y coedyz,
Yn canu' vawli o bren i bren,
Cethlyziaeth lawen uvyz.

And the birds of the air they will come near at hand, to tune amidst the woods, singing praise from tree to tree, joyful and humble melody.

Edm. Pryi.

Cethrai, *s. m.—pl. cethreion* (cethyr) A hammer.

Cethrain, *v. a.* (cethyr) To drive the oxen in ploughing.

Cethrawl, *a.* (cethyr) Pricking; irritating. *s. m.* What impells, or drives forward; a borer, or large auger.

Cethrawl pedair ceiniawg â dâl.
An auger, its value is four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Cethrawr, *s. m.—pl. cethrorion* (cethyr) A pike.

Gwr gorvynt, gwr edwynt, gwr llawr,
Ev rhwygai, a cethrai a cethrawr.

The man of envy, the man of wrath, the man of baseness he would tear, and would pierce with the pike.

Anaurin.

Cethrëawr, *s. m.—pl. cethrëorion* (cethyr) One that irritates; a driver, the burrel, or ox fly.

Cethreinwr, *s. m.—pl. cethreinwyr* (cethrain—gwr) One that drives a team of oxen; a driver.

Cethreinyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cethrain) A driver.

Cethren, *s. f.* (cethyr) A spike, or large nail.

Cethrëu, *v. a.* (cethyr) To drive onward; to penetrate.

Cethreuwr, *s. m.—pl. cethreuwyr* (cethrëu—gwr) One that driveth in, or pierceth.

Cethrin, *a.* (cethyr) Piercing; horrid.

Cethru, *v. a.* (cethyr) To drive nails; to spike, to pierce; to egg on, or importune.

Cethrus, *a.* (cethyr) Piercing; importunate.

Cethrwr, *s. m.—pl. cethrwyr* (cethyr—gwr) A driver; a very importunate man.

Cethw, *s. m. aggr.* (ceth) Mustard.

Cethyr, *s. m.—pl. cethri* (ceth) A spike, or large nail.

Pwyaw cethri yn nwyllaw Crist, a'i draed—â orugant.
Drive nails in the hands of Christ, and his feet, they did.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Gwared vi—

Er dy doft gethrau, a'th dyft gythrawl.

Deliver me, by thy painful nails, and thy devilish witnesses.

Gwalmai.

Ceuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cau) An excavation.

Ceuaw, *v. a.* (cau) To excavate, to make hollow.

Ceuawl, *a.* (cau) Tending to close up; inclosing.

Ceubal, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cau—pal) A ferry-boat; a lighter.

Tri feth â zifer dyn rhag gwys Dadlau: Llevain ac udgorn rhag llu gorwlad; lliv yn avon, heb bont, heb ceubal; a clevyd gorweiziawg.

Three things protect a man from the citation of courts: the alarm by shout and horn of an invading army; flood in a river, without a bridge or a ferry; and illness that confines him to bed.

Welsh Laws.

CEU

Ceubalva, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (ceubal—ma) A ferry-ing-place.

Ceubren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (cau—pren) A hollow tree.

Ceudawd, *s. m.—pl. t. ceudodau* (cau) A hollow-ness, or concavity; the inward part of an animal; the bosom.

Pe dywetai dâwawd â wypai ceudawd ni byzal gymmydawg neb rhai.

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knows none would be neighbours.

Adage.

Ceuedig, *a.* (cau) Closed in, or covered; made hollow.

Ceuedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceuedig) A shutting in on all sides; a making hollow, or concave.

Ceuez, *s. m. aggr.* (cau) Hollowness, concavity.

Ceuva, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (cau—ma) A gulf, or abyss.

Ceuwawr, *a.* (cau) Widely opening, yawning.

Ceugant, *s. m.* (cau—cant) An inclosing circle; vacuity, infinity.

Cylç y ceugant: ac nis gall namyn Duw ei dreiglaw.

The circle of infinitude: none but God can pervade it.

Barzaz.

Ceugant, *a.* (cau—cant) Certain. Azaw yn geugant, to promise certainly.

Ceugant yw angeu.

Death is certain.

Adage.

Cyd arçwyv ym llyw y lloergant yn rhoz,
Ev a'm rhyz yn geugant.

Even should I demand of my chief the moon as a gift, he will certainly give it me.

Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Ceulad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caul) A curdling; coagulation.

Ceuladwy, *a.* (ceulad) That may be curdled.

Ceulaiz, *a.* (caul) Like curd; curdled; chylacerous.

Ceulan, *s. f.—pl. ceulënyz* (cau—glân) The impending, or hollow bank of a river. At a place called *Blaen Ceulan* in Caredigion, there is a grave encircled with flat stones where, as tradition says, Talieffin was buried.

Dyvroz yr Iorzonon â zygweiafant i'w lle, ac â aethant megis cynt dros ei holl geulënyz.

The waters of Jordan returned into their place, and flowed over all its banks, as before.

Jesbua iv. xviii.

Ceulanu, *v. a.* (ceulan) To make a ravine, or form banks as a current doth.

Ceulaw, *v. a.* (caul) To coagulate, or curdle.

Ceulawg, *a.* (caul) Coagulative; curdy.

Ceulawr, *s. m.—pl. ceulorau* (caul) A vessel wherein milk is curdled; a milk tray.

Ac enwyn furilyd mewn dwy gynawg vawr,
A'i luniaeth ceulawr o laeth colawg.

With four butter-milk in two large tubs, his food a tray of dirty milk.

D. ab Iwan Du.

Ceuled, *s. m. aggr.* (caul) Rennet to curdle milk; also what is curdled, or coagulated.

Ceuledawg, *a.* (ceuled) Abounding with curds; curdy.

Ceuleden, *s. f.* (ceuled) A curd; what is curdled.

Ceuledig, *a.* (ceuled) Coagulated, curdled.

Ceuledu, *v. a.* (ceuled) To curdle, to turn to curds.

Ceulvraen, *s. m. aggr.* (caul—braen) Crumbly cheese-curds; the process of making which is, to press it first unsalted, and then to take and work it again with salt added.

Ceulvraenawg, *a.* (ceulvraen) Crumbled a cheese made of Ceulvraen.

Ceulvraenu,

CIB

Ceulvraenu, v. a. (ceulvraen) To crumble cheese curds, which is done by putting it in a vat without salt, and then taken out to be salted, and worked again.

Ceunant, s. m.—pl. ceunentyz (cau—nant) A hollow bottom made by water, a ravine.

Pob llwybyr mewn ceunant
I'r un-fôr a redant.

Every path in a dingle to the same place they lead.

Adage.

Cewig, a. (caw) Bound, restrained; fettered.

Cewyn, s. m. dim. (caw) A small bandage; a shred; a clout.

CI, s. m. r.—pl. cwn, contr. of cion. A catcher; a dog; a holdfast. **Ci coeg,** a dog-fish; **Ci drychin,** a weather dog, or weather's eye; **Ci tam,** a house-dog.

A'm caro i, cared vy nhgi.

That loves me let him love my dog.

Adage.

Mal y ci a'r hwç.

Like the dog and the sow.

Adage.

Nerth ci yn ei zant.

The strength of a dog in his tooth.

Adage.

Ciaiz, a. (ci) Dogged; ferocious, cruel, savage.

Cib, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci) What turns round with a tendency to grapple, or hold; a vessel, or cup; a shell, or husk of fruit; the seed-vessel of plants; also a measure equal to half a bushel. **Hyd y gib,** to the brim.

Gwr a wnaeth yn llawn llenwi cibau
O zwyr dalerin yn win gwineu.

He that made, fully the vessels being filled, of earthly water to be clear red wine.

D. Benfras.

Cibaid, s. m.—pl. cibeidiau (cib) A cupful. **Cibaid o vez,** a cupful of mead.

Cibaw, v. a. (cib) To raise up into a rim, or like a cup; to knit the brows.

Cibawg, a. (cib) Husky, or that has a husk; also frowning. **Yd cibawg,** St. Peter's corn.

Cibzall, a. (cib—dall) Purblind; blinking.

Cibzallez, s. m. (cibzall) Purblindness.

Cibzar, a. (cib—dar) Quick and furious.

Mwth y rhyz a'wyz y'ngwasgar,
Mal Arthur cain vodur cibzar.

Quickly will he spread abroad the banner like Arthur the splendid valiant leader.

Ll. P. Moc, i L. ab Ieruoeth.

Cibzu, a. (cib—du) Of a dark cast, swarthy; sable. **Maent oll yn gibzu ond y hi,** they are all swarthy except her.

Cibzuaw, v. a. (cibzu) To overcast, or blacken.

Cibzuawg, a. (cibzu) Having a dark complexion.

Cibedryç, v. a. (cib—edryç) To glance over.

Cibedryciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cibedryç) A glancing lightly over; a quick, or transient look.

Cibez, s. m. (cib) An edging, or what rises in a brim, or edge.

A gwin tal cibez,
O Ruwain hyd Rofez.

With wine overflowing the brim, from Rome to Rhofez.

Taliesin.

Cibglawr, s. m.—pl. cibgloriau (cib—clawr) A trap door.

Trwy hoel, trwy hoenen,
Trwy gibglawr agen,
Ac aur ar drain.

Through nail and through springe, through the trap door of the cleft, with gold on the path.

Taliesin.

Cibled, a. (cib—lled) Having an expanding rim. **Rhwyd gibled,** a sort of hand net.

Cibli, s. f. (cib) A favourite, a favourite thing; a toast; a trump card. **Pwy yw'r gibli genyt?** who is thy favourite toast; **Beth yw'r Gibli?** what is trump?

CIG

Cibno, s. f.—pl. t. au (cib—no) A bowl, or large cup.

Nid adrawz cibno ced,
Bei cymmain' cain dared
Wedi cytraw cad.

He cannot describe the cup of precious gifts, notwithstanding so much splendid oratory, after the tumult of the battle.

Aneurin.

Cibwft, s. f. aggr. (cib—gwft) Kibes, or chilblains.

Cibyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (cib) A small vessel or cup: also a measure equal to half a bushel. The follicle, or seed-vessel of plants; also the peel of fruit. **Cibyn cœuen,** the husk of a nut; **cibyn wy,** an egg-shell.

Cibynaid, s. m.—pl. cibyneidiau (cibyn) A cup-full, as much as half a bushel holds.

Cibynawg, a. (cibyn) Having a husk, or shell.

Cic, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—ic) That moves in concert; a foot.

Cica, v. a. (cig) To go about in quest of flesh.

Cicai, s. m.—pl. ciceion (cig) One that hunts for flesh; one that eats flesh.

Ciciaw, v. a. (cic) To hit with the foot, to kick.

Cicwr, s. m.—pl. cicwyr (cic—gwr) A footman.

Ac yr oez o cicwr dethawl, a marçawg clodvawr.

And he was a choice footman, and a celebrated horseman.

H. Culhwç—Mabinigion.

Cîd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—id) Havock, destruction.

Cidwm, s. m.—pl. cidymod (cîd) A wolf.

Cidws, s. f.—pl. cidysod (cid) A goat. *a. greedy.*

Ciliaw o draed, cloi y drws,
Cadw vyth val dyn cidws.

The feet retreating, the door locked, ever hoarding like a rapacious man.

Deio Lirioel.

Cidymes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cidwm) A she wolf.

Cîdyfen, s. f. dim. (cidws) A young goat: also a faggot.

Cieizdra, s. m. (ciaiz) Doggedness, savageness.

Cieiziaw, v. n. (Ciaiz) To become dogged.

Cieizrwyz, s. m. (ciaiz) Doggedness.

Cig, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci) Flesh; the flesh of beasts.

Rhan y gwas o gig yr iar.

The servant's share of the hen's flesh.

Adage.

Penav cig hely yw carw, ac yfelyvawg, a baez gwyllt, ac arth.

The choicest flesh of the chase is that of a stag, a hare, a wild boar, and a bear.

Cy. Hely.

Cigaiz, a. (cig) Carneous; like flesh.

Cigaw, v. a. (cig) To gather flesh; to become fleshy.

Cigawg, a. (cig) Abounding with flesh, fleshy.

Cigawl, a. (cig) Of a fleshy nature; narcotic.

Cigdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—ty) A shamble.

Cigzyfgyll, s. f.—pl. cigzyfgyllau (cig—dyfgyll) A meat-dish.

Cigzyfgyll ceiniawg a dal.

A meat dish, its value is a penny.

Welsh Laws.

Cigva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (cig—ma) A shamble.

Cigvaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—baç) A flesh-hook.

Cigvran, s. f.—pl. t. od (cig—brân) A raven.

Cigvranaiz, a. (cigvran) Like a raven; ravenous.

Cigvreinig, a. (cigvran) Like a raven; ravenous.

Cigvwyd, s. m.—pl. t. yz (cig—bwyd) Flesh-meat.

Ciglyd, a. (cig) Carnous; fleshy; like flesh.

Ciglydrwyz, s. m. (ciglyd) Carnosity.

Cignoeth, a. (cig—noeth) Grinning, snarling; harsh.

Cigwain, s. f.—pl. cigweiniau (cig—gwain) A flesh-fork; a clutch; a spear.

Arglwyz rhwyz rhuz vu ei gigwain,
Arglwyz hael hir-glod zadwyrain.

A prosperous lord, ruddy was his spear, a liberal lord, lastingly his fame will be celebrated.

Cynzeluo, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cigweiniad,

CIL

- Cigweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cigwain) A mangling of flesh; a taking hold with clutches; a transfixing with a spear.
Cigweiniaw, *v. a.* (cigwain) To grasp the prey in the clutches; to mangle.
Cigweiniawd, *s. m.* (cigwain) A grasping the prey.

—Coeg fyrrau i zoluriaw cnawd,
A fob cigweiniawd.

Ugly furnaces to torment the flesh, and every sort of mangling.
Gr. ab Rhyzerer Gog.

- Cigweiniawl, *a.* (cigwain) Grasping the prey; ravenous.
Cigwlez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—gwlez) A feast on flesh.

A cigwain cywyrain cigwlez,
Cigyziion coelion celanez.

And ravens hovering together over a banquet of the flesh, sad butchers and signals of carnage.
Ll. P. Moe.

- Cigwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—gwr) A butcher.
Cigy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîg) A butcher. Cigy mawr, the great butcher bird; cigy cevn-gog, red-backed butcher bird; cigy glâs, wood-chat; cigy bac, the lesser wood-chat.
Cigyzaiz, *a.* (cigy) Like a butcher; butchery.
Cigyze, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cigy) A female butcher.
Cigyza, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cigy—ma) A shamble.
Cigyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cigy) A butchering.
Cigyziath, *s. m.* (cigy) A butcher's trade.
Cigyziaw, *v. a.* (cigy) To butcher; to cut, or mangle.

- Cigyziawl, *a.* (cigy) Butchering; mangling.
Cigyziedig, *a.* (cigy) Butchered; mangled.
Cigyfawl, *a.* (cîg—yſawl) Carnivorous; farcophagous.

- Cigyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—yfiad) A devouring of flesh.

- Cigyfu, *v. a.* (cîg—yfu) To devour flesh.

- Cigyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîg—yſwr) A feeder upon flesh.

- Cîl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—il) A back; a recess; a retreat, a flight, or fall back; also a place to fly to; a corner. Cîl y drws, the back of the door; cîl clezyv, the back of a sword; cnoi cîl, to chew the cud; cîl bog, the corner of the mouth; cîl llygad, the corner of the eye; cîl dwn, the lower side of the fist; cîl haul, the shade, or where the sun doth not shine; cîl y lleuad, the wane of the moon; myned ar gîl, to make a retreat. It gives name to many places; as Cîl Owain, Cîl Bwrw, and Cîl Gadan.

Gwan a hên yw'r anghenvil,
Ac nid gwan gnoad ei gîl.

Feeble and old is the monster, but not feeble his chewing of the cud.
Syr Rhys o'r Drwenn i G. Glyn.

- Cilaiz, *a.* (cîl) Apt to retreat; sneaking.
Cilan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl) A place of retreat.
Cilc, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîl) The fragment, or remnant of any thing.

- Cilcadnaid, *s. f.* (cîl—câd—naid) A retreat from battle, leap.

- Cilcyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cilc) The fragment, or last part. Cilcyn torth, or cilcyn o vara, a remnant, or crust of a loaf; cilcyn cosyn, the heel of a cheese.

- Cilcynos, *s. pl. aggr.* (cilcyn) Fragments, mammoths.

- Cilgweryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—gweryn) A kernel, or gland of the neck.

- Cilgwerynawg, *a.* (cilgweryn) Glandular.

- Cilgwyrn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl—gwyrn) A gland.

- Cilgwyrnawg, *a.* (cilgwyrn) Glandular.

CIL

- Cildant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cil—tant) A string of the upper octave of a harp.

- Cildrem, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (cîl—trem) A side look, or leer.

- Cildremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildrem) A leering.

- Cildremiaw, *v. a.* (cildrem) To look leeringly.

- Cildremiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildrem—gwr) A leering person.

- Cildro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîl—tro) A turning back.

- Cildröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildro) A receding back.

- Cildröedig, *a.* (cildro) Receded; or turned back.

- Cildroi, *v. a.* (cildro) To recede, or turn backward.

- Cildyn, *a.* (cil—tyn) Obstinate, stubborn.

Pob peth drwg fyz genyv yn gäs,
A cildyn atgas zymion.

Every thing evil is to me hateful, and stubborn froward me.
Edm. Pryi.

- Cildynawg, *a.* (cildyn) That is obstinate.

Cynzylan bevyrbost cywlad,
Cadwynawg, cildynawg cad
Amyllai Tren, trev ei dad.

Cynzylan the fair pillar of his native land, wearing the chain, the obstinate in battle! he defended Tren, his father's town.
Llywarc Hen.

- Cildyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildyn) A being obstinate.

- Cildynrwy, *s. m.* (cildyn) Obstinacy, frowardness.

- Cildynu, *v. a.* (cildyn) To act obstinately.

- Cildynus, *a.* (cildyn) Froward, obstinate.

- Cildywys, *v. a.* (cîl—tywys) To lead aside.

- Cildywyfaw, *v. a.* (cildywys) To lead aside.

- Cildywyfawl, *a.* (cildywys) Leading aside.

- Cildywyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildywys) A leading aside; a seducing, or inveigling.

- Cildywyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cildywyfwr) One that leads aside.

- Cilzant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cîl—dant) A side tooth, or grinder.

Gwerth cilzant dyn deg ar ygain.

The value of a man's grinder tooth is thirty pence.
Welsh Law.

- Ciledryc, *v. a.* (cîl—edryc) To glance on one side.

- Ciledryciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ciledryc) A side-ling look, or glance; a leering.

Gwelwn lanciau yn tremiaw ar eu tegwç, ac yn ervyn bob un am gael gan ei baenes un ciledryciad.

I could perceive young men gazing on their beauty, and each of them imploring to obtain from his gay mistress one kind glance.
Ellis Wyn, B. Gwsg.

- Cilegor, *v. a.* (cîl—agor) To open a little way.

- Cilegored, *a.* (cilegor) A little way open.

- Ciler, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl) A wooden vessel to make butter in; a butter tray.

- Cilvaç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cîl—maç) A place to retire to, a lurking place; a creek, or bay; a nook.

Ni zaw nemmawr o zynion
I'rh gilvaçau gweigion;
A bod i ti zim cariad,
Ve vyzai gyrva attad.

Not many persons will come to thy empty nooks; if there was any love towards thee there would be a repairing to thee.
T. Ll. D. ab. Hywel, i'r Eghoy.

- Cilvaçawg, *a.* (cilvaç) Full of recesses, turnings, or windings; having bays or creeks; anfractu-ous.

- Cilvaçu, *v. a.* (cilvaç) To embay; to drive to a corner.

Cilvyriad,

CIL

Cilvyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cil—byr) Abbreviation, syncope.
Cilvyru, *v. a.* (cil—byr) To abbreviate; to shorten.
Cilgi, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cîl—ci) A coward.
Cilgiaiz, *a.* (cilgi) Cowardly, like a poltroon.
Cilgiez, *s. m.* (cilgi) Cowardice, dastardliness.
Cilgwth, *s. m.* (cîl—gwth) A jostling, or thrusting back; a repulse.
Cilgwthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cilgwth) A driving back, or repulsion.
Cilgwthiaw, *v. a.* (cilgwth) To drive back, or repulse; to discomfit.
Cilgwthiedig, *a.* (cilgwth) Repulsed.
Cilgwthiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cilgwthwyr (cilgwth—gwr) A repulser; a discomfiter.
Ciliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* ciliaid (cîl) One that drives back, or repulseth; a chacer.
Ciliaw, *v. a.* (cîl) To retreat; to retire, or fall back; to go away, withdraw, or go farther off; to move out of the way; also to chase, drive away, or put to flight. Cilia, go out of the way, or have a care.
*Y Gwr a zigou—
 Gostwng y gwynt, hynt hynod,
 A ciliaw gwlaw, ucel glôd!*
 He that is able to lay the wind of ample course, and to withdraw the rain, great his praise. *Iolo Gec.*
Ciliawd, *s. m.* (cîl) A retreating, or going back.
Ciliawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ciliawdwyr (ciliawd—gwr) A repulser, a chacer.
Ciliorn, *s. m.* (cîl—orn) A scaring, or frightening back.
Ciliornedig, *a.* (ciliorn) Frightened, or chased back.
Ciliorni, *v. a.* (ciliorn) To scare, or chase back; to frighten, or terrify.
*Ond da i gwnaeth, hyd y gwn i,
 Gelu arnad giliorni.*
 It was well done of him, for what I know, to conceal that thou wert frightened. *Syr D. Trevor.*
Ciliornus, *a.* (ciliorn) Intimidating.
Cilolwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* cilolygon (cîl—golwg) A leer, or fly look; a glance.
Cilolygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cilolwg) A leering.
Cilolygu, *v. a.* (cilolwg) To leer, or look flyly.
Cilolygus, *a.* (cilolwg) Having a leer, or fly look.
Cilwên, *s. f.* (cîl—gwên) A simpering smile.
Cilwênawg, *a.* (cilwên) Simpering, smirking.
Cilwênïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cilwên) A smiling smirkingly; a simpering.
Cilwênu, *v. a.* (cilwên) To simper, to wear a fly smile.
*Rhaid i cwi edwarau; a'c penyd yw gwylied wrth vy
 ngwely i heno, ebe ev, dan gilwenu arni.*
 You must repent; and your penance is to watch at my bedside this night, said he, smiling flyly upon her. *Elin Wyn, B. Cwsg.*
Cilwênus, *a.* (cilwên) Looking simperingly.
Cilwênwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cilwenwyr (cilwên—gwr) A smirker, a simperer.
Cilwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* cilygon (cîl—gwg) A look, or glance of contempt; a frowning look; envy, or secret grudge.
Nid hir y celir cilwg.
 A grudge will not be long concealed. *Adage.*
Cilyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cîl) One who gives an asylum; a protector; or defender.
*Teyrnged heb riv hebryngwç,
 O'i lys ywç lefav o's gwnewç;
 Rhag talu i angeu teiwç,
 Rhag talarw cadau cwz vyzwç,
 Rhag Davyz eiç cilyz ciliwç!*
 Tributes without number you must send, from his court you will be benefited if you do; lest paying to death you must pay; in the front of the battles when ye shall be, before the faultless prince ye shall disappear; before Davyz, your refuge make way! *Ll. P. Meç, i D. ab O. Gwynedd.*

CIP

Cin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cy—in) What extends over; a covering; a surface.
Ciniaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (cin) Shreds, snips, cuttings, or clippings; rags, or clouts.
Ciniaçu, *v. a.* (ciniaç) To cut into snips, or shreds.
Ciniaw, *s. m.* (cin) A meal: In some places it is a breakfast, and Ciniawecwyz, or Prydnawnwyd, is a dinner; but amongst those who affect to follow modern manners ciniaw is a dinner.
*Dewis pawb o'i giniaw.
 Every body has a choice of his meal. Adage.*
*Endewals i eryr ar ei giniaw; dyvyn
 Dyraith Gwynez gwyar izaw.*
 I listened to an eagle whilst at his meal; he required the economy of Gwynez to give him blood. *Gwaiñnai.*
Ciniawa, *v. a.* (ciniaw) To eat a meal; to break fast; to dine.
Ciniawva, *s. m.* (ciniaw—ma) The place, or time of eating.
*Eryr Eli gorymza coed,
 Cyvore ciniawva:
 A'i llawç llywyd ei draha.*
 The eagle of Eli, he wanders among the woods, with the dawn he is at his feasting place: may he that allures him be prosperous. *Llywarc Hen.*
Ciniawgell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (ciniaw—cell) An eating-room; a dining-room.
Cinieçyn, *s. m. dim.* (ciniaç) A shred, snip, or rag.
Cinïonen, *s. f.* (cin) A sheet, or other covering.
Cinmael, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cin—mael) A covert, or place of retreat; a corner. Mi gav ryw ginmael i leçu. I shall find some corner to hide in.
Cinwgyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* cinyglau (cin) An intangling.
Cinyglawg, *a.* (cinwgyl) Matted together. Gwallt cinyglawg, intangled hair.
Cinyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t.* ion (cin) A shred, a slip.
Cynnelw cinyn gan gadeçyn.
 The rag has the semblance of a shred. *Adage.*
Cinyñiaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (cinyn) Shreds, or clippings.
Cinyñiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cinyn) Dilanation.
Cinyñïaw, *v. a.* (cinyn) To pull to pieces; to dilaniate; to mangle.
Cinyñiedig, *a.* (cinyn) Cut into shreds; mangled.
Cinyñiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cinyñwyr (cinyn—gwr) One that pulls in pieces, a mangler.
Cingroen, *s. f.* (cin—croen) Stinking mushroom. Y gingroen veçan, llin y llyfaint, and llin y vorwyn, toad flax.
Cip, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cîb) A sudden snatch, pull, or effort. Cip olwg, a glance; cevais ryw gip arno, I got some slight trace, or hold of him; Gwarau hai gip, the play of scrambling.
Cipdrem, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cip—trem) A swift glance.
Cipdremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cipdrem) A glancing swiftly.
Cipdremïaw, *v. a.* (cipdrem) To glance swiftly.
Cipdremïwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cipdremwyr (cipdrem—gwr) One that gives a sudden glance; a glancer.
Cipen, *s. f.* (cip) A grapple, or grapnel.
Cipgais, *s. m.* (cip—çais) A scramble.
Cipgar, *a.* (cip) Rapacious, snatching; captious.
Cipgarwç, *s. m.* (cipgar) Rapaciousness.
Cipgeifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cipgais) A scrambling.
Cipgeifiaw, *v. a.* (cipgais) To scramble; to snatch.
Cipgeifiawl, *a.* (cipgais) Scrambling; or snatching.
Cipgeifiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cipgeifwyr (cipgais—gwr) A scrambler; a snatcher.
Cipiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cipiaid (cip) One that snatches hold; a rapacious person; a bull dog.
*A milgwn hirion,
 Cipiaid gavaelion,
 Huaid trwynvyrion
 Cigyzion cig.*
 And greyhounds long, fastholding bulldogs, and short-nosed hounds, butchers of the prey, *D. ab Ieuan Da.*
Cipïaw,

Cipiaw, *v. a.* (cip) To snatch, to take off suddenly.
Diawl ai cipio, the devil snatch him.
Cipiawg, *a.* (cip) Snatching, rapacious; greedy.
Cipiawl, *a.* (cip) Apt to snatch, or scramble.
Cipiedig, *a.* (cip) Snatching, rapacious.
Cipiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cipiad) A scrambler.
Cipiwyr, *s. m.—pl. cipwyr* (cip—gwr) A snatcher.
Cippyll, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cip—pyll) A stump of a tree, with the branches dried up.

Ar ni wano yn zraen ni wân yn gippyll.

That will not pierce when a thorn, will not pierce when a stump. *Adage.*

Ciprys, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cip—rhys) A violent snatching, or scrambling; a wrangling, or brawling. Mae o yn giprys rhwng pawb.
Ciprysawl, *a.* (ciprys) Apt to scramble, or snatch.
Ciprysgar, *a.* (ciprys) Captious, quarrelsome.
Ciprysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ciprys) A violent scrambling.
Cipryfu, *v. a.* (ciprys) To snatch, or scramble.
Cipryswr, *s. m.—pl. cipryswyr* (ciprys—gwr) A scrambler; a wrangler, or brawler.
Cîr, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—îr) Bounty, benefit.
Ciriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cîr) A cherishing.
Ciriaw, *v. a.* (cîr) To pity; to cherish.
Ciriawl, *a.* (cîr) Cherishing; bounteous.
Ciried, *s. m.* (cîr) Beneficence, charity.

Rhagorawl pob ryw giried
 Oez vy arglwyz uz vawrglod.

Excelling in every kind of charity was my lord, a chief greatly famed. *G. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Ys tanoez ev ar led a rhozes i'r tylodion: ei giried ev a crys yn oes oeso.

He spread abroad, and gave to the poor: his mercy endureth for age of ages (for ever). *W. Salisbury.*

Ciriedig, *a.* (ciriad) Cherishing; merciful.

Ciriedig Arglwyz, bwyv caredig vry yn y vro zewiffig!
 Merciful Lord, may I be beloved above in the longed-for region! *G. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Ciriolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ciriawl) Munificence.
Cirioldeb, *s. m.* (ciriawl) Bounteousness.
Cirioli, *v. a.* (ciriawl) To endow with benevolence; to humanize.
Cirwn, *s. m.* (cîr) Benevolence; mercy.

Oes girwn, oes o gariad,
 Oes dim ond Iesu Dad!

Is there mercy, is there of love, is there any thing but Jesus the Father. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Cîs, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—is) A stripe, flap, blow, or stroke. Gwareu cîs gâs, a sort of play, where the person struck, pursues the others present until he can touch one, who then takes his place.

Perygyl vu i byrth Paris,
 Trwt y gâd lle trewaist gis.

There was danger to the gates of Paris from the tumult of the battle where thou didst strike a blow. *Iolo Goch, i Edw. III.*

Cîst, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (cêst) A chest, or coffer. Cîst ystyffylawg, a bin.
Cîstan, *s. f. dim.* (cîst) A little chest; a cabinet.
Cîstanwr, *s. m.—pl. cîstanwyr* (cîstan—gwr) A cabinet maker.

Cîstbriz, *s. m. aggr.* (cîst—priz) Potter's clay.

Cîstvaen, *s. f.—pl. cîstveini* (cîst—maen) A chest stone; a kind of cell formed by placing four flat stones together in a square, with another laid on the top for a cover. These British Monuments are common in Wales; but of what use they were is not very certain: perhaps the upright stones were only considered as the supporters of the top stone, which might have been an altar; though some have imagined that the

cell formed by the position of the stones was designed to confine criminals in.

Cîstiaw, *v. a.* (cîst) To stow, or put in a chest.
Cîstiwyr, *s. m.—pl. cîstwyr* (cîst—gwr) A cofferer.
Cîstwely, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cîst—gwely) A press-bed.
Cittraç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cid—traç) A conflict.
Cittraçu, *v. a.* (cittraç) To fight, to strive to kill.
Ciw, *a.* (cy—iw) Clever, complete, compact.

Llwyven—
 Gwyzen gain i'w gwez yn giw.

The elm, a fair tree of compact form. *C. Buftun.*

Ciwdawd, *s. m.—pl. ciwdodau* (ciw) A tribe, clan, or nation.

Naw ciwdawd a wledyca yn Rhuvain.

There are nine nations that inhabit Rome. *B. Sibli—Mabinogion.*

Deryw clod y ciwdodau,
 Dôr a hil iôr dŵr hael oez.

The fame of the tribes is at an end, the defence and offspring of a prince courageous and liberal was he. *G. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Ciwdodawl, *a.* (ciwdawd) Belonging to a tribe.

Trwy lawer o amser y bu ciwdodawl ryvel a therwyf ymhlith y bobyl, a'r deyrnas dan bum brenin yn rhanedig.

For a long time there was intestine war and commotion amongst the people, and the kingdom divided under five kings. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ciwdodwr, *s. m.—pl. ciwdodwyr* (ciwdawd—gwr) A citizen, a member of Society.

Gofawd ciwdodwyr a orug yn y zinas, a rhoi breinniau a cyvreithiau izynt.

Placing inhabitants was what he did in the town, and giving privileges, and laws to them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ciwed, *s. pl. aggr.* (ciw) A multitude, or rabble.

Claz, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—llaz) A trench; a pit; a pool where fish shed: also a digging.

Clazadwy, *a.* (clâz) That may be intrenched.

Claze, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (claz) A chimney beam, or mantle-tree; a chimney-piece.

Clazedig, *a.* (claz) Intrenched; interred.

Clazedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clazedig) A laying in the ground; interment, or burial.

Clazva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (claz) A burying-place; also a place where fish go to spawn.

Claziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (claz) Interment, burial.

Clazu, *v. a.* (clâz: *Lat. claudo*) To open the ground; to dig; to bury; to deposit spawn.

Os clezir pwll odyr ar dir dyn arall, heb genad, taled y neb a'i clazo bedair ceiniawg cyvraith i bergenawg y tir, a thri buyn camlwrw i'r brenin.

If a kiln pit is dug on the land of another person without leave, let him that digs it pay four pence in law to the proprietor of the land, and three kine of fine to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Clazwr, *s. m.—pl. clazwyr* (clâz—gwr) One that makes a trench; a buryer.

Claer, *a.* (llaer) Clear, bright, shining.

Pen llysoz cyhoer Ceiriawg amant glær
 A glywir dra lliant.

The chief of conspicuous mansions is Ceiriog of bright environs, that is heard over the stream. *Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab H. ab Owain.*

Claerder, *s. m.* (claer) Brightness, clearness.

Claerwen, *a.* (claer—gwen) Brightly shining.

Claes, *s. m.—pl. cleision* (cy—llaes) The extremity next to the handle of a weapon.

Dynwyn, clêz Rhyzerç Hael, os tynai neb ev allan o'r wain, osid ev ei hun, ev ennynai yn flam dan o'i vlacn hyd ei glaes.

White-handle, the sword of Rhyzerç, the generous, if any one drew it out of the sheathe but himself, it would kindle into a flame of fire from its point to the hilt. *H. 13 Titos—Mabinogion.*

Clâv, *s. m.—pl. cleivion* (cy—llâv) A sick person.

Clâv, *a.* (cy—llâv) Sick, disordered, corrupt, spoiled.

Ysgub iâç yn lle y glâv.

A clean sheaf instead of the corrupt. *Welsh Laws.*

Nid un awen (anian) iâç a glâv.

The healthy and the sick are not of the same disposition. *Adage.*

Clavaiz,

- Clavaiz, *a.* (clâv) Sickly, poorly, peaking.
 Clavar, *s. m.*—*pl.* clevrion (clâv) A scurf; leprosy.
 Clavdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (clâv—ty) A hospital.
 Clavrlyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (clavar—ty) A lazaretto.
 Clavriaw, *v. n.* (clavar) To become disordered; to become leprous.
 Clavrlyd, *a.* (clavar) Scurfy, leprous; mangy.
 Clavrlydrwyz, *s. m.* (clavrlyd) Leprousness.
 Clavrlys, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (clavar—llys) The Cyanus, or blue bottle, called also Y bengaled, y benlas wen, y gramenawg, and penlas yr yd.
 Clavru, *v. n.* (clavar) To become leprous.
 Clavu, *v.* (clâv) To become sick, or disordered.
 Clavus, *a.* (clâv) Sickly, ailing; complaining.
 Clavuswyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (clavus—gwyz) The Cyanus, or blue bottles.

Clavuswyz cymgres
 Cymhaw a rozes.

The Blue Bells combined, and a mutual effort gave.

Taliesin.

- Clai, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleiau (llai) Clay; marl.
 Claig, *s. f.*—*pl.* cleigion (llaig) A whirlpool.

Llawer claig yn yr eigion,
 Llu'r geirw draw'n briwaw'm bron.

Many a whirl in the ocean, the congregation of torrents yonder are that wound my breast.

D. ab Gwilym.

- Clain, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleiniau (cy—llain) A moving along on the belly; a being prostrate.
 Claing, *s. f.*—*pl.* ceingion (clain) A folding, or rolling; a volume.
 Clair, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleirion (llair) A tendency to be down, or lying on the ground.
 Clairç, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleirçion (clair) An elder; a decrepid old man.

Pan el—gryc mwnwg a gruz,
 Gwraç a vyzy i'th dy tau,
 Oç v'anwyll! a clairç vianau.

When the neck and cheek are wrinkled, thou wilt be an old woman in thy cot, Oh, my love! an old man also shall I be.

D. ab Gwilym.

- Clais, *s. m.*—*pl.* cleision (clai) A bluish stripe, or vein; a bruise or mark on the skin from a blow; also a little trench, or rivulet. Maen clais, marble; clais dwyr a glan, the water edge; clais erwyz, split boards, or staves; clais y dyz, the break of day. It is also the name of some herbs; as clais y moç, neu y goçlas, clary; clais, or glaswenwyn, the devil's bit.

Tri oer byd: trwyn milgi, maen clais, ac aelwyd mab y crinwas.

The three cold things of the world: a greyhound's nose, marble, and the miser's hearth.

Trioz Mees.

- Clamp, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (llamp) A mass, or lump. Clamp o zyn, a big lusty man.

Wedi peri gosteg—dyma glamp o ziawl ysgwyzgam yn gofawd cevn—llwyth o garçarorion i lawr.

After ordering silence, here comes a lump of a giant and lays a back load of prisoners down.

Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

- Clap, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (llap) A lump a round piece.
 Clapiaw, *v. a.* (clap) To form into a lump.
 Clapiawg, *a.* (clap) Lumpy, full of lumps.
 Clâs, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—llas) A green covering, or surface; a space of ground inclosed, a region, a country.

Bu cyvranc—

Cyvrwg giyw Powys a clâs Gwynes.

There was contention between the chief of Powys and the region of Gwynes.

Myrddin.

Pan syrthwynt eu clâs dros eu herçwyn,
 Y'nghytuz, a çrau rhuz ar ruz Allmyn.

When they drop their covering over their support in affliction, and the crimson gore on the cheeks of the Germans.

Taliesin.

Cyn ei cyvannetu y gelwid ynys Prydain Clâs Meizin.

Before it was inhabited the isle of Britain was called the Green Space of smooth hills.

Trioz.

- Clafawl, *a.* (clâs) Inclosing; cloistered.
 Clafawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* claforau (clâs) An inclosure.
 Clafdir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (clâs—tir) Inclosed, or separated land; glebe land.
 Clafg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (clâs) A heap, or collection.
 Clafgawl, *a.* (clafg) Collecting together.
 Clafgedig, *a.* (clafg) Aggregate; collected.
 Clafgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (clafg) Aggregation, collection, a gathering together, accumulation.
 Clafgu, *v. a.* (clafg) To aggregate, to gather, heap, or collect together.
 Clafgwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* clafgwyr (clafg—gwr) One that heaps together, a collector, accumulator.
 Clafordy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (clafawr—ty) A cloister.

Maelgwn Gwynes a wnaeth glafordy Caerçybi, a brodordy Penmon.

Maelgwn Gwynes made the cloister house of Caer Gyi, and the priory of Penmon.

Hanesin.

- Clau, *a.* (llau) Even; incessant; temperate; sincere. Mae hi'n bwrw yn glau iawn, it rains incessantly.

Piau'r bez yn y caerau,
 Gyverbyn a Bryn y Bezan,
 Bez Gwryd ab Gwryd glau.

Who owns the grave in the encampment opposite to the hill of the graves, it is the grave of Gwryd the son of Gwryd the benef.

Taliesin.

Mezygon cleuon i'm clwyv ni çeifiav.

The diligent physicians I will not have for my disease.

H. D. ab Iwan.

- Clauar, *a.* (clau—ar) Temperately warm; lukewarm; temperate; gentle, mild.

Yr oez Brutus yn ei dizanu hithau, ac yn dywedyd wrthi yn glauar.

Brutus was comforting of her, and speaking to her gently.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Clauarder, *s. m.* (clauar) Tepidity, temperateness.
 Clauardrez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (clauar—trez) Temperate, or mild distribution.

Iwl Ceifar a orug—i'r rhai a rygolafai trev eu tad eu hennill izynt, ac i'r caith azaw rhydyd; a'r gwr a oez gynt yn zywal megis llew, yn awr megis oen gwar, yn llawen yn talu o'r eizaw i bawb; ac ni orrowytwys ev o wneuthur y clauardrezau hyny hyd pan dangnevezws ev bawb.

Julius Cæsar exerted himself, for those who had lost their patrimony, to regain it for them, and to the captive he promised liberty; thus the man who was formerly fierce like a lion was now like a gentle lamb, complacently rendering to every one his property; and he did not rest from doing those mild administrations until he had pacified every body.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Clauarez, *s. m.* (clauar) Temperature.
 Clauarineb, *s. m.* (clauar) Temperateness.
 Clauarllys, *s. m.* (clauar—llys) Brooklime, woad, called also Y glâs, and glaslys.
 Clauaru, *v. a.* (clauar) To make temperate, mild, or warm; to grow warm.

Gad dy rym gyda'r anmhwyll,
 Glauaru peth, gwyllia'r pwyll.

With the irrational let thy might moderate a little, guard thy passion.

Owain Gwynes.

- Clauarwç, *s. m.* (clauar) Temperateness, mildness, lukewarmness.
 Clauarwres, *s. m.* (clauar—gwrês) Temperate heat.
 Clawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* clodion (llawd) A thin board, or shingle; a patch, or piece.

Mat rhwyd—
 Rhafau clodion clyç tawç.

Like a net are the ropes of the clouts of the water bubbles.

Rhys Nanor, i long.

- Clawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* cloziau (llawz) A dike, ditch, or trench; a pit, or quarry; an embankment, or a wall thrown up. It is also used for a wall, or fence, but not properly.

Ergis yr amherawdyr gwneuthur clawz o'r mor pyçilys y rhwng Deivyr a Brenys; a'r Alban, megis y bai haws gwaharz eu cyçu.

The emperor commanded a dike to be made from one sea to the other between Deira and Bernicia and Scotland, so it might be easier to oppose their being assailed.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Clawr,

Clawr, s. m.—pl. cloriau (llawr) A surface, a cover. Clawr daear, the upper stratum, tegument, or face of the earth; clawr bwrz the surface, or area of a table; dyvod a feth i glawr, to bring a thing to light.

Aneiriv yw rhywian pennillion Dyri, a gwaith dizarvod a yzai eu dangaws ar glawr yma i gyd.

Innumerable are the varieties of the stanzas of irregular metricality, and it would be an endless work to set them all down here.

Barzas.

Claws, s. m.—pl. clofyz (llaws) A close, or small field, a yard, or court of a house; a cloister.

Cafglav y rhôs o'r clofyz,
Gwul dolau, a blodau gwyz.

I will collect roses from the hedges, the buds from the dales, and blossoms from the trees.

Cleb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleb) Driveller, a decrepid person. Hên gleb, an old decrepid man.

Clebar, s. m. (cleb—ar) Silly idle talk, or clack.

Clebarzus, a. (clebar) Talkative, babbling.

Nid oes izo vod yn gyndyn, ac yn glebarzus; nid gwezus izo ev vod velly, ac yntau yn weinidawg Duw.

He is not to be contentious, and babbling; it is not proper for him to be so, and he a minister of God.

Jer. Owain.

Clebren, s. f. (clebar) A gossip, or tattler.

Clec, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llec) A sharp noise, a crack, or crackle; tale bearing. Y glec, the gossip; ty'r glec, a gossip shop.

Cleca, v. a. (clec) To prattle, or gossip, to clack.

Clecai, s. f.—pl. cleceion (clec) A gossip.

Cynnyg a wnai 'r glecai glay—
Ei fwys arnav.

The diseased gossip offered to lay upon me her weight.

G. ab Sion, i Henaint.

Cleceïg, a. (cleca) Babbling, clacking, prattling.

Cleciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clec) A cracking, a crashing.

Clecian, v. a. (clec) To make a harsh noise, to crack, or crackle; to gossip, or tattle.

O aruthrawl anverthawl gywng; tra ercyl yn ymagor i vyd arall! Oe! o'r clecian vyth yr oez y flammau ecyrlawu with ymlusiau dros ymylau'r geulan!

Oh! the tremendous and horrible gulf most frightfully opening to another world! Ah! how the direful flames were ever snapping in glancing over the edges of the yawning mouth.

Elis Wynn, B. Cwsg.

Clecielyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cleciad) A one that makes a crackling noise; a cracker.

Cleciwr, s. m.—pl. clecwyr (clec—gwr) A cracker, or one that makes a sharp noise.

Clêl, a. (clyd) Sheltering; warm, comfortable.

Cledrawg, a. (cledyr) Worked with shingles.

Cledredig, a. (cledyr) Inclosed with pales.

Cledren, s. f. (cledyr) Any long flat body; a shingle; a rail; a stave; also an acre. Cledren gwaefawr, the refugee's paling; also the fine of 120 pence paid by him on quitting to the land owner, where he had erected such paling on the ground without leave, and dwelling under its shelter, a year and a day.

O dervyz i drevtadawg vined yn wr i drevtadawg arall, ac adeilad, ac aredig ar dir yn ziannod, a bod yn edifar ganzo, a mynu myned i ganzo, evs a zyleu dalu gwengaint izo; a hono a elwir cledren gwaefawr.

If a land proprietor should become a tenant to another proprietor, and build and plough on land without intervention, and should repent of it, and should go from him, he is bound to pay him a hundred and twenty pence; and that is called the refugee's rail.

Welsh Laws.

Cledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledyr) A paling, or railing round.

Cledru, v. a. (cledyr) To rail, or pale; to cover with shingles.

Cledrwr, s. m.—pl. cledrwyrr (cledyr—gwr) One that works pales, or rails.

Cledrwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cledyr) A piece of lattice work. Ysgwyd gledrwy, a shield made of pieces interwoven.

Cledyr, s. f.—pl. cledrau (lled) A flat body; a board, or shingle; a rail. Cledyr llaw, the palm of the hand; cledyr y zwy-vron, the breast bone.

Cledrwyaw, v. a. (cledrwy) To make lattice-work.

Clez, s. m.—pl. t. au (llez) Quiescence, rest; the left hand, from its being less used than the right; and also the North, from its being on the left of a Person looking to the East. Clez is used for a sword, contractedly for clezyv.

Ar gléz y canghellawr.

Welsh Laws.

On the left of the chancellor.

Byz—

Llaw ar gléz, ac arall ar groes.

There will be a hand on a sword and the other on the cross.

Myrcin.

Ein bonez a'n clez enwawg clas Cymru.

Our origin and our rest is the famed region of Wales.

I. ab H. Cae Llwyd.

Clezawg, a. (clez) Bearing a sword.

Gwr ni çâr murn vrad lledrad lladron,
Gwr ni çeimnyg trais clais clezogion.

A person that loves not the hidden treachery of the theft of thieves; a person that doth not honour the oppression of the stroke of the sword-bearing men.

Cafnodyn.

Clezeu, s. m. (clez) A sword. Clezeu biswal, the milt, or spleen.

Cleziwig, s. m. (clez) A stone quarry, or delf.

Cezlaw, s. f. (clez—llaw) The left hand.

Clezlawawg, a. (clezlaw) Lefthanded.

Clezov, s. m.—pl. t. aint (clez—gov) A sword cutler.

Clezyv, s. m.—pl. t. au (clez) A sword. Clezyv Blezyn, clezyv biswal, and dueg, the milt, or spleen. The cross piece of timber that keeps the boards, in a door together is also called clezyv drws; clezyv çâr, the cross timber in a drag.

Clezyvain, v. a. (clezyv) To destroy with the sword.

Yn mhen coed clezyvain,
Awyz celanez gwain,
A brain ar zifberawu.

At the top of the wood the sword deth-rage, from which there will be the mangled carnage, and the ravens wandering about.

Taliesin.

Clezyvain, a. (clezyv) Raging as a sword.

Clezyvaint, s. m. (clezyv) The rage of the sword.

Clezyval, s. m. (clezyv) The Stroke of a sword.

Arglwyz glew aerlew y dan eurlain glez,
Glezyval gynnwyrain.

A courageous lord, a lion in the slaughter under the sword with golden blades, with the uplifted gashing stroke.

Cynzeu, i O. Guynedd.

Clezyvawd, s. m. (clezyv) The stroke of a sword.

Clezyvawg, a. (clezyv) Bearing a sword.

Yn Nghatrau gwyn gweili varcawg
Elgor lluzed llong llan glezyvawg.

In Catrau the knight of splendid visits discharged the ship's burden, a sword-bearing circle.

Meigant.

Clezyvawr, s. m. (clezyv) The agent that lays to rest; a sword.

Mygyr was ac—
Ysgwyd ysgawn lydan,
Clezyvawr glas glan,
Ethy aur a fan.

A fair youth with shield light and broad, a gleaming blue sword, golden spurs, and ermine.

Aneurin.

Clezyvzwyn, a. (clezyv—dwyn) Bearing a sword.

Clezyvruz, a. (clezyv—rhuz) Having a ruddy sword.

Neud ezyw ynnovi çôv cyvarçwel,
Am lyw clezyvruz heb guz heb goll!

Is there not in me the memory of a grateful retrospect for chief with a ruddy sword, without being hidden, or concealed.

Llygad Gw. H. ab Madawg.

CLE

- Clezyvwr, s. m.—pl. clezyvwyr (clezyv—gwr)** A fwords-man.
Clezyvyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clezyv) A fwords-man.
Clezyvyziaeth, s. m. (clezyvyz) The practice, or art of using a sword, the art of fencing.
Clevri, s. m. (clavvr) Leprosy, Y clevri mawr, the farcy; y clevri dyvrllyd, the water farcy.
Clevryd, s. m. (clavvr) Disorder, corruption.
Clevwç, s. m. (clav) Valetudinary; ailment.
Clevwg, s. m. (clav) Valetudinary; ailing.
Clevyca, a. (clevwg) Sickly, valetudinary.
Clevycian, v. n. (clevwg) To be sickly, or ailing.

A vacer dan glevycian,
 Darvod o nyçdod a wnan'.

That are reared by being ailing, they will be consumed with pain. R. Zu.

- Clevyçlyd, a. (clavwç)** Valetudinary; ailing.
Clevyçu, v. (clavwç) To fall sick, to be taken ill.
Clevyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (clav) Sicknefs; a fever.
 Y clevyd melyn, the yellow jaundice; y clevyd du, the black jaundice; clevyd y gwaed, bloody flux; clevyd y gwynt, the wind cholic.

Mae ar vin em-wawr vein-acl,
 Glevyd ac ieyd i'w gael.

There is on the lip of the bright jewel with fine eyebrows, sickness and health to be had. S. Tudur.

- Clevydawg, a. (clevyd)** Liable to sickness; morbose.
Cleg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleg) A sonorous mass, or lump.
Clegyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cleg) A rock; a cliff.

Pwyllai Vorgant ev a'i wyr,
 Vy'n diol llosgi vy nhymmyr:
 Llwg a grawai wrth clegyr.

Morgant and his men onward would impel, that attempted to burn my land: He was a shrew that scratched against the rock. Llywarc Hen.

- Clegyr, v. a. (cleg)** To clack, tattle, or cackle; to cluck, as a hen; to gaggle, or cack, as a goose.
Clegyrwg, a. (clegyr) Rocky, or rugged.
Cleiad, s. f.—pl. cleiaid (clai) Casing, or cowdung dried for fuel; a peat.
Cleiaiden, s. f. (cleiad) A casing; a peat.
Cleiaw, v. n. (clai) To become clay; to clay.
Cleiawg, a. (clai) Abounding with clay; clayey.
Cleibwll, s. m.—pl. cleibyllau (clai—pwll) A clay pit; a marl pit.
Cleidir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (clai—tir) Clay-land.
Cleiziad, s. m.—pl. cleiziaid (clez) A left handed man.
Cleiedig, a. (clai) made into clay; done with clay.
Cleien, s. f.—pl. t. au (clai) A rotten, or soft stone.
Cleigiaw, v. a. (claig) To dip, or immerge.

Fa un oez yn mhen ein iau,
 Pan gleigwyd y penglogau?

Which one bore the end of our yoke when our noddles were immersed. L. Men.

- Cleigiawl, a. (claig)** Immersing, or dipping.
Cleigiwr, s. m.—pl. cleigwyr (claig—gwr) One that immerses; a plunger.
Cleilyd, a. (clai) Abounding with clay, clayish.
Cleilydrwyz, s. m. (cleilyd) Clayishness.
Cleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clain) A lying prostrate; recumbency, the act of procreation.
Cleiniaw, v. a. (clain) To lie prostrate; to procreate.

Gwerth baez cenvaint, baez arall a allo gleiniaw, a hwç o'i ylaen, ac arall yn ei ol.

The value of a herd boar, another boar that can procreate with a sow before him, and another behind. Welsh Laws

- Cleiniawl, a. (clain)** Lying prostrate, recumbent.
Cleiriag, s. m. (clair) A decrepid old man.
Cleisen, s. f. dim. (clais) A bluet, the mark of a stroke.
Cleisenawg, a. (cleisen) Having bluets, or marked black and blue.

CLE

- Cleifiaw, v. a. (clais)** To bruise, or make black and blue: also to rend; to dawn.
Cleifiawg, a. (clais) Having a bruise.
Cleifiedig, a. (clais) Bruised, or made black and blue.
Cleifiwr, s. m.—pl. cleifwyr (clais—gwr) A bruiser, or one that marks black and blue.
Clem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llem) A slice, or thin piece. Clem o vara, a slice of bread.
Clemlaw, v. a. (clem) To cut into slices; also to piece; as clemlaw esgid, to put a piece under a shoe.
Clep, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llep) A clack, or clap, a harsh noise.
Clepai, s. f.—pl. clepeion (clep) A talkative gossip, a clacker, or babbler.
Clepiaw, v. a. (clep) To clack; to babble.
Clepiwr, s. m.—pl. clepwyr (clep) A clacker.
Clér, s. pl. aggr. (cy—ller) The teachers, or learned men of the druidical order, who under the primitive bardic system were by privilege employed in going periodical circuits to instruct the people, answering the purpose of a priesthood; but in later times the term implied a society of wanderers; or those bards and musicians who lawfully strolled about, like the English minstrels. These wandering classes of men, originated when the priesthood was made a distinct branch from the Bardic System; for the latter then ceased to have sufficient power to support its members; and, as a compensation, a law was made that such as were of this description should have regulated periodical circuits; and to receive certain fees according to their degrees, and the quality of those they visited. This ended at last in mere mendicancy. Also gad-flies; clér duon, black gad-flies; clér llwydion brown gad-flies.

Gwalth clér y dom led-from lu,
 Yw çwennyç ymzyçanu.

The practice of the dunghill minstrels, an arrogant pack, is to attempt at satirizing. W. Cymwal.

- Clera, v. a. (clér)** To go the circuits of the minstrels.

Goreu man—
 At vyd o vywyd vuost,
 Tra vu amfer i giera,
 A dyfç yr hen Gynmry da.

The best place for the support of life thou wert, whilst the time to go the circuit of minstrelsy continued, and the learning of the ancient venerable Welsh. D. ab Gwilym.

- Cleren, s. f. (clér)** A gad-fly; also the rattles in the throat.
Clerig, a. (clér) Belonging to the clér; clerical.
Clerwr, s. m.—pl. clerwyr (clér—gwr) A poet, or minstrel that goes a circuit; an itinerant minstrel.
Clerwraig, a. (clerwr) Like a minstrel; joyous.
Clerwraig, s. f.—pl. clerwreigez (clér—gwraig) A female itinerant minstrel.

Clerwraig nant i gant a gân;
 Cloç aberth, clau a çwiban.

The songstress of the dale that chaunts to a numerous band, like the mallet bell incessantly she doth trill. D. ab Gwilym, i'r laws.

- Clerwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clerwr)** Minstrelsy.
Cleudaer, a. (clau—taer) Incessantly impelling.

Oez cleudaer, oez clær clezyv uç gwain.

Briskly toiling, and bright was the sword lifted from the sheath. Cymzelw.

- Cleudeb, s. m. (clau)** Evenness of mind, sincerity.
Cleuder, s. m. (clau) Sincerity; cordiality.

Cleuzyn,

CLO

Cleuzyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (clau—dyn) An honest man, a plain dealer.

Cleuvryd, *a.* (clau—bryd) Sincere, honest.

Cleuvrydez, *s. m.* (cleuvryd) Sincerity of heart.

Clewt, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (clawd) A clatter; a scolding.

Clewtian, *v. a.* (clewt) To make a clatter.

Clewtiaw, *v. a.* (clewt) To clatter; to scold.

Clewtiwr, *s. m.—pl. clewtwyr* (clewt—gwr) A clatterer; a brawler, a scolder.

Clicied, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (clêg) The latch of a door. Clicied gên, the jawbone.

Cliciedu, *v. a.* (clicied) To fasten with a latch.

Cliciedyn, *s. m. dim.* (clicied) A fastening, a latch.

Cliciedyn yn cloi ceudawd,
Clopren gwern, clap breuan gwawd.

A latch that locks up the breast, a moist bunch, the clapper of the praising mill.
D. ab Gwilym, f'r Tawad.

Clin, *s. m.* (llîn) A sparkle, or a spark.

Clindarzac, *s. m.* (clin—tarz) A crackling noise.

Cwerthiniad dyn ynvyd fyz val clindarzac drain dan groçan.
The laughter of a fool is like the crackling of thorns under a pot.
Eccles. vii. 6.

Clindarzac, *v. a.* (clin—tarz) To make a crackling noise.

Clip, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llib) An overhanging rock, a precipice.

Clipan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clip) An importunate beggar.

Cliw, *a.* (lliw) Compact, complete; clever; pert. Mae hi yn fiarad yn gliw iawn, she talks very pertly. *Sil.*

Clo, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llo) A knob, or boss a lock; a close, or conclusion. Clo iâ; an icicle.

Clôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clo) A locking, a conclusion.

Clob, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clo) A round knob at the end of a staff, or the like; a boss.

Cloben, *s. f.* (clob) A large bouncer. Cloben o zynes, a great strapping woman.

Clobyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clob) A large mass; a lump. Clobyn o zyn, a great strapping fellow.

Clobyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clobyn) A congeries.

Clocian, *v. a.* (clog) To cluck as a hen.

Clôç, *s. f.—pl. clych* (mutation of clog) A bell.

Clyç y dwvyr, the bubbles of water; cloç yr ymadrawz, uvula; clyç y perthi, hedge-bells, campanels; clyç y ceryg, stone bells. Dwyn y gloç, to bear the bell. The word *cloç* seems to shew that a hard slate, or flat stone, answered the purpose of a bell.

Cloçaiz, *a.* (cloç) Sonorous. Bôst gloçaiz iawn, a very great boasting. *Sil.*

Cloçawg, *a.* (cloç) Sonorous; shrill.

Cloçdar, *s. m.* (cloç—tar) A clucking; a chirping. Cloçdar y ceryg, cloçdar y graig, or tinwyn y garn, the stone chatter; cloçdar yr eithin, the whin-chat; cloçdar y mynyz, the gold-finch.

Cloçdar, *v. a.* (cloç—tar) To cluck; to chirp.

Cloçdarz, *s. m.* (cloçdar) A clucking; a chirping.

Cloçdarzain, *v. a.* (cloçdarz) To cluck; to chirp.

Cloçdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloç—ty) A belfry.

Cloçi, *v. a.* (cloç) To bubble, to rise in bubbles.

Cloçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloç) A bubbling.

Nid owwn—
Er perygl mynyz figlaw,
Drwy donau gloçladau gwlaw.

I would not be afraid at the danger of the shaking of the mountain by the waves of the bubbleings of the rain. *W. Middleton.*

Cloçyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cloç) A bellman;

CLO

a Sexton; also from the offices being united, a parish clerk.

Clôd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llod) Praise, fame.

A vyno glôd bid varw.

He that would acquire fame let him die.

Adage.

Hwy clôd na golud.

Fame outlives wealth.

Adage.

Clodadwy, *a.* (clod) Laudable, commendable.

Clodawl, *a.* (clod) Famous, celebrated.

Clodvan, *a.* (clôd—bân) Famous, highly famed.

Ys mwy llawenyd
Gan glodvan glodryz;
Ys mwy gogoniant
Vod Urien a'i blant,
Ac ev yn arbenig,
Yn oruçel wledig.

It is of superior joy to the high-famed and the liberal of praise; it is of greater glory, that Urien and his children should be; and that he should be especially a sovereign lord.

Taliesin.

Clodvawr, *a.* (clôd) Celebrated; famous.

Clodvorawl, *a.* (clodvawr) Celebrating; praising.

Clodvoredig, *a.* (clodvawr) Celebrated; famed.

Clodvorez, *s. m.* (clodvawr) Celebrity; renown.

Clodvorezus, *a.* (clodvorez) Celebrating.

Clodvori, *v. a.* (clodvawr) To celebrate, to extol, to magnify; to give praise; to laud.

Clodvoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clodvawr) A celebrating, or extolling; a commendation.

Clodvorus, *a.* (clodvawr) Commendable, praising.

Oez gwell ganzo, a thecaç, a clodvoruſaç ei laz yn cyrçu,
ac yn ymlaz nôl vozi yn wradwyzus yn fo.

He thought it better, more splendid, and more commendable, to be slain in assaulting and fighting, than to be drowned shamefully in retreating.

Gr. ab Artbur.

Clodvoruſrwyz, *s. m.* (clodvorus) Commendableness.

Clodvorwr, *s. m.—pl. clodvorwyr* (clodawr—gwr)

One that extolleth, or praiseth; a commendator.

Clodgar, *a.* (clôd) Famous; celebrated, renowned.

A glyweithi a gânt Angar
Mab Caw, velwr clodgar,
Bid tòn calon gan alar.

Hast thou heard what Angar sang, the son of Caw, a celebrated warrior? "Let the heart be broken with grief!"

E. y Clywed.

Clodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clod) A praising; celebration.

Clodiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clôd) Celebrity; fame.

Clodlawn, *a.* (clôd) Celebrated; highly famed.

Ev cynniv, mi wyv yn nhir gwelyzyn,
O lleas Cynzyllan clodiawn unbyn.

It is tribulation! I am in the region of the abject dead if Cynzyllan is slain, the prince highly praised.

Meigant.

Clodleu, *a.* (clôd—lleu) Famous; renowned.

Cyvarçav ym clodleu llallawg,
Anwynawg yn nyz gawr;
Pwy wledyç wedy Rodri Mawr?

I will greet my fame-proclaimed twin brother, ungentle in the day of the shout of war: Who shall reign after Rodri the Great?

Myrzain.

Clodryz, *a.* (clôd—rhydd) Liberal of praise.

Clodus, *a.* (clôd) Extolling, praise-giving.

Clodwiw, *a.* (clod—gwiw) Commendable.

Clodymgais, *s. m.* (clôd—ymgais) A seeking after praise. *a.* ambitious after fame.

Clodymgais, *v. a.* (clod—ymgais) To seek after fame, or applause; to be ambitious.

Cloziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clawz) A delving, or making a trench; an embanking.

Cloziaw, *v. a.* (clawz) To delve a trench.

Cloziawg, *a.* (clawz) Embanked; trenched.

Cloziedig, *a.* (clawz) Embanked; trenched.

Cloziwr, *s. m.—pl. clozwyf* (clawz—gwr) One that delves a trench; a ditcher.

Cloc,

CLO

Cloe, a. (clau) Swift, or brisk; dexterous. *Sil.*

Hector pan vu drin wrth Droe,
Y cadben cloe gwrola.

Hector, when the conflict rag'd at Troy, swift and first in
valour was the chief.

Corvalus.

Clöedig, a. (clo) Locked, or fastened.

Clöedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clöedig) A locking, or closing up; a conclusion.

Clöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (clo) A boss, or bunch; a stud.

Cloer, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A locker; a closet; a box; a recess, or nich in a wall.

Cloven, s. f.—pl. t. au (clöen) A knot in a tree where the branch springs from.

Clovenawg, a. (cloven) Full of boughs, branchy.

Clovènu, v. a. (cloven) To branch out.

Clôf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clo) A crooked growth, or substance; a lame person.

Goreu clôf, clôf arad.

The best crooked thing is the crooked handle of a plough.

Adage.

Clôf, a. (clo) Lame, halting, or limping.

Clofi, s. m. (clôf) Lameness, or a limping.

Clofi, v. a. (clôf) To lame, or make lame; also to become lame, to limp.

Clofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clôf) A laming.

Clofni, s. m. (clôf) Lameness, a limping.

Clofrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (clôf—rhwym) A fetter.

Clofrwymaw, v. a. (clofrwym) To fetter.

Clofrwymawl, a. (clofrwym) Fettered.

Clofrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clofrwym) A fettering.

Clog, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A large stone, or a detached rock.

Clogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (clog) A large stone.

Clogawr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clog) A protuberance.

Clogoren, s. f. dim. (clogawr) A bubble.

Clogerènu, v. a. (clogoren) To bubble.

Clogwrn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clogwrn) A crag.

Clogwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clog) A precipice.

Ymollyngasom, val y gwelit ti zwy feren—tros lawer
anvad raiadyr gwrthun, a clogwyn cirias, a fob peth a gwg
grogedig ar i waered vyth.

We let ourselves down, as if thou wert to see two stars, over
many a horrid, ugly cataract, and many a fiery precipice, and every
thing of an impending aspect, still ever going downward.

Ellis Wyn, B. Gwsg.

Clogwynawg, a. (clogwyn) Craggy; rocky.

Clogyrnag, s. m. (clogwrn) What is rugged, or
craggy; rugosity. Awdyl Clogyrnag, a metre
so called.

Clogyrnag a elwir evelly am ei anwastrwyd, yn debyg i
clogwrn, neu daren.

The rugose stanza is so called because of its unevenness,
like a crag, or a rugged lump.

Barzau.

Clogyrnawg, a. (clogwrn) Craggy; rocky.

Clôi, v. a. (clo) To lock; to close, or conclude.

Ni thyy gwawd ar dawawd ir
Mâl i clöed yn mol y cleidir.

Praise will not prosper on the slipant tongue since it is closed
up in the clay bed.

G. ab Ll. Mael.

Cloig, s. f. dim—pl. t. ion (clo) A hasp; the fasten-
ing at the end of a plough poll: Also helm, or
straw made into bundles for thatching.

Cloigen, s. f. dim. (cloig) Anything with a bunch,
or tye at the end; a bundle of thatch.

Cloigyn, s. m. dim. (cloig) A hasp; a short stick
and a wyth used to fasten a rustic gate.

Cloigynu, v. a. (cloigyn) To fasten with a hasp.

Clôl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llol) The crown of the head,
the scull.

CLU

Clölian, v. a. (clöl) To gabble, or talk idly.

Clöliwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clöl) A gabbler; a
babler.

Clopa, s. f. (clob) A noddle, a club, or knob; a
thickhead. Dôs yr hên glopa! Go thou old num-
scull. Hoel glopa, a hobnail.

Clopäawg, a. (clopa) Knobbed, or clubbed.

Clopen, s. f. (clopa) A scull; a joust-head.

Clopenawg, a. (clopen) Joust-headed.

Clôr, s. pl. aggr. (cylor) Bunium; the earth nuts.

Clören, s. f.—pl. t. au (clawr) A rump, a tail.

Cloriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawr) A covering, or
shutting up with a lid.

Clorian, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawr) A pair of scales.

Clorianu, v. a. (clorian) To put in the scales, to
weigh, or to ballance.

Clyw yr un fy'n clorianu
Nev iagar, a'r zacar zu.

Hear Him that ballanceth on high the starry heaven and gloomy
earth.

W. Wyn.

Clorianwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clorian—gwr) A
weigher; a ballancer.

Cloriaw, v. a. (clawr) To put on a cover.

Cloriawg, a. (clawr) Having a lid, or cover.

Cloriedig, a. (clawr) Covered, shut up.

Cloron, s. pl. aggr. (clôr) Potatoes.

Cloronen, s. f. (cloron) A potatoe.

Cloryn, s. m. dim. (clawr) A small lid, or cover.

Clôs, s. m.—pl. t. au (llos) A pair of breeches. a
compact, neat.

Ystyria, goleua'n glôs
Ei dau cwedyl.

Study, and properly illustrate its twofold expressions.

D. Gog, o Vualt.

Clofyn, s. m. dim. (clos) A pair of breeches.

Clowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) The embossed part,
cross, or rest of a sword; an inflammatory swell-
ing; a phlegmon.

Clöyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A boss, or stud; the
eye ball. Clöyn iâ, icicle.

Y cloyn a gerynt yr ieuaint.

The eye-ball which the young ones loved.

Llywarc Hen.

Clezyv clöynau hygar,

Clezyv Ririd Vlaiz vneugar.

A sword with lovely fluts, the sword of Ririd Vlaiz, the in-
trepid.

Cynxan.

Clöynawg, a. (clöyn) Embossed; studded.

Clöyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clöyn) An Embossing.

Clöynu, v. a. (clöyn) To emboss, to boss, or stud.

Clud, s. f.—pl. t. au (llud) A carriage.

Yn y glud, gul'ei adain,
Ar vrys, i cair ver Rhys Cain.

In the hearse, with his lean arm, shortly we shall have the
shank of Rhys Cain.

T. Pry.

Cludadwy, a. (clud) Portable, that may be carried.

Cludai, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud) A carriage, a
vehicle; a stage coach.

Cludaw, v. a. (clud) To carry, to bear; to heap.

Diriad a giud i zedwyz ac o vor ac o vpyz.

The unlucky shall collect for the discreet, even from the sea
and from the land.

Adage.

Hil Owain, Prydain praf wron,
Hil Rodri, yn helw rhodolion,
Yn cryr priv-wyr priodolion clud,
Yn cludaw aneethion.

The progeny of Owain, the powerful hero of Britain, the
progeny of Rodri, the refuge of wanderers, the eagle of the
chief of men, proprietors of fame seeking wonderful adventures.

Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.

Cludawl, a. (clud) Conveying, bearing; heaping.

Cludedig, a. (clud) Accumulated, or heaped.

Cludeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cluder) A carrying,
or heaping together, accumulation.

Cludeiriaw,

CLU

Cludeiriaw, v. a. (cluder) To heap together, to gather, or collect in a heap. Cludeiriaw coed, to cord wood.

Cludeiriawl, a. (cluder) Heaped together.

Cludeiriwr, s. m.—pl. cludeiriwyr (cluder—gwr) A person that collects a heap, or pile. Cludeiriwr coed, a corder of wood.

Cluder, s. f.—pl. cludeiriau (clud) A heap of any thing carried, or brought together; a pile. Cluder o goed, a pile, or cord of wood; also a float of wood.

Mi a'u gyrrav hwynt yn gludeiriau ar hyd y môr, hyd y van a ofodys di i mi.

I will convey them by sea in floaters unto the place that thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings v. 9.*

Cludewair, s. f.—pl. cludewiriau (clud—gwair) A collected heap.

Cludva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (clud—ma) Conveyance; a carrying place.

Cludvan, a. (clud—ban) Highly raised, borne aloft.

*Cludvan clôd yn nghledrwy ysgwyd,
Clais odrais odrais ei annwyd.*

Fame highly borne in the shield's expanse, with a stroke oppressive, irascible his disposition. *Cynsefio, i H. ab Owain.*

Cludvawr, a. (clûd) Greatly resorted.

Cludvawrez, s. m. (cludvawr) A great resort.

*Llezyv dîol dethol o'r doethav gwreigez,
Llaryez gludvawrez a' glodvorav.*

Soft the gait of the chosen and wisest of women, of mildness, and of great resort, whom I celebrate. *Ll. P. Mæc.*

Cludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clud) A bearing, or conveying; a bringing together; deportation.

Cludlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud—llan) A place where things are deposited; a store, or magazine.

Cludlwyz, a. (clud—llwyz) Prosperous in collecting.

*Vy arglwyz cludlwyz clod azas ugel,
Oç Vab Duw, dy lêas!*

My lord prosperous in accumulating high deserving fame, Son of God, how grievous that thou art slain! *Biescyn Varsc.*

Cludwair, s. f.—pl. cludweiriau (clud—gwair) A deposit, a heap, or pile.

Goglyd â orug Cai yn mhren o'r gludwair.

Take hold was what Cai did in a billet from the pile. *H. Cuihwg—Mabingien.*

Cludwr, s. m.—pl. cludwyr (clud—gwr) A carrier.

Cludyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clûd) A porter, a bearer.

Jonathan, a cludyz ei arvau, nid oezynt yno.

Jonathan and his armour-bearer, they were not there. *Samuel xiv. 17.*

Cluz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—lluz) An overwhelming.

Cluziaw, v. a. (cluz) To overwhelm; to cover.

Cluziawl, a. (cluz) Overwhelming; covering.

Clug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—llug) What is drawn compactly in; a roundness; a swelling; the mumps.

Clugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clug) A squatting, or gathering in a heap, a perching, as a bird.

Clugiar, s. f.—pl. clugieir (clug—iar) A partridge.

Clugiau, v. a. (clug) To draw into a round form; to swell; to squat, to perch as a bird.

Clugiawl, a. (clug) Swelling round; squatting.

Clûn, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cy—llun) The hip, or haunch. Rhozi'r glun i lawr, to sit down; ni awn o glun i glun, we will go step by step; yroez ev yn cerzed â mab wrth ei glun, he was walking with a son by his side.

Bai ar wrac dori ei glun.

The hag was in fault to break her hip. *Adage.*

Clunhecian, v. a. (clun—hec) To go limpingly.

Clunhecian, s. m. (clunhecian) The springhalt.

Clunlaes, a. (clun—llaes) Hipshot; limping.

Clunwst, s. f. (clun—gwst) The Sciatica.

CLW

Clunwstawl, a. (clunwst) Sciatical, or sciatic.

Clust, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cly) An ear. Clust yr arth, butter-wort; clust y llygoden, alfine; clustiau'r ysgaw, the fungi growing on elder trees; clust yr ewig, laurel; clust y tarw, higlaper; clust llestyr, the handle of a vessel.

Braint Arglwyz Dinevwr yw cafael dros ei fariad wartheg gwynion clustigocion, gymmaint ag â anont olynol rhwng Argoel a llys Dinevwr.

The privilege of the lord of Dinevwr is to have as a satisfaction for personal insult, of white cows with red ears as many as will reach, one after another from Argoel to the hall of Dinevwr. *Welsh Laws.*

Clustawg, s. f.—pl. clustogau (clust) A pillow, or cushion, Clustawg cyvrwy, the bolster of a saddle.

Clustldws, s. m.—pl. clustldysau (clust—tlws) An ornament for the ear, an ear-ring.

Clusten, s. f. dim. (clust) An auricle.

Clustvain, a. (clust—vain) Having the ears pricked up.

Clustveiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clustvain) A pricking up the ears; a listening closely.

Clustveiniaw, v. a. (clustvain) To prick up the ears; to listen attentively, or closely.

Clustvyzar, a. (clust—byzar) Deaf-eared.

Clustgyvazev, v. a. (clust—cyvazev) To make auricular confession.

Clustgyvazeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clustgyvazev) Auricular confession.

Clustiau, a. (clust) Having ears; large-eared.

Clustiau, a. (clust) Auricular, belonging to the ear.

Clustlipa, a. (clust—llipa) Flap-eared.

Clustogan, s. f. dim. (clustawg) A cushionet.

Clustogi, v. a. (clustawg) To cushion. Clustogi arcoll, to bolster up a wound.

Clustweini, v. a. (clust—gweini) To prompt.

Clustweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clustweini) A prompting.

Clustweinyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clustweini) A prompter.

Clustymwrandaw, v. a. (clust—ymwrandaw) To give ear to; to listen attentively.

Clustymwrandawiad, s. m. (clustymwrandaw) A giving ear to; an attentive listening.

Clw, s. m.—pl. t. on (llw) A roundness.

Clwc, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clw) An inarticulate sound; a clucking.

Clwc, a. (clw) Tender, that will not bear touching. *Sil.*

Clwcian, v. a. (clwc) To utter indistinct sounds; to cluck.

Clwc, s. m.—pl. clyciaid (clw) A round body, a protuberance; a crag; a rich cott. *Vé aeth yn glwc, he has a mint of money.* *Collog.*

Clwg, s. m.—pl. clygau (clw) A detached rock, or large stone; a crag.

Clwm, s. m.—pl. clymau (cy—llwm) A knot; clwm dolen, a bow knot. Clwm y gwyz, clwm y coed, a gwden y coed, bindweed.

Clwm anghenawg ar y geiniawg.

The knot of the needy to secure the penny. *Adage.*

Clwpa, s. m.—pl. t. od (llwp) A knob, a club at the end of a stick, or the like. Dau wr â clwpa, the play of cat and trap.

Clwpaawg, a. (clwpa) Knobbed, or clubbed.

Clws, a. (llws) Compact, neat, or trim.

Clwt, s. m.—pl. clytau (llwt) A piece; a clout. Clwt o dir, a piece of land.

Gwell clwt na thwll.

A patch is better than a hole. *Adage.*

Clwtyn, s. m. dim. (clwt) A small piece.

Clwyd,

CLY

Clwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i.* (clw) A flat body; a hurdle, a wattled gate. Clwyd y zwyvron, the breast bones, or plate; clwyd ieir, a hen roost.
Clwydaw, *v. a.* (clwyd) To hurdle, to wattle.
Clwydedig, *a.* (clwyd) Hurdled; wattled.
Clwyden, *s. f.* (clwyd) A flake; a hurdle.

Clwyden o ia caled-ocr.
 A flake of ice hard and cold.

D. ab Gwilym.

Clwyz, *s. m.* (cy—llwyz—) One that causes to come to pass, or to prosper.
Clwyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (clw) A disease; a wound. Clwyv y brenin, and manwynau, the scrophula; Clwyv dygwyz, and clwyv Tegla, the epilepsy; clwyv gwahanawl, and clwyv mawr, the leprosy; clwyv y marfogion, and lledewigwft, the hemorrhoids; clwyv y llyfant, the barbles.
Clwyvaw, *v. a.* (clwyv) To disorder; to fall sick; to wound.

Hawz yw clwyvaw clw.
 The sick it is easy to make ill.

Adage.

Clwyvawl, *a.* (clwyv) Sickening; wounding.
Clwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwyv) A falling sick, a making ill; a wounding.
Clwyviant, *s. m.* (clwyv) Sicknefs, disorder.

Dygrawn ar vy ngruz dagrau am Vorgant;
 Neu'm cynwant clwyviant clau.

The tears collect on my cheek for Morgant; am I not pained by incessant pain.

Prydyz Bajan, i V. ab Rhyt.

Clwyvus, *a.* (clwyv) Sick, sickly; wounded.
Clwyvwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwyv) A wounder.
Clwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwys) A close; an inclosure.
Clwysdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwys) A cloister-house.

Lleudir teyrn lluziwyd yn agro,
 Llas ei glas, ei glwyfai neud glo.

The fair land of the prince has been grievously obstructed; his inclosure has been cut down; his cloisters are they not in flames?

Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Ierwerth.

Cly, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (lly) A gravitation, or general influx to a point.
Clybod, *s. m.* (cly—bod) A gathering to a centre, or a general influx; the hearing. Trwm ei glybod, that is hard of hearing.
Clybodig, *a.* (clybod) Relative to the hearing.
Clybodigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clybodig) The sense of hearing.
Clyd, *a.* (llyd) Sheltering; warm, comfortable. Lle clyd, a warm place; dillad clydion, warm clothes; Dyn! mae o'n byw'n glyd iawn; Dear me! he lives very comfortably.

Mai oer a wna ysgubawr glyd.

A cold May will make a warm barn.

Adage.

Clydag, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clyd) A warm bottom, or sheltered vale.
Clydaw, *v. a.* (clyd) To render comfortable, or warm.
Clydawg, *a.* (clyd) Giving warmth; that is comfortable.
Clydvan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clyd—man) A sheltered place.
Cludrwyz, *s. m.* (clyd) Comfortableness.
Clydwr, *s. m.* (clyd) Shelter; defence, protection.

Ivor—Harz enaid beirz a'u clydwr.

Ivor, the fair soul of the barda, and their shelter.

D. ab Gwilym.

Colles ei glydwr a gyrcoez ty iangwr.

He is deprived of his shelter that hath had recourse to the house of the churl.

Adage.

Clymawg, *a.* (clwm) Knotty; intangled. Y glymawg, the centinody, or blood wort.
Clymedig, *a.* (clwm) Knotted; tyed; intangled.

CNA

Clymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwm) A knotting.
Clymogrwyz, *s. m.* (clymawg) Knottiness.
Clymu, *v. a.* (clwm) To make a knot; to tye.
Clymwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwm—gwr) One that tyes, or makes a knot; a tyer.
Clymyn, *s. m. dim.* (clwm) A nodule; a small knot.

Clyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clw) A place covered with brush wood, a brake. Clyn o eithin, a furze brake.
Clyr, *s. pl. aggr.* (llyr) Hornets, the gad-flies.

Rhwng y clyr a thyn y gwartheg.

What with the hornets and the pull of the cattle.

Adage.

Clyryn, *s. m.* (clyr) A hornet; a gad-fly. Clyryn llwyd, cacynen y meirç, and cethreawr, the dun-fly; the burrel-fly.

Clys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llys) Impulse; effect.
Clyfu, *v. a.* (clws) To make compact, or neat.
Clyfur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (clys) Impulsion, motive.
Clytiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwt) A patching.
Clytiaw, *v. a.* (clwt) To piece, or to patch.
Clytiawg, *a.* (clwt) Full of pieces, or patches.
Clytiedig, *a.* (clwt) Pieced, patched; mended.
Clytiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwt—gwr) A patcher.
Clytwaith, *s. m.* (clwt—gwaith) Patch-work.
Clyw, *s. m.* (cly) The hearing. Còv clyw, oral tradition.

Clywad, *s. m.* (clyw) The conception, or action of the senses; the hearing.

Clywadwy, *a.* (clywad) That may be heard.

Clywanawr, *a.* (clyw) That is heard. Cerz clywanawr, the listened song.

Clywed, *v. a.* (clyw) To conceive from the impulse of either of the senses, except the sight; to hear. Clywed blas, to taste; clywed dolur, to feel a pain; clywed arogyl, to smell; clywed llais, to hear a voice; clywed ar, to be inclined.

Clywid corn cyn ni weler.

The horn may be heard though not seen.

Adage.

Ni clywir arnav vyth dy adu yn y wyppwy pwy vyc.

I shall not be inclined ever to leave thee until I know who thou art.

H. Gerant—Mabinogion.

Clywedawg, *a.* (clywed) Audible, sonorous.

Clywedig, *a.* (clywed) That is heard, audible.

Clywedigion, Acoustics, or phonics.

Clywedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clywedig) The sense of hearing.

Clywiadur, *s. m.* (clyw) An auditor; a hearer.

Clywitor, *ger.* (clyw) Hearing; that is heard.

Oez amliw gelau, oez amyl gelor,
 Oez anzineu crau clau clywitor.

There were corpses of various hues, there were frequent biers, there was the gore streaming on all sides incessantly that is heard.

Cynzebw.

Cna, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (na) What is rounded; a round knob; a button to fasten a door.

Cnaiv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cna) A crop; a shearing.

Cnap, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cna) A knob, or boss; a round piece, or fragment; a button.

Mae oç, aeth vy mwai.

Yn dri-cnab, anian drycni.

Good lack a day, my bow is broken in three pieces, sad the misfortune.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cnapen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cnap) A round body; a bowl.

Cnapiaw, *v. a.* (cnap) To form into knobs.

Cnapiawg, *a.* (cnap) Knappy, or knobbed.

Cnapiogrwyz, *s. m.* (cnapiawg) Ruggedness.

Cnau, *s. pl. aggr.* (cna) Nuts. Cnau freinig, walnuts; cnau barvawg, hazel nuts; cnau'r zaeor, earth nuts; cnau conglawg, double nuts; cnau coegion, empty, or worm eaten nuts.

Cnawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnawd) Human flesh.

Cnawd

CNI

Cnawd, a. (nawd) Congenial; customary.

Oez gnodaç ysgwyd tòn,
Yn dyvodd o gad nog yt yç i eçwyz.

*More accustomed the broken shield coming from battle to thee
than the ox in the evening.* *Llywarc Hen.*

Cnawdawl, a. (cnawd) Carnal, fleshy; appertaining to the flesh.

Cnawdliad, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cnawd) The state of breeding flesh; incarnation.

Cnawdlaw, v. a. (cnawd) To gather flesh; to incarnate.

Cnawdolwryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnawdawl—bryd) Carnal desire, fleshly lust.

Cnawdoli, v. a. (cnawdawl) To incarnate.

Cnawdoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnawdawl) Incarnation.

Cnawdoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnawdawl) Incarnation.

Cnawdolrwyd, s. m. (cnawdawl) Carnality.

Cnawdwyllt, a. (cnawd—gwyllt) Sensual, lustful.

Cnawdwylltrwyd, s. m. (cnawdwyllt) Carnal appetite.

Cnec, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cna) A sharp noise, crash, or jar. Meibion y gneg, the sons of strife.

Cnecian, v. a. (cnec) to gnash; to jar.

Cneciaw, v. a. (cnec) To jar; to gnash.

Cnecni, s. m. (cnec) A jarring; a wrangling.

Cnecu, v. a. (cnec) To jar; to wrangle.

Cnecus, a. (cnec) Jarring; wrangling.

Cneivdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnaiv—ty) A shearing house.

Cneiviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnaiv) A shearing.

Cneiviaw, v. a. (cnaiv) To shear, to clip.

Cneiviawg, a. (cnaiv) Clipping; clipped.

Cneiviawl, a. (cnaiv) That shears, clipping.

Cnejiedig, a. (cnaiv) That is shorn, fleeced.

Cneivion, s. pl. aggr. (cnaiv) Clippings; shear-wool, dag locks, or flocks.

Cneiviwr, s. m.—pl. cneivwyr (cnaiv—gwr) A shearer.

Cnes, s. f.—pl. t. au (nes) A deposit.

Yn amwyn Ednob ednaint ar gnes,
Yn llaz efgarant pan efgores.

In defending Ednob, where the birds were hovering round the prey, staying the foes when he separated. *Cynxelw.*

Cneua, v. a. (cnau) To gather nuts.

Cneuw, v. (cnau) To form, or become a nut.

Cneuwag, a. (cnau) Abounding with nuts, nutty.

Cneuwawl, a. (cnau) Forming like a nut.

Cneuen, s. f. (cnau) A nut. Cneuen groeg, an almond.

Cneuenig, s. f. dim. (cneuen) A small nut.

Cnewyll, s. pl. aggr. (cna—gwall) Kernels.

Peyr vryllyf tew eu cnewull.

Beauteous underwood thick their kernels. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cnewullawg, a. (cnewull) Having kernels.

Cnewulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnewull) A forming into a nucleus.

Cnewullu, v. (cnewull) To form into a kernel.

Cnewullyn, s. m. (cnewull) A kernel; a nucleus; the middle, or centre. Cnewullyn y talcen, the middle of the forehead.

Cnic, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cnec) A slight rap.

Cnicell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cnic) Any thing that smacks, or gives a slight rap; a pecker.

Cniv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gniv) Trouble; pain.

Truan o dynged a dyngwyd
I Lywarc ar y nôs i ganed:
Hir gniv heb efgor lluzed.

Wretched the fate that was fated for Llywarc on the night he was born: long pain without being delivered of his load of woe. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cnigad, a. (cniv—câd) Troublesome, molesting.

Bid gnigad gwyd.

Let evil be troublesome.

Adage.

CNO

Cniviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cniv) A molesting.

Cniviaw, v. a. (cniv) To afflict, or molest.

Cniviawl, a. (cniv) Molesting; troubling.

Cniviwr, s. m.—pl. cnivwyr (cniv—gwr) A molester; a tormentor; an afflictor.

Cnif, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cniv) Trouble, or toil, a conflict.

Yn llavur dy zwyllaw, a cnif dy galon y byz dy ymborth.

Through the labour of thy hands and the trouble of thy heart shalt thou procure thy food.

H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.

Cnifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnif) A skirmishing.

Cnifiaw, v. a. (cnif) To toil, to bicker.

Cnifiwr, s. m.—pl. cnifwyr (cnif—gwr) A toiler, a skirmisher, or a bickerer.

Cnipws, s. m. (cnap) A fillip with the finger.

Cnith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tith) A soft touch, stroke, or dab; a nibbling, as a fish at a bait.

Pawb a'i gnith a'r gedawr ynvyd.

Every one with his touch on the simple girl.

Adage.

Ni thrawai gnith a'r ewin,

Na bai lais gwell na blas gwin.

He would not strike a touch with his nail but a sound was produced sweeter than the taste of wine.

T. Aled, i delyniawr.

Cnithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnith) A striking slightly; a nibbling.

Cnithiaw, v. a. (cnith) To strike, or twitch gently; to rub; to nibble. Llaes gnithiaw'r drws, to tap at the door gently.

Gwasgu Dillus a orugant, yn y pwll, hyd pan zaroed izynt ei gnithiaw yn llwyr, a'r cyllleibrenau o'i varv.

They squeezed Dillus in the pit until they had completely twitched his beard with the wooden blades.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cnithiawl, a. (cnith) Smiting gently; nibbling.

Cnithiwr, s. m.—pl. cnithwyr (cnith—gwr) One that gives a gentle tap; a nibbler.

Cniw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cna) A pack. Cniw o blant a pack of children. *Sil.*

Cno, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cna) A bite; a chewing.

Cnôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cno) A biting, or chewing, Cnôad y cîl, the chewing of the cud.

Cnôwl, a. (cno) Gnawing, biting; chewing.

Cnoc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (toc) A sudden rap; a knock.

Cnocell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cnoc) A sudden fillip.

Cnocell y coed, a wood pecker.

Cnocellawg, a. (cnocell) Pecking, or gnawing.

Ca'on pob gwr avlonyz

Cneuen y genvigen vyz—

Cnoi y cylla cnocellawg.

The heart of every restless man is a nut of envy; it frets the gnawing stomach.

L. G. Gofbi.

Cnocellu, v. a. (cnocell) To peck, to gnaw.

Cnocellus, a. (cnocell) Pecking, gnawing.

Cnociaw, v. a. (cnoc) To beat, rap, or knock.

Cnociwr, s. m.—pl. cnocwyr (cnoc—gwr) One that beats, or knocks.

Cnod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cnwd) A crop. Cnod o aer-on, a crop of berries; cnôd o grawel, cnôd o vacon, and the like.

Cnodawl, a. (cnawd) Congenial; accustomed.

Cnodig, a. (cnawd) Fleshy, corpulent; fat.

Cnodigrwyd, s. m. (cnodig) Fleshiness.

Cnodyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cnawd) One that is used to, or accustomed with.

Cydaerant y rhon, a rhin, a geryz,

A çur gnodyz ar ne.

The spear, mystery and reproach will mutually contend with the toil of the accustomed one on the tinted ground.

Gwalchmai.

Cnôedig, a. (cno) Chewed, champed; bitten.

Cnova.

CNY

Cnova, *s. f.*—*pl. cnovëyz* (cno) A gnawing, or griping. Cnova yn y cylla, a gnawing in the stomach.

Cnovain, *v. a.* (cno) To gnaw incessantly.

Cnoi, *v. a.* (cno) To chew, to gnaw, to bite.

A glyweifi â gânt Eilerw,
Marçawg ferçawg fyberw?
"Hir y cnoir tamaid çwerw."

Didst thou hear what Eilerw sang, a knight loving and gallant? "Long the bitter morsel will be chewed."
E. y Clywed.

Cnöl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cna) The roundness, or top of a tree, hill, and the like; a round hillock.

Cnotâu, *v.* (cnawd) To be accustomed; or used to.

Cnöwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cnöwyr* (cno—gwr) A chewer, a biter, a gnawer.

Cnu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cna) A round bunch; a fleece.

Cnuawg, *a.* (cnu) Made into a bundle; fleecy.

Cnuç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cnu) A junction; a joint.

Cnuç moçyn, a gammon of bacon.

Yr oez gwrz-dorç ruzem am vnuwgyf pob un o'r zau
vllgi, o gnuç yfgywyz hyd yfgyvarn.

There was an ample ruddy collar round the neck of each of the two greyhounds from the shoulder joint to the ear.
H. Culbruc—Mabinogion.

Cnuçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnuç) A being in contact, a junction; a copulation.

Cnuçiant, *s. m.* (cnuç) A junction; copulation.

Iecyd da i'r wraig yn y gwellt,
A çnuçiant i gebyn y gwr.

Good health to the wife in the straw, and vigour to the husband's back.
Adage.

Cnuçiaw, *v. a.* (cnuç) To join, to go in contact; to copulate.

Cnuçiawg, *a.* (cnuç) In contact; copulate.

Cnuçiawl, *a.* (cnuç) Copulative; joining.

Cnuçiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cnuçwyr* (cnuç—gwr) One that comes in contact with another.

Cnud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cnu) A group. Cnud o vltiziau, a pack of wolves; cnud o lwynogod, a sculk of foxes.

Owain a'u cospes yn zrud,
Mai cnud yn ymlid devald.

Owain valiantly chastised them, like a pack of wolves pursuing sheep.
Taliessin.

Cnul, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (dul) A passing bell.

Byz—
Cnul byth acw'n ael y bez.

There ever will be here the passing bell over the grave.
L. Men.

Cnull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cnul) A passing bell.

Cloçyzes, cynnes y cân
Cnull adar, mewn cnu llydan.

The fair chime charmingly she peas the knell of birds, in her ample fleece.
H. Davi, i waig.

Cnuwç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cnu) A junction of things together; a bundle; a bush. Cnuwç o wallt, a bush of hair, or the hair of the head; cnuwç o wyzeli, a bundle of rods.

Cnwb, *s. m.*—*pl. cnybiau* (cnu) A bunch, or knob.

Cnwc, *s. m.*—*pl. cnyciau* (cnu) A bunch; a bump, or swelling; a knob, or knot, in a tree. Cnwc y gwegil, the back part of the scull.

Cnwd, *s. m.*—*pl. cnydau* (cnu) The covering, or crop of fruits; a crop. Cnwd o yd, a crop of corn; cnwd o eira, a fall of snow.

Cnwf, *s. m.*—*pl. cnyfiau* (cnu) A round mass, or lump; a lunch.

Cnwpa, *s. m.* (cnwb) A knob; a club.

Cnwyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnu) A mashing together; a crushing.

Cnyciaw, *v. a.* (cnwc) To form into a knob, or boss.

Cnyciawg, *a.* (cnwc) Having knobs; bossed.

COÇ

Cnycyn, *s. m. dim.* (cnwc) A knob; a hillock.

Cnycynawg, *a.* (cnycyn) Bossed; abounding with tumps, or hillocks.

Cnydvawr, *a.* (cnwd) Fructiferous; plentiful.

Gwlad gnydvawr, a plentiful country.

Cnydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnwd) The production of a crop.

Cnydiaw, *v. a.* (cnwd) To yield an increase.

Cnydiawg, *a.* (cnwd) Yielding a crop; bearing fruit.

Cnydiawl, *a.* (cnwd) Fructiferous; bearing a crop.

Cnydig, *a.* (cnwd) Yielding crops; fruitful.

Cnwd a gyro mewn cnydig ar,
Cnyw diwael yn cnoi dactar.

A crop it procures from the fruitful soil, a goodly shout that bites the ground.
Iolo Goch, i'r arad.

Cnyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cno) Autumn pig.

Val ceneu llew, val cnyw lleç,
O vewn du-dwll val'n dydeç.

Like a lion's cub, like a badger, that hides himself in the dark hole.
W. Middleton.

CO, *s. f. r.* A rounding, or circling; a concavity.

Còb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (co) A top, or tuft; also a knock, a thump.

Còb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (co—ob) A cloak, or mantle; a cope; a riding coat.

Còban, *s. f. dim.* (còb) A mantle; a coat.

Cobiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cob) A topping, or tufting; also a thumping.

Cobiaw, *v. a.* (cob) To top; to tuft; to bunch; also to thump.

Cobiawg, *a.* (cob) Having a top, or a tuft.

Cobyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cob) A tuft, a bunch.

Cobynawg, *a.* (cobyn) Tufted; crested.

Cobiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cobwyr* (cob—gwr) A thumper; a pecker.

Coblyn, *s. m. dim.* (cob) A thumper; a pecker; a sprite, a fiend. Coblyn y coed, a woodpecker.

Cocos, *s. pl. aggr.* (cog) Cockles, a kind of shellfish; also the cogs of a wheel.

Cocraeth, *s. m.* (cocyr) A fondling; indulgence.

Cocru, *v. a.* (cocyr) To fondle; to indulge.

Cocw, *s. m.* (cog) A hard mass, or lump.

Cocwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cog—wy) An egg that is matured, or that has the shell hardened.

Cocwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cocwy) A hardening of the egg: the treading, or pairing of birds.

Cocwyaw, *v. a.* (cocwy) To harden the egg; to tread.

Teithi ceiliawg yw canu a çocwyaw.

The qualification of a cock is to crow, and to tread.
Welsh Laws.

Cocwyawl, (cocwy) Hardening the egg.

Cocyr, *s. m.*—*pl. cocrau* (cog) A coaxing; or indulgence.

Còç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion*. (co—oç) A red colour.

Còç, *a.* (co—oç) Red. Còç ceiniogawg, dapple bay. Yn gòç y bo'mhais! May my coat be red! An oath.

Bore còç a mawrea gwraig.

The ruddy morn and a woman's fame.
Adage.

Coçder, *s. m.* (còç) Redness; ruddiness.

Coçzu, *a.* (còç—du) Of a reddish black, ferruginous.

Coçzuaw, *v. a.* (coçzu) To make ferruginous.

Coçvelen, *a.* (coç—melen) Of a copper colour.

Coçvelyn, *a.* (còç—melyn) Copper coloured.

Coçvelynu, *v. a.* (coçvelyn) To make of a copper-colour.

Coçgangen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (còç—cangen) The fish called chub.

Coçi,

COD

Coçi, v. a. (coç) To redden; to blush. Coçi pen-
weig, to smoke, or cure herrings.

Ervid â drygid rhag ei draçwres,
Arvau pendryçion coçion coçes.

Prostrate were the wounded from his ambitious ire, he
reddened the ruddy broken pointed weapons.

Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.

Coçiad, s. m.—pl. coçiaid (côç) Grouse, red game.

Coçlas, a. (côç—glâs) Purple; of a red blue.

Coçlasu, v. a. (coçlas) To make purple.

Coçlawg, a. (coçyl) Wearing a cloak; cloaked.

Coçni, s. m. (côç) Redness; ruddiness.

Coçre, s. m. (coç—rhe) A crimson current; a
field of battle.

Coçruz, a. (côç—rhuz) Crimson; ruddy.

Gwaladyr paladyr pelydyr coçruz
Gwelging perging pevr-goeth zeuruz.

The guider of the shafts of crimson spears, the upholding
guardian of comely mien and pure.

Einawen.

Coçruziaw, v. a. (coçruz) To make crimson.

Coçwez, s. f. (côç—gwez) A reddish hue, or stain.

Coçwez, a. (Côç—gwez) Of a red appearance.

Dyzwyn ac azwyn cedeirn y'nghadwyn,
Ac wedi cwyn cynnir,
Coçwez celanez cywyng vreon.

Glorious and beautiful are the mighty ones in the chain, and
after the woe of conflict the ruddy tinted carnage of the narrow
peaks.

Meigant, m. Cynocylan.

Coçwyz, s. m. (côç—gwyz) A ruddy appearance.

Mi â wnawn er Gwalmai yn nyz,
O bai waith coçwyz yn rhyz,
Na's gwnae'r brawd er ei gilyz.

I would perform for Gwalmai in the day that the work of
red appearance is free, what one brother would not perform for
another.

Trystan a Gwalmai.

Coçwyn, a. (côç—gwyn) Of a reddish white.

Coçyl, s. m.—pl. coçlau (côç) A mantle.

Côd, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—od) A bag, pouch, or
budget; a wrapper. Côd wen, the paunch of an
animal; a harilet; codau fa, bean shells; côd hy-
red, côd euryç, or cwd y mwg, dusty mushroom,
or puff-ball; Côd lwyd, a whitening pout.

Od ai di i'r Dêau dir,
Ti vyz cydhar, bar y varn,
Broç y'nghôd, braic anghadarn.

If thou shouldst go to the region of the South, thou wilt be
like the badger in a bag; hard is the sentence.

D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.

Codaid, s. f.—pl. codeidiau (côd) A bag-full, a
purse-full.

Mal yr oeynt hwy yn tywallt eu sacau, yna wele godaid
arian, pob un yn ei sac.

As they were emptying their sacks, that behold, every man's
bundle of money was in his sack.

Genesis 42 35.

Codawg, a. (côd) Having bags, or purses; weal-
thy. Y godawg, or corn carw y môr, samphire,
also the fainfoin.

Gwell mam godawg na thad rhezawg.

A rich mother is better than a noble father.

Adage.

Coden, s. f. (côd) A bag, or pouch; a cyst, or
bladder; the husk of leguminous plants. Cod-
en y bustyl, a gall bladder; Coden hyred,
earth-smoke, or puff-box.

Codenawg, a. (coden) Having bladders, or cysts;
hully.

Codeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coden) A blistering.

Codenu, v. a. (coden) To blister; to swell out.

Codi, v. a. (cawd) To rise, to swell up; to take
up; to lift up. Diawl a'th goto, the devil take
thee, a common oath.

Codiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codi) A rising; a lifting.

Codwarth, s. m. aggr. (côd—gwarth) Deadly
nightshade.

Codwm, s. m.—pl. codymau (co—twm) A fall, or
tumble. Ymaelyd codwm, to wrestle.

Ac odid na royn' godwm.

And ten to one but they would give a fall.

L. G. Cethi.

Codymawg, a. (codwm) Apt to fall, tumbling.

COE

Codymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codwm) A tumbling.

Codymu, v. a. (codwm) To tumble, to fall down.

Codymwr, s. m.—pl. codymwyr (codwm—gwr)
A tumbler; a wrestler.

Cozawl, a. (cawz) Straitening; afflicting.

Cozed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawz) Tribulation.

O orçuz Grufuz, ail Nuz, vy nâv,
O erçyll gozed gallmarw vyzav.

From the shrouding of Grufuz, like Nuz, my Lord; from the
direful tribulation I shall be nearly dead!

D. Benfras.

Cozedi, s. m. (cozed) Straitness; trouble, sorrow.

Cozedig, a. (cozed) Straitened; troubled,

Cozeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cozed) A straitening;
a molesting, or afflicting.

Cozeidiaw, v. a. (cozed) To straiten; to afflict.

Ymwyriaw o law
Wrth vy nghozeidiaw.

Exerting of the hand in afflicting me.

Taliesin.

Cozi, v. a. (cawz) To straiten; to chide; to
afflict.

Gwae â gawz Duw, ac ni's cred.

Woe to him whom God afflicts, and doth not believe.

Adage.

Coziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawz) A straitening;
a troubling; a chiding.

Coziant, s. m. (cawz) A straitness; difficulty;
trouble.

Cozig, a. (cawz) Oppressive, or tormenting.

Cozigrwyz, s. m. (cozig) Oppressiveness; torture.

Cozyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawz) A privy, or stool.

Coed, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. yz (caw) Wood, timber,
trees. Dywad coed a maes, a clearing from the
imputation of a crime; to prove an alibi. *Welsh*
Laws.

Coeda, v. a. (coed) To gather wood, to gather fuel.

Coedawg, a. (coed) Abounding with woods.

Coedawl, a. (coed) Of the wood; wooden.

Aberthu â wnaethant deugain mil o wartheg, a çan mil o
zevaid, ac o amryveilion genedloz adar, y sawl ni allid yn hawz
ei ofawd yn rhiv; eithyrhny deg mil ar ugain o amryveilion
genedloz coedolion wrytvillez.

They sacrificed forty thousand kine, and a hundred thousand
sheep, and of divers species of birds, as many as could not be
easily numbered; besides those thirty thousand of various species
of wild beasts of the wood.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Coeden, s. f. (coed) A tree; a standing tree.

Coedgae, s. m.—pl. t. au (coed—cae) A live fence.

Coedwal, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwâl) A wood covert.

Coedwig, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwig) A planta-
tion of wood, a forest.

Coedwr, s. m.—pl. coedwyr (coed—gwr) A Wood-
man.

Coedwryç, s. m.—pl. t. oz (coed—gwryç) A
quickset hedge; a hedge.

Coedwys, s. pl. aggr. (coed) Inhabitants of the
wood.

Coeg, a. (co—oeg) Empty; vain; good for no-
thing; saucy. Ci coeg, a dog-fish; buwç goeg,
a barren cow; cnau coegion, empty nuts.

Y gneuen goeg fy galetav.

The empty nut is the hardest.

Adage.

Coegaiz, a. (coeg) In some degree empty.

Coegathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg—athraw) A
pedant.

**Coegwedyl, s. m.—pl. coegwedlau (coeg—
gwedyl)** An idle tale, or false report.

Coegdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coeg—tyb) An idle
whim.

Coegzall, a. (coeg—dall) Half-blind, purblind.

Coegzallez, s. m. (coegzall) Purblindness.

Coegzallu, v. a. (coegzall) To make half-blind.

Coegzelli, s. m. (coegzall) Purblindness.

Coegzellni, s. m. (coegzall) A purblindness.

Coegez, s. m. (coeg) Emptiness; silliness; sauciness.

H h

Coegen,

Coegen, s. f.—pl. t. od (coeg) A vain, or saucy wench; a coquette.

Gwelwn amyl goegen gornlawg, val llong ar lawn hwyl, yn rhodiau.
I could see many a high-topt coquette, going about, like a ship under full sail.
Eis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Coegenais, a. (coegen) Coquettish; pert.

Coegvalç, a. (coeg—balç) Conceited; proud.

Oes dim gwasanaeth ar a allwn i çwi, ebe'r rhodrefwr, wrth y trydyz, tan gilwenu'n goegvalç.

Is there any service which I could do for you, said the coxcomb to the third, smiling conceitedly.
Eis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Coegvalçez, s. m. (coegvalç) Conceitedness.

Coegvezyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg—mezyg) A quack doctor, or empiric.

Coegvezygawl, a. (coegvezyg) Empyric.

Coegvezyginiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coegvezyg)

Quackery; a nostrum.

Coegvolaç, s. m. (coeg—molaç) A vain boasting.

Coegvolaçus, a. (coegvolaç) Vainly boasting.

Coegvran, s. f.—pl. coegvrain (coeg—bran) A jackdaw; a chough.

Coegvrwnt, a. (coeg—brwnt) Obscene; vile.

Coegvryntni, s. m. (coegvrwnt) Obscenity.

Coegiaw, v. a. (coeg) To make void; to deceive.

Coegiwr, s. m.—pl. coegwyr (coeg—gwr) A deceiver. Coegwyr gwlad, public cheats. *T. Prys.*

Coegni, s. m. (coeg) Sauciness; spiteful language.

Coeglwybyr, s. m.—pl. coeglwybrau (coeg—llwybyr) An uncertain track; a deceitful path.

Coegfiarad, s. m.—pl. t. aç (coeg—fiared) A vain ranting, or empty talk.

Coegfiared, v. a. (coeg—fiared) To rant impertinently; to talk foolishly.

Coegwr, s. m.—pl. coegwyr (coeg—gwr) A vain, arrogant person.

Coegwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg) Vanity; pertness.

Ernwy goegwy gobrwy gobryz,
Pryderwn gynnod dynod Dovyz.

The passion of vanity will have ample retribution; let us reflect on the period of the coming of the Renovator.
Gwalmai.

Coegylvinhir, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (coeg—gylvinhir) The bird called a whinbrel.

Coegymzangaws, v. a. (coeg—dangaws) To make a false appearance.

Coegymzangosawl, a. (coegymzangaws) Of a delusive appearance.

Coegymzangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coegymzangaws) A false appearance.

Coegymfrost, s. m.—pl. t. iau (coeg—ymfrost) A vain boasting, or vaunting.

Coegymfrostiaw, v. a. (coegymfrost) To make an empty boasting, or vaunting.

Coegymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeg—ymuniad) Vain affectation; a dissembling.

Coegymluniaw, v. a. (coeg—ymluniaw) To affect an appearance; to use dissimulation.

Coegyn, s. m. (coeg) A vain saucy fellow.

Coegynaiz, a. (coegyn) Coxcomical; pert.

Coegyneizrwyz, s. m. (coegynaiz) Foppishness.

Coel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (caw—el) An omen; belief, or credit; trust. Over-goelion, superstitions; coel gwraç o'i heistez, an old woman's belief; coel can adain, and coel can edyn, an omen from the flight of birds; prynu ar goel, to buy upon credit.

Cynzylan, cae di dy nen,
Yn i zaw Lloegrwys drwy Dren,
Ni elwir coel un-pren.

Cynzylan, shut thou thy covering, until the Lloegyrans come through Tren; one tree is not called an omen.
Llywarch Hen.

Coelbar, a. (coel—par) Inducing belief.

Coelbarez, s. m. (coelbar) Persuasiveness.

Coelbrawv, s. m.—pl. coelbrovion (coel—prawv) A presumptive proof.

Coelbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (coel—pren) A piece of wood used in chusing or balloting, whereon was cut the name of the candidate; a lot. Coelbren y Beirz, the alphabet of the Bards. This was the original alphabet of the Britons, which was cut across the surface of a square piece of wood, being their way of writing, that is still preserved by a few of the descendants of the Bards. Coelbren y mynaiz, or the monkish alphabet, being the roman letters, adapted for cutting, in a similar manner.

Coelbrenva, s. f.—pl. t. au (coelbren—ma) A place to deposit tickets, or lots.

Coelcerth, s. f.—pl. t. i (coel—certh) The omen, or signal of alarm; the omen of danger; the firing of a beacon. The name is now given indiscriminately to such signals, and to the ancient bardic fires of rejoicing for the seasons, on the eves of the first of May, and the first of November; perhaps because the latter of those days was turned into mourning; for tradition, and some chronicles say that the British chiefs were treacherously slain, by the Saxons, at Stonehenge on that day. Tavlur gâreg i'r goelcerth, to throw in a mite; alluding to the ceremonies held at those fires, of throwing in things under the idea of sacrifice.

Llyw glyw glew-zrud yth welais,
Lloegyr goelcerth llwybyr draferth drais.

A commanding leader, intrepidly bold, I have seen thee, the confederation of Lloegyr, in the path of busy oppression.
Eis Wyn, 1 L. ab Iwerth.

Coelcwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (coel—cwyz) The falling of an omen; destiny.

Coeledig, a. (coel) Credible; that is believed.

Coeledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeledig) Credibility.

Coelez, s. m. (coel) Credibility; belief.

Coelvain, s. f.—pl. coelveiniau (coel—main) The stones of omen; the stones of testimony; glad tidings; gospel; a honorary reward.

Mewn boly tywyll i'm tywaitwys,
Mewn môr dylan i'm dygwelwys;
Bu goelvain i'm pan i'm cain vygwys;
Daw Arglwyz yn rhyz a'm rhyzdwyys.

Into a dark receptacle I was thrown, into the overwhelming sea I was carried; glad-tidings to me was my being happily suffocated; God the Lord from confinement set me free.
Taisfin.

Gwelid gwynnyd —
A çael a vnyd, a çoeveiniau.

There happiness was seen, and obtaining what could be wished, and benaurable tokens.
Gr. ab Iwerth.

Coelvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (coel—ban) An omen.

Coelverth, s. f.—pl. t. au (coel—berth) An omen of good; good fortune.

Coelgar, a. (coel) Credulous, apt to believe.

Coelgarwç, s. m. (coelgar) Credulity; aptness to believe.

Coelgrevyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (coel—crevyz) Superstition.

Coelgrevyzawl, a. (coelgrevyz) Superstitious.

Coelgrevyzus, a. (coelgrevyz) Superstitious.

Coelgrevyzwr, s. m.—pl. coelgrevyzwyr. (coelgrevyz—gwr) A superstitious person.

Coelgyvarev, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coel—cyvarev) The practice of charms in curing disorders; enchantment.

Coeliadwy, a. (coel) Credible, authentic.

Coeliaw, v. a. (coel) To believe, or credit; to give credit; to trust.

Ar benaeth bai vyz andwg;
Coeliaw lla'r glust na'r goiwg.

On a chief a fault is conspicuous; believe less the ear than the sight.
Adage.

Coeliawg,

Coeliawg, *a.* (coel) Having credit, or trust.

Coelig, *a.* (coel) Ominous, portending.

O dŵr cŵr coelig cynnelwaw;
O golwyn Prydain prydaŵ yu geivyf.

The *amincus* covering of the circle I will describe, of the pillar of Britain I will sing harmonious verse. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Coelin, *a.* (coel) Ominous; relative to omens.

Cynon canon teithygir o Vôn
Ar vrait goelin.

Cynon, with regulations, will be qualified from Môn, an *amincus* privilege. *Taliesin.*

Coeling, *a.* (coel) Ominous, portending.

Gwalmai ym gelwir—
O effilyf Cynan, coeling zadanhuz.

Gwalmai am I called, of the progeny of Cynan, an *amincus* pretention. *Gwalmai.*

Coeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coelwyr (coel—gwr) A believer; one that gives credit.

Coelres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i.* (coel—rhes) A row of record; most likely the same as the Peithynen; and which in later ages having been disused, by the word Coelres is now meant any collection of trifles.

Coes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (co—es) The leg; a shank.

Coes yn lle morawyd.

A leg instead of a thigh.

Adage.

Coefarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (coes—arn) A defence for the leg; a boot.

Coefawg, *a.* (coes) Having legs; legged, shanked.

Coefawl, *a.* (coes) Belonging to the leg; crural.

Coefed, *a.* (coes) Raised, or made light, Bara coefed, manchet bread.

Rhoed o'n blaen—talm o vara gwyn ac un dorth goefed.

There was put before us a quantity of white bread, and one loaf of manchet bread. *H. Geraint Mabinogion.*

Drwg yw moes bara coefed,
I rai o'r clerwyr na red.

Bad are the manners of the manchet bread, that to some of the minstrels it doth not run. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Coefgam, *a.* (coes—cam) Bandy-legged.

Coefgoç, *a.* (coes—coç) Red-shanked. Y Coefgoç, the redshank, a bird; coefgoç mânawg, the spotted redshank.

Coefgyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (coes—cyn) The bone of the leg; the shank.

Coeshir, *a.* (coes—hîr) Long-shanked.

Coefnoeth, *a.* (coes—noeth) Bare-legged.

Coefwerz, *a.* (coes—gwerz) Green-shanked; *s.* the green-shank, a bird.

Coefwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (coes—gwisg) Covering for the legs; greaves.

Coefwyn, *a.* (coes—gwyn) White-legged.

Coeta, *v. a.* (coed) To gather, or collect wood.

Ni wnaethym mi ond megis un yn dechreu coeta coed devnyf.

I have done no more, as it were, than one that begins collecting wood for materials. *W. Salisbury.*

Coettryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coed—trwç) A stock to graft upon.

Coeth, *a.* (co—oeth) Ardent, vehement, brisk, stimulant; pure; purified, or cleansed. Aur coeth, fine gold; ymadrawz coeth, a pert discourse.

Mynawg llyzawg law çwerw,
Bu zoeth a çoeth, a fyberw.

A person fond of war, whose hand was harsh; he was wise, and ardent, and sumptuous. *Anaurin.*

Coethadwy, *a.* (coeth) That may be stimulated; refinable.

Coethaiz, *a.* (coeth) Stimulative; tending to be pure; pertish.

Coethawl, *a.* (coeth) Stimulating; refining.

Coethed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (coeth) A stimulant; a purifier, or refiner.

Coethedig, *a.* (coeth) Irritating; purifying.

Coethedigawl, *a.* (coethedig) Stimulative; purificative.

Coetheizdra, *s. m.* (coethaiz) Ardency; purity.

Coetheiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coethaiz) Stimulation; purification; a purifying.

Coetheiziaw, *v.* (coethaiz) To become stimulative; to become purified.

Coetheiziawl, *a.* (coethaiz) Tending to stimulate; purificatory.

Coetheizrwyf, *s. m.* (coethaiz) An ardency of motion; pureness.

Coethi, *v. a.* (coeth) To stimulate, to agitate, or irritate; to prate, or talk pertly; to purify, or refine. Coethi aur, to refine gold; coethi'r croçan, to keel the pot; coethi anivel, to irritate, or bait an animal; coethi tir, to impoverish land, by excess of tillage. Mae hi'n coethi yn arw arno, she runs him down very much; mae rhaid i mi goethi, I must move, or be a going.

Coethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coeth) Stimulation; a being pert; a purifying.

Coethiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (coethiad) One that stimulates; a purifier.

Coethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. coethwyr* (coeth—gwr) A stimulator; a purifier.

Rhag tyn y gelyn, zigol was cethin,
Coethwr pob gwaith adgas,
Gwarded vi—

From the allurements of the foe, the hideous one not to be trusted, and the stimulator of every obnoxious deed, deliver me! *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Coethyn, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. ion* (coeth) One that is stimulated; a puritan.

Coethynawl, *a.* (coethyn) Puritanical.

Coethyndawd, *s. m.* (coethyn) Puritanism.

Cov, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (co—ov) Retention, or memory. Cŵv cyvliw, and cŵv cyvedliw, a memorial of reproach; cŵv llys, the memorial, or cases of a court of law; cov-ysgriven, a bill of record; cŵv clyw, cŵv gorfez, a cŵv coelbren, oral tradition, tradition of the voice conventional, and written record. *Barzas.*

Neu'r syllais olygon ar dirion dir,
O orleç Orwynion;
Hir hwyl haul hwy, ry nghovion.

Have not eyes looked on a pleasant land from the circle of Gornwynion: long is the sun's course, longer my painful reflections. *Llywarc Hen.*

Coven, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cŵv) A memorial; a covenant.

Covgar, *a.* (cŵv) Having a retentive memory.

Covgarwç, *s. m.* (covgar) Retentiveness of memory.

Coviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cŵv) A remembering.

Coviadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (coviad) A remembrancer, a recorder; a secretary.

Coviadwy, *a.* (coviad) Commemorable, memorable.

Coviaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cŵv) A memorial, or record.

Dau nid aeth, coviaeth, coviaint,
I fel yr ugain mil faint.

Two went not, on record is the commemoration, to see the twenty thousand faints. *H. ab D. ab Iwan ab Rhys.*

Covian, *v. a.* (cŵv) To call often to mind.

Tudwlc Hir—
Parlel ei wryd yn wr rhyf,
A'i govian gan ugain gyweithyz.

Tudwlc Hir, may his heroism preserve him a free man, and to be remembered by twenty auxiliaries. *Anaurin.*

Coviant, *s. m.*—*pl. coviaint* (cŵv) Commemoration, memoir.

Trymaç wyf, trem a coviant,
Cariad cŵr, nag i cred cant.

More pensive am I, with a countenance a memorial of the love of the circle, than a hundred can believe. *D. Llywyl Gorleç.*

Covaw, *v. a.* (cŵv) To remember; to call to mind; to think of.

Covawd, *s. m.* (cŵv) A remembering.

Covawdwr

COF

Coviawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* coviawdwyr (coviawd) A remembrancer; a recorder.

Coviawg, *a.* (côv) Remembering; of a good memory.

Gollewin wledig, wlad teithiawg hael,
Gwyr ail Cyvael gwrawl goviawg.

Prince of the Well, the generous offspring of men like Cyvael,
memorable for courage. *Gwalchmai, i Redri.*

Coviedig, *a.* (côv) Retained, or kept in memory.

Coviedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coviedig) Memory.

D. Heliogabius—oer yn dwyn ei vywyd yn gynzrwg ag na
adewis cy un coviedigaeth ar ei ol am vywyd gan.

D. Heliogabius spent his life so wickedly, as not to leave
behind him one memorial of pure living.

T. Marçawg Crwydrad.

Coviedigawl, *a.* (coviedig) Memorative.

Coviedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (coviad) A remembrancer.

Coviwr, *s. m.*—*pl. covwyr* (côv—gwr) A remem-
berer, or one that remembers.

Covlaid, *s. f.*—*pl. covleidiau* (covyl) What is em-
braced, or held in the arms; a burden; a bosom
friend; a sweetheart. Vy nghovlaid, my love,
my dear; da gan vamei covlaid, a mother loves
her infant; Duw y'ngfyl ei covlaid, God
protect the burden of your arms.

Covleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (covlaid) An embracing;
an embrace.

Covleidiaw, *v. a.* (covlaid) To embrace, to fold
in the arms.

'Sgrythur Lân lydan, ni covleidir hon,
A fwynion moelion a gannolir.

The Holy Scripture, plain and ample, is not embraced, whilst
bare incantations are praised. *S. Tudur.*

Covleidiedig, *a.* (covleidiad) Embraced, caressed.

Covleidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. covleidwyr* (covlaid—gwr)
An Embracer; a fondler.

Covlyvyr, *s. m.*—*pl. covlyvrau* (cov—llyvyr) A
memorandum book; a register.

Covlys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (côv—llys) a court of
record.

Covnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côv—nod) A memorandum.

Covrestriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (covrestyr) Inroll-
ment; a recording.

Covrestru, *v. a.* (covrestyr) To inrol; to register.

Covrestwr, *s. m.*—*pl. covrestwyr* (covrestyr—
gwr) One that inrolleth; a register.

Covrestyr, *s. m.*—*pl. covrestri* (côv—rhestr) A
catalogue. Covrestri marwoldeb, bills of mortality.

Covus, *a.* (côv) Memorable; mindful.

Covusrwyz, *s. m.* (covus) Memorableness.

Covweini, *v. a.* (côv—gweini) To assist the me-
mory, or to prompt.

Covweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côvweini) A
prompting, or assisting the memory.

Covweiniawl, *a.* (covweini) Assisting the memo-
ry; prompting.

Covweinyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (covweini) A prompter.

Covwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (côv—gwyl) A comme-
moration festival. Covwyliau, gwyliau'r meirw,
and dy'gwyl y meirw, minning days.

Covyl, *s. f.*—*pl. covlau* (côv) The folding of the
arms; embrace; the bosom.

Covyl gwas diawg.

The lazy servant's folding of the arms.

Adage.

Côf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (co—of) A hollow trunk; a
belly.

Cofa, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (côv) Memory; memorial.

Cofa, *v. a.* (côv) To remember, to call to mind.

Cofaad, *s. m.* (cofa) A remembering, a calling to
mind; a recording.

Cofaawl, *a.* (cofa) Commemorative, memorial.

COG

Cofadwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cofa) Remembrance,
memory; memorial.

Nid ydyw, ac ni vu y traws hwnw a'i gorvgygoez, na'r truan
a zygon zywn cyvawn agwyn er gogan i'w cofadwriaeth.

There is not, nor has there been the oppressor that overcame
him, nor that miserable wretch that can bring a just complaint
to the prejudice of his memory. *Epit. on M. Herbert.*

Cofadwriaethawl, *a.* (cofadwriaeth) Commemora-
tive; monumental.

Cofaedig, *a.* (cofa) Remembered; recorded.

Cofaid, *s. m.*—*pl. cofeidiau* (côf) A belly-full.

Cofâu, *v. a.* (cofa) To remember; to call to mind;
to make mention; to record.

Cofawg, *a.* (côf) Having a trunk-full; having a
belly-full.

Cofawr, *s. m.*—*pl. cofawyr* (cofa—gwr) A remem-
brancer, a recorder; one that calls to mind, or
takes cognizance.

Cofawr, *s. m.*—*pl. coforau* (côf) A coffer, or chest.

Coforyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (cofawr) A little coffer.

Coft, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (côf) A hollow body; a belly.

Coftiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coft) A gorging.

Coftiaw, *v. a.* (coft) To fill; to quaff.

Coftiawg, *a.* (coft) Guzzling; quaffing.

Coftiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. coftwyr* (coft—gwr) A guz-
zler; a quaffer.

Côg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (co) A mass, or lump; a
short piece of wood.

Côg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (co—og) A cuckoo. Cethlyz
y gôg, and gwas y gôg the cuckoo's servant. Y
gethlyz, or the hymner is a name for the cuckoo
in some places.

Calan Mai cain gyvreu adar,
Hir zyz, ban cogau.

On the beginning of May, charming is the flocking together of
the birds, the long day, and the loud cuckoo. *Llywary Hen.*

Cogan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cawg) A bowl; a cup.

Cogyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cawg) A basin, a cup.

Cogeilaid, *s. m.*—*pl. cogeileidiau* (cogel) A distaff
full.

Cogeilyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (cogel) A small piece of wood,
or truncheon; a distaff.

Tair merc—
Un a gynneil cogeilyn,
Arall a nyz dyz pob dyn,
Trydyz yn tori edau.

Three damsels—one holds the distaff, the other spins the day
of every man, the third breaks the thread. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Cogel, *s. m.*—*pl. cogeiliau* (côg) A truncheon; or
cudgel; a distaff. Na bae gen i gat o gogel, mi
rôwn i ti! Had I but a piece of a cudgel, I
would give it thee. *Demet.* Cogel murien, a
whirligig.

Cael etiveziaeth o gogel,

To obtain an inheritance by female descent. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri lle yr aeth arglwyziaeth
Wynnez ar gogel.

There are three instances of the Principality of Gwynnez going
on the distaff. *Hanesfen.*

Cogor, *s. m.* (côg) A chirping, chattering, or
cackling.

Cogor far yn ydian.

The cackling of the hen in the corn-yard.

Adage.

Cogor, *v. a.* (côg) To chirp, chatter, or cackle.

Cograç, *v. a.* (cogor) To chirp, or chatter; to at-
tempt to speak, like young children.

Cogwrn, *s. m.*—*pl. cogyrnau* (côg—gwrn) Any
round body; a crab apple, or wilding; any round
shell; a limpet. Cogwrn o yd, a little stack of
corn; cogwrn wy, an egg shell; cyw yn ei
gogwrn, a chick in the shell.

Yn rhoftiaw—

Cygyrn ebrwyz i coeges.

Whilst roasting of crabs quickly he deceived.

T. Penllyn, i Gyllyz.

Cogyl,

COL

Cogyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (còg) A short cudgel.

Ni symmerai gogyl am ei gar,
I will not take a cudgel for his friendship.

Adage.

Còl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co) Any projecting body; sharp hillock, or peak; a promontory; also a sting; the awn, or beard of corn.

Blina' col blaenau celyn.

The most painful stings, like the points of the holly.
Iolo Gwyn i'r varu.

Còl, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—ol) The fœtus in the womb. *Sil.*

Cola, s. m. dim. (còl) A sharp point; a sting.

Mél a'i gola.

Honey and its sting.

Adage.

Colaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (còl) A looking after, or taking care of; a nursing, or cherishing.

Coledig, a. (còl) Big with Child; pregnant.

Colez, s. m. (còl) A looking after, a taking care of; a cherishing; a cultivating.

Colez, v. a. (còl) To look after; to cherish.

Colezawg, a. (colez) Taken care of; cherished.

Coleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (colez) A managing, or looking after; a cherishing.

Colezu, v. a. (colez) To look after; to cherish.

Colezwr, s. m.—pl. colezwyr, (colez—gwr) A manager, or looker after; a cherisher.

Coler, s. f.—pl. t. au (col) The neck; a collar.

Colvawg, a. (colov) Having branches, or boughs.

Dy dras—

O'r Gilvag Wen aur golvawg.

Thy kindred is from the Gilvagwen, abounding with branches of gold.
D. Gog, o Fualt.

Colven, s. f.—pl. t. i (colov) A bough, or branch.

Colias, s. f.—pl. t. au (col—ias) The pain of a sting.

Coliawg, a. (col) Having a sting; sharp like a sting; full of awn; as haiz coliawg; also bearded; as yd coliawg.

Colion, s. pl. aggr. (col) The awn of corn.

Colov, s. m.—pl. t. au (col) A Stem, or stalk; a stay, prop, or support.

Cwyn Davyz ab Llywelyn—bod y cynnyrchawl Vorgan yn dala y cywerthyz mewn colov a diebryd, yn y trydyz diebryd y syz yn erbyn cyvraith.

The complaint of Davyz ab Llywelyn, that the present Morgan withholds compensation by stay and frustration, according to the third frustration, which is against law.
W. J. Laws.

Colovyn, s. m.—pl. colovnau (colov) A pillar; or column. Pedwar colovyn y corph, the four pillars of the body, or the arms and legs.

Mi wn yn y lle y llas Gwenzolau,

Mab Ceidio colovyn cerzau,

Ban ryercynt brain ar grau.

I know that in the place where Gwenzolau was slain, the son of Ceidio, the pillar of songs, loud did the ravens crave for blood.
Gwynnau Garambir.

Colovnawg, a. (colovyn) Having pillars.

Colovnez, s. m. (colovyn) A colonnade.

Colovnig, s. f. dim. (colovyn) A small column.

Colovnu, v. a. (colovyn) To set up a pillar.

Colomen, s. f.—pl. t. od (còl—om) A dove, or pigeon. Colomen gwcylawg, the jacobine pigeon.

Colomenaiz, a. (colomen) Dove-like, as a dove.

Colomendy, s. m.—pl. t. au (colomen—ty) A dove-cote, or pigeon-house.

Colp, s. m.—pl. t. au (col) A sharp-pointed stake; a sharp stick, or spar used to fasten thatch; a dart.

Mal y pyfg am golph Pasgen.

Like the fishes round the dart of Pasgen.

R. Nanmor.

Colpes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colp) A wedge. Colpes i godi careg, a wedge put under a stone to raise it, to give purchase to the lever.

COL

Coluz, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. ion (còl) The bowels, or entrails. Y glâs goluz, the small guts.

A vo amyl ei veibion

Bid wag ei goluzion.

He whose children are numerous, let his guts be empty. *Adage.*

Coluzlys, s. pl. aggr. (coluz—llys) Penny-royal.

Coluzyn, s. m. dim. (coluz) A gut. Coluzyn pengaead, the blind gut.

Colwyz, s. pl. aggr. (col—gwyz) The neck parts, or scrags of venison.

Colwyzen, s. f. (colwyz) A neck of venison; one of the twelve pieces into which a stag was divided.

Colwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (còl—gwyn) The young babe, or bantling; also the young of some animals; a cub; a puppy.

Cware hên gi a colwyn.

The play of the old dog and the puppy.

Adage.

Colwynaw, v. n. (colwyn) To perform the duty of a midwife; also to prattle, or fondle. Dywedyd yn dëg a'u colwynaw drwy weniaith, to speak fair and fondle them with flattery.

Colwynawl, a. (colwyn) Obstetric.

Colwynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwyn) A midwife.

Colwynwr, s. m.—pl. colwynwyr (colwyn—gwr) A man-midwife, or accoucheur.

Colwynwraig, s. f.—pl. colwynwreigez (colwyn—gwraig) A midwife.

Colwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (colwyn) An accoucheur.

Colwynyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwynyz) A midwife.

Colwynyziaeth, s. m. (colwynyz) The obstetric art, or midwifery.

Colyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (col) A pivot; a sting.

Mal y try'r zôr ar ei colyn y try'r diawg yn ei wely.

Like the door turning on its pivot, doth the lazy turn in his bed.
Adage.

Coll, s. m. (co—oll) Loss; damage. Ar goll, lost, or mislaid.

Iawn i'r yngnad ovin i'r hawlwr, a zyd eve goll a casael yn mhen ei gynghaws, a'i ganllaw; ac yna mac iawn izo yntau zywedyd—Jodav.

It is proper for the judge to ask the claimant, if he will give the word to abide loss and gain in the mouth of his pleader and counsellor? then it is right for him to say—I will. *Welsh Laws.*

Coll, s. m.—pl. cyll (co—oll) Hazel wood. There is an old custom of presenting a forsaken lover with a stick, or twig of hazel; probably in allusion to the double meaning of the word—loss and the hazel. Of the same sense is the following proverb, supposed to be the answer of a widow, on being asked why she wept.

Tôit a vyz mwg coll.

Painful is the smoke of the hazel.

Collamfer, s. m.—pl. t. au (coll—amfer) Loss of time.

Collzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coll—dyn) A condemned criminal.

Colled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coll) Loss; damage.

Cedwg rhag drwg golledion,

A golud hir ysgwlad hon.

Preserve from evil misfortunes, and in continual wealth this your country.
T. Prys.

Colledain, a. (colled) Abounding with losses.

Colledaint, s. f. (colled) A losing; misfortune.

Pedwar meib ar ugaint o velthiant vy nghnawd,

Drwy vy nhawd llezefaint;

Da dyvôd vy nghôd colledaint!

Four and twenty sons from the nourishing of my flesh, through the means of my tongue were they slain: it is well that my budget of misfortune is come!
Llywarc Hen.

Colledawl, a. (colled) Losing; depriving.

Colledig, a. (colled) Losing; lost; condemned.

Colledigaeth,

CON

Colledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (colledig) Perdition; condemnation.
Collediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (colled) A losing; a condemning; a damaging.
Colledu, v. a. (colled) To occasion a loss.
Colledus, a. (colled) Losing; damaging.
Colledwr, s. m.—pl. colledwyr (colled—gwr) A loser, or one that suffers damage.
Collen, s. f. (coll) A twig, or sapling; a hazel tree. Collen derwen, an oak sapling. *Mabinogion*. The presenting of a *Collen*, amongst lovers, was a sign of being forsaken, and *Bedw*, was the contrary.

*Cannawd bedwen heb wenlaith,
Collen vyz diben ei daith.*

By praising the birch, without flattery, the end of that course will be a hazel. *S. Tudur.*

Collvarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (coll—barn) A sentence of condemnation.

Collvarnawl, a. (collvarn) condemnatory.

Collvarnedig, a. (collvarn) Under condemnation.

Collvarnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (collvarnedig) Condemnation; a casting in judgment.

Collvarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (collvarn) A condemning.

Collvarnu, v. a. (collvarn) To condemn.

O's collvarnant hi cyn ei gwarandaw, heb law cenvigen anghy-iawnder, haezant eu hammau am ryw gydwybod.

If they condemn her before she is heard, besides the malice of unrighteousness, they deserve to be suspected of some kind of conscience. *C. Edwards, H. y Fydd.*

Collvarnwr, s. m.—pl. collvarnwyr (collvarn—gwr) A condemner.

Colli, v. a. (coll) To lose; to be lost; to spill.

*Gwell i wr golli ei arian,
Na colli gwezi y gwan.*

'Tis better that a man should lose his wealth, than lose the prayer of the poor. *W. Llew.*

Colliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coll) A losing.

Medraif—

I'm nyddawd zivrawd zyrys golliad.

Thou hast brought upon me the anguish of waste through sudden loss. *H. ab Einawd Llygliw.*

Collwr, s. m.—pl. collwyr (coll—gwr) A loser.

Collwyz, s. pl. aggr. (coll—gwyz) Hazel wood.

*Collwyz barnysid,
Eiriv dy argyryd.*

Hazel-wood, it was judged that thy mental exertion was ample. *Taliesin.*

Com, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—om) A curve; a round.

Comer, s. m.—pl. t. au (com) A roundness; pertness.

Comiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (com) A curving.

Comiaw, v. a. (com) To curve; to go in a round course; to discourse.

Comp, s. f.—pl. t. ion (com) A circle, or round.

Compawd, s. m.—pl. compodau (comp) A rotation; a circling; the mariner's compass.

*Penygai glod penigamp,
Penawd, a compawd, a camp.*

He would be the foremost of excelling fame in the presidency, the circle, and the feat. *M. Benfras.*

Con, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—on) What diminisheth in a point, from the base, a cone.

Conač, s. m.—pl. t. au (con—ač) An upstart. a, proud of birth, or descent.

Trev zig wyzelig—

Trev zwys yn cynnwys gwerin conač.

A town of Gwyzelian animosity, an ample town that contains an upstart tribe. *L. G. Cotbi, i Gaerlleen.*

Coned, s. m. (con) Stability; beauty, pride.

*Rhagor mawr uę llawr rhag lluosfyz,
Pen argynan coned cred a bedyz.*

Great is the difference on the ground before the numerous bands of the clamorous chief, the pride of Christendom. *G. Bryceinlawg, i Zewi.*

COR

Conell, s. f. dim. (con) A tail, or rump.

*Ewin y gath—
A wna gwyn yn ei gonell.*

The cat's nail will cause him pain in his tail. *Ll. ab Gutyn.*

Conellawg, a. (conell) Having a tail.

Conez, s. m. (con) Pomp, shew, glory.

Connyn, s. m. dim. (cont) A tail; a rump. Blaen y connyn, the point of a sting.

Cono, s. m. (con) A spruce, upright fellow. O'r cono drwg.

Cont, s. f.—pl. t. iau (con) A tail: Also the pudenda.

Conyn, s. m. dim. (cawn) A stalk; A stalk of reed grass.

Y par arianaid lliwaid yn ei law—buanac vyzai no'y gwllithyn cyntav o'r conyn hyd y llawr, pan vai vwyav y gwllith yn mis myhevin.

With the silvery variegated spear in his hand, he was swifter than the first dew drop falling from the point of the reed grass to the ground, when the dew was greatest in the month of June. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Conglawg, a. (congyl) Having Corners; angular.

Conglvaen, s. m.—pl. conglvain (congyl—maen) A corner stone.

Congliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (congyl) A forming in-to an angle, or corner.

Congyl, s. f.—pl. conglau (co—ongyl) A corner; an angle.

Cop, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cob) The top, or summit.

Copa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cop) The top, or summit; the crown of the head; a tuft, or crest.

Copawg, a. (cop) Crested, copped; high crowned. Y gopawg, the hoopoe, a bird.

Copyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cop) A small tuft, or crest. Pryv copyn, a spider; copyn y dwvyr, carw'r dwvyr, marc y dwvyr, and gavyr y dwvyr, a water spider.

Copynawg, a. (copyn) Crested, tufted, or topped.

Côr, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—or) A round, or circle; a close; a crib, or stall; a choir, in a church.

Côr yçain, an ox-stall; Côr Cybi; the choir of Cybi; Côr Illtud, the choir of Illtud.

*Cyd bai tau wledig hyd wlad bor—
Rhybyzai vau vaith ragor.
Rhybyzwn bencerz ben côr.*

Whilst thou mightest be a ruler over the country of a prince, I might be what far exceeds that; I should be chief finger of the chief choir. *Cynzelw.*

Côr, s. m.—pl. t. od (co) A point; a dwarf; also a spider. Gwe'r côr, a spider's web; côr hed-yz, a titlark.

O's gwr mawr cawr, o's gwr byçan côr.

If a great man, then a giant, if a little man, a dwarf. *Adage.*

Côraç, s. m.—pl. t. od (côr) A pigmy.

Cymmywythaç côraç a simaç.

The mutual complacency of the pigmy and his host. *Adage.*

Côraiz, a. (côr) Diminutive, dwarfish.

Coravon, s. f.—pl. t. yz (côr—avon) A rivulet.

Coraniad, s. m.—pl. coraniaid. A colony of strangers who settled very early in Britain. It seems they are the people which are called *Coritani*, by some authors. In an old manuscript this colony is mentioned the first in order out of seven.—Coraniaid, Draig Prydain, Y zraig estrawn, Y gwyr lledrithiawg, Gwyzyl Ficti, y Cefariaid, a'r Saeson.

Corawd, s. m.—pl. corodion (cawr) Lavishness.

Corawg, a. (cawr) Lavish; beneficent, s. m. a lavish; a superb, or ostentatious one.

Gwell corawg na çybyz.

The lavisher is better than the miser. *Adage.*

*Car a'm oez n'ym oes;
Corawg, vynawg voes.*

A friend to me there was that now is not! liberal, and of courteous manners. *Gwalchmai.*

Corawl,

COR

COR

Cerawl, *a.* (côr) Circling, turning round.

Corbal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—pal) A corbel.

Corbed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—ped) A corbel, in architecture; a jutting out of a stone in a wall.

Corbedw, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—pedw) Those young of animals that are last of a brood, or litter; as dilling pigs.

Corbedwyn, *s. m.* (corbedw) The last of the young, or litter, a dilling pig.

Corbedyn, *s. m. dim.* (corbed) A small jut, or corbel.

Corbelu, *v. a.* (corbal) To bear, or jut out.

Corberth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i.* (côr—perth) A small, or dwarf bush.

Byz nerth ar ael corberthi,
Gwna zyz rhwng Morvuz a mi.

Be strong on the border of the bushes; make an assignation between Morvuz and me.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Eistedd.

Corbwl, *s. m.*—*pl. corbyllau* (côr—pwl) A puddle.

Corbwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—pwyad) A domineering, or keeping down.

Corbwyaw, *v. a.* (côr—pwyaw) To domineer, to beat, or keep down.

Corbwyawl, *a.* (côr—pwyawl) Domineering.

Corbwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (côr—pwyll) A hint, a slight mention, or intimation.

Corbwyllaw, *v. a.* (côrbyll) To hint.

Gwr bellac â gorbwyllir,
Ni wnaid dwyn un erw o'i dir.

A man who at length shall be noticed, not an acre of his land shall be taken away.

Iolo Gof, i O. Glyndyrdur.

Corbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corbwyll) A hinting.

Corbwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. corbwywyr* (côr—pwywr) One that domineers.

Corc, *a.* (côr) Compact; neat, or spruce. Cwareu neu ganu yn gorc, to play, or sing well; ti a'i gwneist yn gorc yn awr, now thou hast done it nicely. *Sil.*

Corcen, *s. f. dim.* (core) A neat trim little girl.

Ho'r gorcen vaç! Oh the fly little slut. *Meirion.*

Cord, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrd* (côr) A twist, or twine; a string, or rope.

Corden, *s. f.* (cord) A rope; also a string of a musical instrument.

Cordez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cord) A twist.

Cordezawl, *a.* (cordez) Twisting, entwining.

Cordeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cordez) A twisting.

Cordezu, *v. a.* (cordez) To entwine, or twist.

Cordezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cordezwyr* (cordez—gwr) A twister, or entwiner.

Cordrev, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (côr—trev) A hamlet.

Corz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (côr) What encircleth, or surroundeth; a family, or tribe: a body.

Corzawl, *a.* (corz) Turning round; encircling.

Corzedig, *a.* (corz) Whirled round; churned.

Corzerw, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—derw) Dwarf oak.

Corzerwen, *s. f.* (corzerw) A dwarf oak; the germander or Jerusalem oak.

Corzi, *v. a.* (corz) To turn about; to churn.

Corzi a medi a wyr Madawg—

A disgulaw ei laeth mewn dwy 'sgalawg lyn
A gweirlaw ei 'menyn yn dra gwannawg.

Madog knows well how to churn, and reap, and to skim his milk in two lading skimmers, and to make his butter with warmest glee.

D. ab Ieuan Du.

Corziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corz) A churning.

Corzlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (corz—llan) An inclosure, or fold for sheep; also a burying ground.

Mal y gyrrir deuaid man,
I'r gorzlan cyn eu llwya,
Angeu caeth a'u gyr i'r bez.

As the gentle sheep are pen'd in the fold before they are slain, so cruel death doth chase them to the grave.

W. Middleton.

Corzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. corzwyr* (corz—gwr) A churner.

Corzwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. corzwreigez* (corz—gwraig) woman churner.

Corzyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corz) The pivot on which a door, or gate turns; the bottom rim of a tub.

Corzyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cor—dyn) A pigmy.

Corzynaiz, *a.* (corzyn) Pigmæan, dwarfish.

Cored, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr) A wear for taking fish.

Coredü, *v. a.* (cored) To form a wear.

Coredwr, *s. m.*—*pl. coredwyr* (cored—gwr) A wear man, or one that attends a wear.

Corez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr) A turning; a wandering; transgression.

Rhëen rym awyr tithau
Cyreiviant o'n corezau.

Pervading principle giving power to the sky, thou also art satisfaction for our transgressions.

Geraint Parz Glas.

Corezawl, *a.* (corez) Turning; circulatory.

Coreziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corez) Circulation.

Corezu, *v. a.* (corez) To circulate, to encircle.

Corezus, *a.* (corez) circulating, rotary.

Corezusrwyz, *s. m.* (corezus) Circularity.

Corezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. corezwyr* (corez—gwr) A circulator.

Corelw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (côr) A reel; a dance.

Corelwi, *v. a.* (corelw) To dance round, or in a ring; to dance; to caper, or skip about.

Cwlwm corelwi, a tune for dancing a reel.

Corelwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (corelw) A dancer; a caperer.

Cören, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (côr) A female dwarf.

Cöres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (côr) A female dwarf.

Corv, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrv* (côr) A body, a trunk; also the nave of a church; the partition dividing the upper part of a hall from the lower, in old mansions.

Corv wyd o ryw cryfa ei dräs.

Thou art a body of the line of the most powerful kindred.

S. Gah.

O dervyz i zyn wneuthur cam is corv, a fo o hono uwç corv, a'i zaly yna cyn cafael nawz, traean ei zirwy a zyly y disdair.

If a man should commit a fault below the middle partition, and should fly above the middle partition, and should be caught before obtaining refuge, the third of his fine belongs to the steward of the household.

Welsh Laws.

Corvaid, *s. m.*—*pl. corveidiau* (corv) A body-full.

Corvais, *s. pl. aggr.* (corv—ais) The ribs of the body.

Corvan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (côr—bân) Metrical foot.

Corvan cryç, corvan talgrwn, corvan rhywiawg.

Corvanadlen, *s. f.* (corvanadyl) A bush of sweet broom.

Corvanadyl, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—banadyl) Sweet broom.

Corvas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (corv—as) A rib.

Ev oez—

A'i gorvafau'n gryv eisoes.

He had his ribs strong already.

T. Alch.

Corvawg, *a.* (corv) Having a body, corpulent.

Corvawl, *a.* (corv) Imbodied; corporeal.

Corvawr, *s. m.*—*pl. corvawrion* (corv) What is organized, or brought together; an agent.

Corvedw, *s. pl. aggr.* (côr—bedw) The dwarf birch.

Corvedwen, *s. f.* (corvedw) A dwarf birch tree.

Corvlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (corv—llan) A burying ground.

Corvolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corvawl) Corporality.

Corvolaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corvolaeth) An embodying; organization.

Corvolaethu, *v. a.* (corvolaeth) To organize.

Corvoli, *v. a.* (corvawl) To embody; to organize.

Corvoraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corvawr) Corporality.

Corvori, *v. a.* (corvawr) To incorporate.

Corvorwr, *s. m.*—*pl. corvawrwr* (corvawr—gwr) An organizer; an embodyer.

Corvoryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (corvawr) An organizer.

Corvran, *s. f.*—*pl. corvrain* (côr—hrân) A jack daw.

Corvryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (côr—bryn) A hillock.

Corf, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrf* (corv) A body; also a corpse.

Trwy gorf cydawl y dyz, through the whole day;

COR

day; yn nghorff yr wythnos, during, or in the course of the week.

Corfawg, *a.* (corf) Corpulent; bodied.

Gnawd corfawg o vain.

It is common for the slender to become corpulent. *Adage.*

Corfawl, *a.* (corf) Bodied; corpulent, lusty.

Corfawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* corforoz (corf) a body.

Ynghyd a'r clezyvau noethion defroi a orugant y rhai cyfgadur, a rhozi angeuawl zyrnodau, a heb neb trugarez gwahanu yr encidiau a'r corforoz.

With the naked swords did they wake those that were asleep, giving them deadly blows, and without any sort of mercy, separating the souls and the bodies. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Corfedig, *a.* (corf) Imbodied, organized,

Corfi, *v. a.* (corf) To body; to feed, or recruit the body. Ni corfais i damaid hezyw, I have not eaten a morsel to day,

Corfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corf) A bodying; a becoming a corpse.

Corfiaw, *v. a.* (corf) To body; to become a corpse; to give up the ghost.

Corfilyn, *s. m. dim.* (corf) An atom. Dyna gorfilyn o zyn, there's a pigmy of a man.

Corflan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (corf—llan) A burial place.

Corfogrwyz, *s. m.* (corfawg) Corpulency.

Corfolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corfawl) Personality; person; a whole.

Corfolaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corfolaeth) Personification; a giving a body to.

Corfolaethu, *v. a.* (corfolaeth) To personify.

Corforaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corfawr) Corporation.

Yn nyndyd, yn mhryd, yn mru pas-aeth,
Yn nolur, yn nghur, yn nghorforaeth.

Into humanity, into form, into the womb when he went; into pain, into affliction; into corporality. *Cynzelu.*

Corforaethu, *v. a.* (corforaeth) To incarnate.

Corforawl, *a.* (corfawr) Corporeal, personal.

Corforedig, *a.* (corfawr) Corporate; imbodyed.

Corfori, *v. a.* (corfawr) To form into a body.

Corforiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corfawr) An imbodying.

Corforolrwyz, *s. m.* (corforawl) Corporateness.

Corforwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* corforwyr (corfawr—gwr) An imbodyer; an organizer.

Corforyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (corfawr) An imbodyer; an organizer, a personifier.

Corfyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (corf) What is imbodyed.

Pa bai gorfyz oez enaid,
Dyna gygle ni sergoez,
Lled yr erw onirynoez!

If the soul were an imbodyed agent there, we should hear—he walked not a field's breadth before he was starved. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Corgeimwç, *s. m.*—*pl.* corgeimyciaid (côr—ceimwç) A prawn.

Corgi, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (côr—ci) A cur.

Corgiaiz, *a.* (corgi) Curriish; snarlsh, snappish.

Corhwyad, *s. m.*—*pl.* corhwyaid (côr—hwyad) A teal.

Corhwyaden, *s. f.* (corhwyad) A teal.

Côri, *v. a.* (côr) To stop the growth; to become a dwarf.

Coriar, *s. f.*—*pl.* corieir (côr—iâr) A partridge.

Côrig, *s. f. dim.* (côr) A little dwarf; a pigmy.

Corlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (côr) A sheep fold, or pen.

Corlanaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* corlaneidiau (corlan) A fold full, or as many as a fold can hold.

Corlaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corlan) A folding, or penning; a putting in a fold.

Corlanu, *v. a.* (corlan) To fold. Corlanu'r prais, to fold the flock.

COR

Corlong, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (côr—llong) A small ship.

Iestyn a ovmoez yn vawr, ac a gilioez mewn corlong i Vryfde.

Jestyn was greatly terrified, and retreated in a pinnace to Bristol. *Caradawg.*

Corlöyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (côr—glöyn) A small kind of butterfly.

Corlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (côr—llyn) A small pool.

Corlyfwen, *s. f.*—*pl.* corlyfwod (côr—llyfwen) A grig, or small eel.

Corn, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyrn (côr) Any thing projecting out; a horn; a horn to blow in, a trumpet.

Corn pori, corn y gég, and corn breuant, the gullet; corn çwyth, the windpipe; corn gwzww,

the neck bone, the neck; corn ar droed, a corn on the foot; corn tro, a top to play with; corn

mwg, a chimney; corn gwyz-arad, and corn

arad, the plough tail; corn du, an inkhorn;

corn o vrethyn, neu wlanen, a roll of cloth, or

flannel. Corn carw y mynyz, corn yr hyz, corn

yr iwrç, corn bwç, broom-rape; corn yr avyr,

the goats horn.—O'r corn baç! you little pert

thing.

Nawz y pencynyz yw dwyn y dyn a wnel y cam hyd y bo abraiz clywed llew ei gorn.

The protection of the head huntsman is to conduct the person who commits an injury so far that the sound of his horn can scarcely be heard. *Welsh Laws.*

Cornaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* corneidiau (corn) a horn-full.

Cornaiz, *a.* (corn) Corneous, horny, like a horn.

Cornant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cornentyz (côr—nant) A brook a rill; a small ravine.

Cornawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cornorion (corn) A leader; the king of the bees. Cornawr yr adlawiaid, the

ringleader of the rabble; a demagogue; cornawr

y gweunyz, the grey plover.

Cornbig, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corn—pig) A sea pike.

Cornboer, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (corn—poer) Phlegm.

Cornboeri, *v. a.* (cornboer) To spit phlegm.

Carnboeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cornboer) A spitting up of phlegm.

Cornboerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cornboerwyr. (cornboer—gwr) A bespauler.

Cornçwiglen, *s. f.* (cornçwigyl) A lapwing.

Cornçwigyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* cornçwiglod (corn—çwigyl) A lapwing, or grey plover.

Cornel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (corn) An angle; a corner.

O Duw! oll nid ae allan,
Hyd dyz o gornel y tan.

O God! out he would not stir at all, all the day long from the chimney corner. *Gwyno ab Gwilym.*

Cornelawg, *a.* (cornel) Angular; having corners.

Corneliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cornel) A making angular.

Cornelu, *v. a.* (cornel) To make an angle, or corner; to drive into a corner.

Ni cornelir dy athrawon fwy.

Thy teachers shall not be removed into a corner any more. *Isaiab 30. 20.*

Cornelyn, *s. m. dim.* (cornel) A little nook.

Corni, *v.* (corn) To become horny; also to form into a roll; to swaddle a child.

Cornoez ev mewn cadaçau.

She rolled him in swaddling bands.

W. Salisbury.

Corniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (corn) A horning; a butting with a horn.

Corniaw, *v. a.* (corn) To become horny; to butt with the horns.

Corniawg,

COR

Corniawg, a. (corn) Having horns; turreted; also butting with the horns.

Mae'r tai cornogion? mae'r tir?
Mae'r swyzau, mawr, o's haezir.

Where are the turreted houses? where the land! where the high offices, whether merited or not?
Dr. S. Cent.

Cornicell, s. f.—pl. cornicyll (cornig) A sort of musical pipe, being a variety of the Pib Gorn, having a reed, on the principle of the oboe. Cornicell, and cornicell y gwynt, the grey plover.

Cornicylla, v. a. (cornicell) To whirl round, to reel.

Cornig, s. f. dim. (corn) Any round projection; a little horn; a whirl, or a motion describing a cone.

Cornwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn—gwyd) A plague, or pestilence.

Cornwydaw, v. a. (cornwyd) To infect with a pestilence.

Cornwydawg, a. (cornwyd) Having blains; infected with the plague.

Cornwydawl, a. (cornwyd) Pestilential.

Cornwydlyd, a. (cornwyd) Pestilential.

Cornyn, s. m. dim. (corn) A little roll, cone, or horn; a pert little fellow. Mae o'n gornyn garw, he is a sad pert little chap; dyn bag yn ei gornyn, a child in his swaddling bands.

Corodyn, s. m. dim. (corawd) A lavisher; a distributor; a benefactor. Corodyn cerz, the lavisher of song.

Ti wyd—

Corodyn min dyn mwyn doeth!

Thou art the benefactor of the lip of the kind and wise man.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cusan.

Coroli, v. a. (corawl) To move in a circle; to dance.

Coron, s. f.—pl. t. au (côr) A circle of superiority; a crown; a diadem.

Coronaiz, a. (coron) Circling like a crown.

Coronawg, a. (coron) Crowned, or wearing a crown.

A hwnw a zywaidd y brudwyr mai y coronawg vaban yw, a zywed Myrzin Wylt am dano gynt.

And it is him which the Chronologers say is the crowned infant, that Myrzin the Wild spoke of formerly.
Gut. Owain.

Coronawl, a. (coron) Crowning; wearing a crown.

Coronedig, a. (coron) Crowned; that wears a crown.

Coronedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coronedig) Coronation.

Coroni, v. a. (coron) To crown; to put on a crown.

Coroniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coron) A crowning.

Coronig, s. f. dim. (coron) A bandlet; a coronet.

Coronwr, s. m.—pl. coronwyr (coron—gwr) A crowner.

Coronyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coron) A crowner.

Cors, s. f.—pl. t. yz (côr) A bog; a fen. Fa'r Gors, buck-beans, or marsh trefoil: Bwmp y Gors, the bittern.

Corfaiz, a. (cors) Tending to be boggy, or fenny.

Corfawg, a. (cors) Boggy, or full of bogs; fenny.

Corfawl, a. (cors) Of a boggy nature.

Corfen, s. f.—pl. cyrs (cors) A bog plant, a reed.

Corfenawg, a. (corfen) Reedy, or full of reeds.

Corfeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfen) A bolting, or rising into a reed, or stalk.

Corfenu, v. (corfen) To become a reed; to boll, to rise in a stalk, or to run to seed.

Corfwrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (cors—brwyn) Bull-rushes.

Corfwrwynen, s. f. (corfwrwyn) A bull-rush.

COS

Corshwyad, s. f.—pl. corshwyaid (cors—hwyad) A fen-duck, the moor-hen, or tringa.

Corfle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cors—lle) A boggy place.

Corflwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (cors—llwyn) A reed bog.

Corfwig, s. f.—pl. t. au (cors—gwig) The opulus, or gelder-rose.

Corfwigen, s. f. dim. (corfwig) The gelder-rose.

Cort, s. m.—pl. cyrt (cord) A cord, a rope.

Gwas gogwta da dihort,
Ac ezytyr mewn cebytyr cort.

A good squabby boy, not to be chided, with a speed in a halter of cord.
Iolo Gec, i varç.

Cortyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cort) A cord, a string.

Corwalç, s. m.—pl. corweilç (côr—gwalç) A sparrow-hawk.

Corwg, s. m.—pl. corygau (côr) The trunk of the body; a carcase. Corwg molit, a carcase of mutton: also a kind of fishing boat called a coracle. Llwyth gwr ei gorwg, a man's load is his Coracle—*Adage*. That is, a man must have a coracle as heavy as he can carry, or it will not carry him.

Ev lazai byf y' nghorwg,
Mab bar llaz llew llywiwg.

He would kill fishes in his coracle, like the furious killing of the princely lion.
Aneurin.

Corwgyl, s. m.—pl. coryglau (côrwg) A coracle, being a kind of boat used for fishing in many parts of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. It is of an oval form, made of split rods, or twigs, interwoven, covered with leather, or horse's hide, pitched flannel, or canvas, and so light as to be easily carried on the shoulder.

Corwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (côr—gwynt) A whirlwind; a hurricane.

Coryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (côr) One in the circle; a chorister.

Coryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr) The crown of the head; also the shaved, or bald part of the head the monks have; the top, or summit; also a spider.

Nid ai i nev mezai ev,
O çarai wr a coryn.

There will not go to Heaven (says he) one that shall love a man with a shaved crown.
Iolo Gec, i'r braud.

Côryn, s. m. dim. (côr) A dwarf, or a pigmy.

Corynawg, a. (coryn) Having a bald, or shaved crown.

Corynrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (coryn—rhwy) A diadem.

Corynu, v. a. (coryn) To shave the top of the head.

Corysgwr, s. m.—pl. corysgyrion (côr—ysgwr) A branching out in a circle; a radiation.

Corysgwr byd rhag esgar ym,
Cain loyw glez canolyg-lym.

The radiator of the world against my being driven away, is the bright shining sword, sharp on the sides.
D. ab Gwilym.

Côs, s. f. (cy—os) What wants to be assuaged; an itching.

Cofawl, a. (côs) Tending to produce an itching.

Cofedig, a. (côs) That is made to itch.

Cofva, s. f.—pl. t. au (côs—ma) An itching.

Cofgorz, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gosgorz) A retinue; a company of attendants; a train; a clan.

Ni çar cryr gwyr gorwez, na çysgu,
Na çofgorz heb wnez.

The eagle of heroes loves not lying down, nor sleeping, nor a retinue without prowess.
Ll. P. Meç, i Rys Gryg.

Cofgorzawg, a. (cofgorz) Having a retinue.

Cofgorzawl, a. (cofgorz) Forming a retinue.

Cofgorzedig, a. (cofgorz) Furnished with a retinue.

COS

Cosgorzi, v. a. (cosgorz) To form a retinue.
Cosi, s. m. (côs) An itching; the itch.
Cosi, v. a. (côs) To alluage an itch; to scratch.

*Cosa din taiawg eve a gaç yn dy zwrn,
 Scratch a clown's back-side, and he will — in thy hand.*
Adage.

Cosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (côs) A scratching.
Cosiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosiad) A scratcher.
Cosp, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—osp) Chastisement.

*Nid âa cosp ar ynvyd.
 Chastisement will not affect the fool.*
Adage.
*Cosp ar ben iar.
 Chastisement on the hen's head.*
Adage.

Cospad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cosp) A chastising.
Cospadur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cospad) A chastiser.
Cospaduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cospadur) Re-
 prehension.
Cospadwy, a. (cospad) Reprehensible; corrigible.
Cospawd, s. m. (cosp) A chastising, or punishing.

*Nid haws i'rh esgar esgor dy gospawd,
 No çafael tywyn ni bo tywawd.
 It is not easier for thy foe to elude thy chastisement, than to
 find a beach that is not sand.*
Gwalchmai, i V. ab Moredun.

Cospawl, a. (cosp) Castigatory; chastising; penal.
Cospedig, a. (cosp) That is chastised, or punished.
Cospedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cospedig) Punish-
 ment.
Cospedigaethawl, a. (cospedigaeth) Castigatory.
Cospedigawl, a. (cospedig) Reprehending.
Cospedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cospad) A punisher.
Cospi, v. a. (cosp) To chastise; to punish.

*Cospi yr arth y'ngwyz y llew.
 To punish the bear in the presence of the lion.*
Adage.
*Gwell dyn drwg o'i gospi.
 A bad man is better for being punished.*
Adage.

Cospus, a. (cosp) Castigatory; punishable.
Cospwr, s. m.—pl. cospwyr (cosp—gwr) A
 chastiser.
Cospyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosp) A punisher.
Côst, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ost) A side, or coast.
*Mae o ar gôst y goglez, he is towards the
 North; also charge, expence, or cost. Nid
 eill o ateb i'r gôst, he cannot bear the expence.*
Costawcci, s. m.—pl. costawccwn (costawg—ci)
 A dunghill dog.
Costawg, a. (côst) Lying along; sluggish; furly,
 or morose, s. m. A furly one; a cur. **Costawg**
tom, a dunghill dog; costawg y dom, St.
Barbara's herb.

*Hydyr pob costawg ar ei dom ei hun,
 Bold is every cur upon his own dunghill.*
Adage.

Costiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (côst) A bearing expence.
Costiaw, v. a. (côst) To spend, or lay out mo-
 ney; to cost, or stand in.

*Neb ni çyst y rhyw byst byth.
 None ever will bear the expence of such pillars.*
Ll. B. Hodynant.

Costiawl, a. (côst) Bearing charge, or expence.
Costiwr, s. m.—pl. costwyr (côst—gwr) One that
 bears charge, or expence.
Costogaiz, a. (costawg) Churlish, or morose.
Costogi, v. (costawg) To become furly, or morose.

*O's digloez a costogi,
 Di gei hez—
 If he is offended, and become morose, thou shalt have peace.*
H. Huws.

Costrel, s. m.—pl. t. au (costyr) A flaggon; a jar.
Costrelaid, s. m.—pl. costreleidiau (costrel) A
 jar-full.
Costrelan, s. f. dim. (costrel) A phial; a small jar.
Costrelig, s. f. dim. (costrel) A little jar.

COW

Costrelu, v. a. (costrel) To put in a jar; to fill
 a jar.

Costus, a. (côst) Chargeable; expensive; dear.
Costyr, s. m.—pl. costrau (cost) What is con-
 sumed.

Coswr, s. m.—pl. coswyr (côf—gwr) A scratcher.
Cosyn, s. m. dim. (caws) A single cheese.
Cot, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cwt) A short tail, or crop.
Cota, a. (cot) Short; squabby; without a tail.
Cotawg, s. f. dim. (côd) A little satchel. **Cotawg**
glytiaw, a work-basket.

Coten, s. f. dim. (cot) A little dag, or tail.
Cotwm, s. m. aggr. (cot) dag-wool; cotton.
Cotymawg, a. (cotwm) Having dags, or locks;
 furred, or ermined, in heraldry.

Coth, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—oth) An ejection.
Cothawl, a. (coth) Tending to eject, or cast out.
Cothi, v. a. (coth) To cast, or throw off; to eject.
*A river so called gives name to a vale in Caer-
 marthenshire, the native place of Llywelyn Glyn
 Cothi, a celebrated Bard in the fifteenth cen-
 tury, who lived at Pwll Tinbyd, near Dôl y
 Cothi.*

Cothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coth) A voiding, or
 throwing off.

Cothwr, s. m.—pl. cothwyr (coth—gwr) An ejecter.
Cothyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (coth) A privy; a cloaca.
Cowyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw—gwyz) A term in
 prosody, implying in general a poem, or piece
 of poetry, not divided into stanzas; but in a
 limited sense, it is a composition in seven sylla-
 ble verse with rhyme, and consonancy.

*Canu heb gowyz.
 To sing without measure.*
Adage.

Cowyzaid, s. m.—pl. cowyzaidiau (cowyz) Me-
 trical composition; poetry; a song.

*Rheged uz ai cuz tôn las!
 Nid oez vas ei gowyzaid.
 The chief of Rheged, the heavy greensward hides him! his
 song was not shallow.*
Talliesin.

Cowyzawd, s. m. (cowyz) A poetising, or rhyming.
**Cowyzawdyl, s. f.—pl. cowyzodlau (cowyz—
 awdyl)** Couplet rhyme.

Cowyzawl, a. (cowyz) Relating to the laws of
 poetry; metrical; poetical.

*Cyveiria'r wybyr cyvarwyz;
 Gowyzawl dir Gwyndir gwyz.
 Make thy way to the sky, where thou art well acquainted;
 the poetical land of wild Venedocia. D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ebedyç.*

Cowyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyz) A versifying.
Cowyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyz) Versifica-
 tion; recitative poetry.

Cowyzodlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyzawdyl) A
 rhyming in couplets.

Cowyzodli, v. a. (cowyzawdyl) To compose in
 couplet rhyme.

Cowyzodliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyzawdyl) A
 couplet rhyming.

*Traethodyn cowyzawdyl, sev er ei gowyzodliad nid yw gyvan
 ansawz a çowyz.*

*Recitative metre of couplet rhyme, notwithstanding its couplet
 rhyming, it is not of the same nature as the Cowyz.*
Barzaz.

Cowyzoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyzawl) Poe-
 tical composition; poetry; harmony.

*Yd oezynt yn arwain pedwar clezyv noethion eurald, Arawn
 vab Cynvarç vrenin yr Alban, a Cadwallawn Law hir vrenin
 Gwyned, a Meiryç vrenin Dyved, a Çadwr vrenin Cernyw; yn
 myned o vlaen Arthur i'r eglwys; ac yd oez y Cyvennoz yn canu
 o bobtu izynt o amryval Gowyzoliaethau ac organ o'r pynciau
 tecav.*

*There were, bearing four naked golden swords, Arawn, the
 son of Cynvarç, king of Alban, Cadwallon with the long hand,
 king of Venedocia, Meiryç, king of Dimetia, and Cadwr, king
 of Cornwall, going before Arthur to the church; and the choirs
 were singing on every side of them in various harmonies, with the
 organ in the finest strains.*
Gr. ab Artbur.

Cowyzu,

CRA

Cowyru, v. a. (cowyz) To compose poems, to poetise.

O'r dawn rhy lovaist rhy lavar wyv,
Yn aflau y gau a gowyzyv. *Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

Cowyzwr, s. m.—pl. cowyzwyr (cowyz—gwr) A poetiser.

Cowyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caw—gwyll) A garment, or cloke with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage; and in a wider sense, the settlement he made on her of goods and chattels, adequate to her rank. In more modern times there is a custom similar to this in Prussia: there the husband *may* (is obliged if a virgin) present to his bride the Morgengabe, or gift, on the morning after marriage, *even though he should have married a widow.*

Cowyll yw yr hyn a gafo merç am ei gwryddawd.

The *Cowyll*, or *obscuring band*, is that which a woman gets for her virginity. *Welsh Laws.*

Cowyll yw y da a rozo gwr i wraig y bore cyn cyvodi o'i gwely.

The *Cowyll* signifies the goods which a husband gives to the wife, in the morning before rising out of her bed. *Welsh Laws.*

Cowyllawg, a. (cowyll) Under cover; obscured, s. what is under cover, or private.

Tri cowyllawg llys y fyz: cerwyn vez, bragawd, a gathyl cyn ei dangaws i'r brenin.

The three things under cover at Court: the mead tub, the bragget, and a poem before it is shown to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Cowylledig, a. (cowyll) Veiled over, or obscured.

Cowylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cowyll) Envelopement.

Cowyllu, v. a. (cowyll) To envelop; to obscure.

Cowyllyn, s. m. dim. (cowyll) A veil.

Cowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw—gwyn) The plague.

Cowynaiz, a. (cowyn) Tending to be a pustule.

Cowynawg, a. (cowyn) Pustulous; full of biles.

Cowynawl, a. (cowyn) Forming into a pustule.

Cowynu, v. a. (cowyn) To form pustules.

Cra, s. m. aggr. (rha) A heating, or drying quality; or that tends to incrustate.

Crab, s. m. aggr. (cra) What shrinks together.

Craç, s. pl. aggr. (rhaç) Scabs. Craç drwg, the scall on the head, the great scab.

Edwyn craç y llall.

One scabby one knows the other.

Adage.

Craç, a. (rhaç) Scabby; also puny, petty. Craç hwyad, a teal; craç eithin, cammock; craç vonezigion, petty gentry; craç fwyzawg, a petty officer.

Amlwg gwaed o ben craç.

Blood is conspicuous from a scabby head.

Adage.

Craçawg, a. (craç) Scabby, full of scabs. Craçen, s. f. (craç) A scab. Mae gan zo graçen o dir, he possesses a little spot of land.

Craçenaiz, a. (craçen) Forming a scab.

Craçenawl, a. (craçen) Forming into a scab.

Craçenu, v. a. (craçen) To grow into a scab.

Craçvezw, a. (craç—mezw) Half drunk.

Craçvezyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (craç—mezyg) A quack.

Craçvezygawl, a. (craçvezyg) Empyrical.

Craçlyd, a. (craç) Scabby; tending to be scabby.

Craçlydrwyg, s. m. (craçlyd) Scabbiness.

Crâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cra) Heat, vigour; strength.

Craell, s. f. aggr. (cra) What gives heat.

Crav, s. pl. aggr. (rhav) Laminæ: also claws, or talons. It is a name given to plants whose stems are composed of Laminæ. Cra'r gerzi, garlick; era'r geivyr, or Cra'r nadroz, ramsons.

CRA

Cravanc, s. f.—pl. cravangau (crav) A claw; a talon; a crab-fish. Cravanc yr arth, or troed yr arth, the acanthus, or bear's-breech; cravanc y vran, the ranunculus, or crow's foot; cravanc yr eryr, balsamina.

Cravangaid, s. f.—pl. cravangeidiau (cravanc) A gripe, a handful.

Cravangedig, a. (cravanc) Furnished with claws.

Cravangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cravanc) A clawing.

Cravangiaw, v. a. (cravanc) To claw, to gripe.

Cravangiawg, a. (cravanc) Having claws, or talons; having large claws, or paws; broad-handed.

Cair hwnt walç corwynt, a hyl,

Cravangiawg, cryvion engyll.

There will then be had a hawk of the whirlwind, a furious one, with large talons, and strong pinions. *T. Aled.*

Cravangiawl, a. (cravanc) Clawing, griping.

Cravangiwr, s. m.—pl. cravangwyr (cravanc—gwr) A clawer; a griper.

Cravedig, a. (crav) That is scratched, or rubbed.

Cravell, s. f.—pl. t. au (crav) A spatula, or slice; a curry comb, a scraper. Cravell ymenyn, a

a butter spoon; cravell vara, a bread slice; cravell yr ysgwyg, the shoulder-blade, or scapula.

Cravellaiz, a. (cravell) In the form of a spatula.

Cravellawg, a. (cravell) Furnished with a spatula, or any flat segment.

Cravellu, v. a. (cravell) To form into a thin slice; to use a spatula.

Craven, s. f.—pl. t. au (crav) A flake; a crust.

Craviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crav) A scratching.

Craviedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (craviad) A scraper.

Cravleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (crav—lleg) A stone-shard.

Cravruz, a. (crav—rhuz) Having red claws.

A'm harvolles iar,

Cravruz, grib eigar:

Gorfwylais naw nos yn ei croth.

I was received by a hen with ruddy claws and parting comb: I rested nine nights in her womb. *Taliesin.*

Cravu, v. a. (crav) To scratch, or to scrape.

Cravwr, s. m.—pl. cravwyr (crav—gwr) A scraper, a scratcher.

Craf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crav) A clasp, or clasper; a plate of iron to brace any thing; a cramp-iron; a pair of pinchers, or nippers. Cevais graf arno, I got sight of him, or, I found him out.

Craf, a. (crav) Securing; holding fast. Golwg kraf, a quick sight; dyn kraf, a man of quick comprehension.

Craç na'r eavil.

Surer than the pinchers.

Adage.

Dysg yn graf a welyç,

Cadw yn graf a zyfyçç,

Adrawz y peth a vetryçç.

Learn with quickness what thou seest, keep securely what thou shalt learn: Retain what thou knowest. *Adage.*

Crafin, a. (craf) Having a quick penetration.

Crafiat, s. m. (crafin) Comprehension; quickness.

Crafawl, a. (craf) Tending to secure, or hold.

Crafder, s. m. (craf) Comprehension; penetration.

Crafedig, a. (craf) Endowed with skill.

Crafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craf) A securing; comprehension, or penetration.

Crafiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crafiad) A securer; a descrier.

Crafinai, s. m.—pl. crafineion (craf) A cupping instrument.

Crafineb, s. m. (craf) Quickness of sense.

Crafiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craf) Scarification.

Crafiniaw, v. a. (craf) To scarify, or to cup.

Crafiniawl, a. (craf) Scarified, or cupped.

Crafiniwr, s. m.—pl. crafiniwyr (craf—gwr) A cupper, a scarifier.

Crafu,

CRA

Crafu, *v. a.* (*craf*) To secure hold of; to perceive; to comprehend: *Crafu ag ewin*, to secure with a nail; *crafu â golwg*, to perceive with the sight; *crafa arno*, behold him.

Crafus, *a.* (*craf*) Of quick perception; penetrating.

Crafwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crafwyr* (*craf—gwr*) Perceiver.

Crag, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*cra*) A hard crust, or coating.

Cragen, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cregyn* (*crag*) A shell. *Pysgod cregyn*, shell fish; *cragen malwen*, a snail shell. *Cregyn gârâu meirg*, the ossicles on the inside of horses' knees.

Cragenaiz, *a.* (*cragen*) Testaceous, crustaceous.

Cragenawg, *a.* (*cragen*) Having a shell.

Cragenawl, *a.* (*cragen*) Formed into a shell.

Crageniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*cragen*) A forming into a shell; a becoming testaceous.

Cragenu, *v. a.* (*cragen*) To form into a shell.

Crai, *s. m. aggr.* (*cra*) Heat; power, or strength; the heart; also the eye of a needle, and the hole in the handle of a weapon. *Crai môr bala-mardini*.

Crai, *a.* (*rha*) Glowing, vivid; fresh. *Newyz grai*, bran new, or quite new; *brethyn crai*, quite new cloth, out of the loom, and not scoured.

Ac yna—
Coed crai ar Venai vyz.

And then there will be fresh and lively trees on the Menai.
Rhys Nanmor.

Gorzyr adar gwlyz haint,
Llewydd loer, oer dewaint:
Crai vy myd rhag gofid haint!

Clamorous are the birds, humid is the dingle, let the moon shine! chill is the midnight hour: inflamed is my mind from the anguish of disease!
Llywarc Hen.

Craid, *s. m.*—*pl.* *creidion* (*crai*) Vehemency, or ardency; force, or strength.

Craiz, *s. m.*—*pl.* *creizion* (*crai*) The middle, or centre; the heart.

Craif, *a.* (*crai*) Merciful; forgiving; kind.

Craift, *s. f.*—*pl.* *creiftiau* (*craf*) Inscription.

A'r graift o'i açaws ev a yfgrivenesid uq pen.
And the inscription of his cause was written over head.
Hansfon.

Craig, *s. f.*—*pl.* *creigiau* (*crai*) A rock.

Crain, *s. m.*—*pl.* *creinion* (*cra*) A being prostrate, or wallowing on the ground.

A rhag pyrrh bu fyrrh Saeson y' nghrain,
Oez trist maer, oez clac clezyv heb wain,
A çan llu panu pen ar zygrain,
A çan llaw ludiwaw Llan Huadain.

And before the gates there was the falling of Saxons into a prostrate state; pensive was the Governor, gleaming was the sword out of the sheath, and the army was beating of head, tumbling on the ground, and the hand was reducing Llan Huadain to ashes.
Ein. ab Gwogaw, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Crain, *a.* (*cra*) Prostrate, prone; tumbling.

Y llyw cyveryw—
A thryclaid gwerin Caer Vyrzin valn:
Ni levis na thwr, na bwr, bu crain.

The chief met with wounded ones of the people of Caermarthen, stone built; there stood nor tower, nor wall, all were level with the ground.
Ein. ab Gwogaw, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Crair, *s. m.*—*pl.* *creiriau* (*cra*) A token; a keepsake; a relick. *Creiriau*, were the relicks of saints, on which a man placed his hand in taking an oath; hence *Crair* implied an instrument of covenant. *Nawz y creiriau*, the refuge of the relicks. *W. Larcus.* *Yfgrin y creiriau*, the ark of the Testimonies. *Crair* is the name for the smallest bell in churches; and *canu crair* is to toll the bell for the dead.

Craith, *s. f.*—*pl.* *creithiau* (*crai*) A scar. *Craith ogyvarç*, a conspicuous scar, or a scar that is in sight. *W. Larcus.* *Craith unnos*, y vezygyn, y zeilen zu, or gorneth, brunella, or self-heal.

Cram, *s. f. aggr.* (*cra*) An Incrustation.

CRA

Cramen, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*cram*) Scab over a fore.

Cramenaiz, *a.* (*cramen*) Tending to incrustate.

Cramenawg, *a.* (*cramen*) Covered with a scab; scabby. *Y gramenawg*, Cyanus, or blue bottle.

Crameniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*cramen*) Incrustation; a covering with a scab.

Cramenu, *v. a.* (*cramen*) To cover with a scab.

Crammwyth, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*cram—mwyth*) A pancake; a fritter.

Crammwythen, *s. f. dim.* (*crammwyth*) A fritter.

Cranc, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. od* (*cra*) A Crab; a cancer; a schirrous tumour. *Cranc-lau*, crab lice.

Crangen, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. od* (*cranc*) A tumour, a wen.

Crangenawg, *a.* (*crangen*) Full of wens.

Crap, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. iau* (*crab*) A grapple; a catching.

Nid yw'r arglwyz yma ond megis cyf cler rhyngthyt, a fawb a'i grap arno.

This Lord here is no more than a butt of ridicule between them, and every body with his snatch at him.
Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Crapiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*crap*) A grappling; a snatching, or catching hold of.

Crapiauw, *v. a.* (*crap*) To grapple; to snatch hold.

Crapiauwg, *a.* (*crap*) Grappling; snatching.

Crapiawl, *a.* (*crap*) Grappling; snatching.

Crapiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*crapiad*) A grappler.

Crapiwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crapwyr* (*crap—gwr*) A snatcher, a grappler.

Crâs, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*cra*) A roast; what is roasted, or toasted; acridity.

Crâs a. (*cra*) Parched, dry, acrid; hard, saucy.

Crafaiz, *a.* (*cras*) Of a parching nature; acrid.

Crafair, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crafeiriau* (*crâs—gair*) Sauciness.

Carfaren, *a.* (*crâs—aren*) Malepert; saucy.

Na vyz fiongar grafaren,
Nid anmharc dy gyvarç Gwen.

Be not deceitful and malepert; it is not disrespectful to greet thee, fair maid.
Bado Brwynliys.

Crafawl, *a.* (*crâs*) Parching, or drying.

Crasboeth, *a.* (*crâs—poeth*) Of a pungent quality.

Crasboethi, *v. a.* (*crasboeth*) To parch with heat.

Crasboethiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*crasboeth*) A parching.

Crasdant, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crasdannau* (*crâs—tant*) A sharp note, on a stringed instrument.

Crasder, *s. m.* (*crâs*) Dryness, drought, aridity; also sauciness; ribbaldry.

Crasdir, *s. m.* (*crâs—tir*) Parched ground.

Crasedig, *a.* (*crâs*) Parched; toasted; roasted.

Crafeirawg, *a.* (*crafair*) Cynical; malepert.

Crafgalav, *s. pl. aggr.* (*crâs—calav*) Flavin.

Craignoad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*crâs—cnoad*) A scranching.

Craignoi, *v. a.* (*crâs—noi*) To scranch.

Crafiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (*crâs*) A parching; a drying, a roasting, or toasting.

Crafielyd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*crafiad*) A roaster.

Crafieneu, *s. m.* (*crâs*) Dryness, or parchedness.

Craflyd, *a.* (*crâs*) Parched, of a dry quality.

Crafrwyz, *s. m.* (*crâs*) Parchedness, drought.

Crafu, *v. a.* (*crâs*) To parch; to dry; to roast; to toast; to bake; to become dry, or parched.

Crafu yd, neu vrag, to dry corn, or malt; *crafu bara*, to bake bread; also to toast bread; *crafu bwyd*, to roast meat.

Crafwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crafwyr* (*crâs—gwr*) A dryer; a kiln-dryer; a roaster.

Crafyd, *s. m. aggr.* (*crâs—yd*) Parched corn.

Crafiyz, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. ion* (*crâs*) A dryer.

Crau, *s. m. aggr.* (*cra*) Gore; blood.

Oez tew peleidyr, crau creynt cigvain,
Celanez gorwez gorzyvnatain.

Thick were the spears, the ravens croaked for blood, they became accustomed with prostrate heaps of slain.
Ein. ab Gwogaw.

Craw,

CRE

Craw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cra) A covering, a hovel; a pig-sty.
Crawd, *s. m. aggr.* (craw) What grows over; a coat, or surface.
Crawen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (craw) A crust.
Crawenaiz, *a.* (crawen) Crust-like; crustaceous.
Crawenawg, *a.* (crawen) Rined, crusted; incrustated, or covered with a crust.
Crawenawl, *a.* (crawen) Incrustating.
Crawenedig, *a.* (crawen) Incrustated.
Craweniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crawen) Incrustation.
Crawenllyd, *a.* (crawen) Tending to incrustate.
Crawenu, *v. a.* (crawen) To incrustate; to grow hard; to become crusty, or like a crust.
Crawn, *s. m. aggr.* (craw) A collection; what is amassed, or heaped together; any thing shut up, kept in, or stopt; pus, or matter collected in a sore.
Crawnaiz, *a.* (crawn) Tending to collect together; of a purulent quality.
Crawnawg, *a.* (crawn) Having a collection of any thing; containing pus.
Crawnawl, *a.* (crawn) Collecting matter; purulent.
Crownedig, *a.* (crawn) Formed into matter, or pus.
Crawni, *v. a.* (crawn) To collect matter, or pus.
Crawniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crawn) Purulence.
Crawnlyd, *a.* (crawn) Apt to be purulent.
Crawr, *s. m. aggr.* (craw) A heap; a huddle.
Cre, *s. m. aggr.* (cy—rhe) A combining cause, a principle, beginning, or first motion. Also what penetrates, or pervades; a cry.
Crëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cre) A forming, or creating; a creation; the universe.
Crëadawl, *a.* (crëad) Creating, creative, plastic.
Crëadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (crëad) A creature.
Crëaduriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crëadur) The system of created beings, the creation.
Crëawd, *s. m.* (cre) A forming, or creating.
Crëawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crëawdwyr (crëawd—gwr) A creator.
Crëawdwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crëawdwr) The act, or the office of a creator.
Crëawdyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (crëawd) A creator.

Y neb a orthryma'r tylawd a gywilyzia ei Greawdyz.
 He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker.
Proverbs 14. 31.

Crebaç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (crab) What is shrunk, or dried up. O'r hên grebaç brwnt, Oh! the nasty old withered fellow.
Crebaç, *a.* (crab) Shrunk, withered, or dried up.

Rhown ar ball hyd y gallom,
 Zicell y wraç grebaç grom.
 We will bring to nought, as far as we can, the wiles of the withered old hag.
Goreu Owain.

Crebaçaiz, *a.* (crebaç) Contractile; apt to shrink.
Crebaçawl, *a.* (crebaç) Contractible; shrinking up.
Crebaçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crebaç) A shrinking, or drawing together; a withering, or drying up.
Crebaçlyd, *a.* (crebaç) Apt to contract, or shrink.
Crebaçu, *v. a.* (crebaç) To constringe, or draw together; to shrink together; to wither, or dry up; to become contracted. Dwyllaw wedi crebaçu gan anwyd, hands become contracted with cold.
Crebaçus, *a.* (crebaç) Constringent, shrinking.
Crebaçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crebaçwyr (crebaç—gwr) One that shrinks, or draws himself together.
Crebawg, *a.* (crab) Shrunk together, or withered.

CRE

Crebwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cre—pwyll) Fancy; invention.

Crebwyll a elwir velly am waith awen yn crëu pethau a vyz izynt hanvod a dygwyz, herwyz anlawz anian a fwyll, cyd na bo izynt hanvod o zir a gorvod.
 Fancy is so called from the operation of genius creating those things that have existence and accident, with respect to quality, nature, and reason, though they may have no existence in reality and necessity.
Barzau.

Crebwyllaiz, *a.* (crebwyll) Imaginative.
Crebwyllator, *ger.* (crebwylliad) In imagining.
Crebwyllaw, *v. a.* (crebwyll) To fancy, or imagine.
Crebwyllawg, *a.* (crebwyll) Fanciful; apt to fancy.
Crebwyllledig, *a.* (crebwyll) Fancied; imagined.
Crebwylllez, *s. m.* (crebwyll) Fancifulness.
Crebwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crebwyll) A fancying, or imagining; invention.
Crebwyllitor, *sup.* (crebwyll) That is disposing.
Crebwyllus, *a.* (crebwyll) Fancying; imaginative.
Crebwyllwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crebwyllwyr (crebwyll—gwr) One that invents, or imagines.
Creciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (creg) A chirping.
Crecian, *v. a.* (creg) To make a chattering, to chatter; to chirp.
Creciar, *s. f.*—*pl.* crecieir (creg—iar) The dakerhen.
Creg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (creg) A shriek, or scream.

Uchel ei creg—
 Oç o'r can uwç aerwy coed.
 Loud is her scream; far be the song from the ring of the wood.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r zylluan.

Creg, *a.* (cryç) Rough, rugged; curled; twirling.
Cregawl, *a.* (creç) Screaming, or shrieking.
Cregiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (creç) A screaming.
Cregian, *v. a.* (creç) To scream; to crash.

Gofgo di yngod, a theç;
 Nid wyd ymadrawz dibeg;
 Nid gwiw clain, yth grain y greç.
 Fall thou back, and hide thyself; thou art not of finest conversation: it is useless to lay on the ground, thy creeping will make a creaking.
Llywarc Hen.

Cregiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (creçiad) A screamer.
Cregiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* creçwyr (creç—gwr) A shrieker.
Creçwen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (creç—gwên) A loud laugh.

Creçwen y' ngenau ynvyd.
 The horselaugh is in the mouth of the fool.
Adage.

Creçwenawl, *a.* (creçwen) Apt to laugh out.
Creçweniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (creçwen) A loud laughing.
Creçwenu, *v. a.* (creçwen) To laugh loudly.
Creçwenus, *a.* (creçwen) Laughing out aloud.
Creçwenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* creçwenwyr (creçwen—gwr) A loud laugher.
Creçwenyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (creçwen) A loud laugher.
Creçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (creç) A screaker.
Crêd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cre) Belief; faith; religion; the believing world, or Christendom.
Rhozi crêd, to plight one's faith.

O dri feth y cair crêd ar wirionez: o anghredu pob peth, o gredu pob peth, ac o gredu ni waeth pa beth.
 By three things will belief be obtained for the truth: by disbelieving every thing, by believing every thing; and by believing it of no consequence what may be.
Barzau.

Nad Elis anwadalu,
 Y grêd vyth o gariad vu.
 Elis, suffer not to waver the confidence that should be from past affection.
Iwan Brydyr Hir.

Credad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crêd) A believing; a crediting.
Credadwy, *a.* (credad) That may be believed.
Credadyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (credad) A believer.
Credadyniaeth,

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Credadyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (credadyn) Fidelity; confidence; a giving belief, or credit to.

Doniawg vu'r gredadyniaeth—
A' TOES.

Meritorious was the confidence that she gave. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Credator, *ger.* (credad) Believing; trusting.

Credawg, *a.* (créd) Having belief, or confidence.

Credawl, *a.* (créd) Giving faith to; believing.

Crededig, *a.* (créd) That may be believed.

Credez, *s. m.* (créd) Belief; credibility.

Credin, *a.* (créd) Giving full belief; credulous.

Crediniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (credin) Credulity.

Creditor, *sup.* (créd) To be believing.

Credo, *s. m.* (créd) A belief, or creed.

Credovyz, *s. m.* (cred—ovyz) The finisher of faith.

Credaw vi vy Rhi, vy rhybyz,
Vy llywiawdyr, creawdyr credovyz,

I will believe my Lord, my guide, my governor, creator and
finisher of the faith. *Cynocellw.*

Credryz, *a.* (créd—rhyz) Of loose faith; impious.

I'r geu-zyn, crwydr-zyn credryz,
(Gwrthwez voz) gwarthoz a yyz,

To the false one, the irreligious wandering one (in a manner to
be avoided) there will be disgrace. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Credu, *v. a.* (créd) To believe; to have faith in.

Hors a Hingestyr y gelwyd y zau dywyfawg a oez arnynt:
Arvon a orug y brenin yn eu hol; ac wedi eu dyvod, govyn a
orug y brenin i bwy i credynt i "I Wden, heb hwy, i credwn."

Hors and Hingestyr were the two princes called that were over
them: What the king d.d. was sending after them; and when
they were come, the king asked to whom *did they trust* (believe) i
"To Woden," said they, "*do we trust.*" *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Credus, *a.* (créd) Inducing belief; credent.

Credwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* credwyr (créd—gwr) A believer.

Crez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cre) Constitution of the body; temper, or disposition; purpose.

A'm peçawd, hir anwirez,
Syz gar vy mron, greulon grez!

And my sin, a long scene of iniquity, is before me, a dismal
spectacle. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Crezadwy, *a.* (crez) That may be disposed.

Crezator, *ger.* (crez) Tempering, disposing.

Crezawg, *a.* (crez) Having a natural quality.

Crezawl, *a.* (crez) Temperamental; disposing.

Crezedig, *a.* (crez) Endowed with a disposition.

Creziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crez) Temperament.

Crezu, *v. a.* (crez) To dispose; to imbibe a quality, or disposition.

Crezus, *a.* (crez) Disposing, or forming the mind.

Crëedig, *a.* (cre) Creative; what may be formed.

Crëedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crëedig) Creation.

Crev, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cre) A cry; a scream; a kaw.

Crev, *a.* (cryv) Strong. Dynes grev, a strong woman.

Crevadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crev) The dura mater, a membrane inclosing the brain.

Crevadwy, *a.* (crev) That may be craved.

Crevawl, *a.* (crev) Imploring, or craving.

Creviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crev) A craving.

Crevient, *s. m.* (crev) A suing for; a craving.

Crevidyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (creviad) A fuer for.

Crevu, *v. a.* (crev) To cry; to cry for; to crave.

Crevwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crevwyr (crev—gwr) A craver.

Crevyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crev) The act of praying, or imploring; religion.

Crevyz iar wrth ei gylvin.

The devotion of the hen to its beak.

Adage.

Crevyzai, *a.* (crevyz) Inclining to be devout.

CRE

Crevyzawg, *a.* (crevyz) Having religion.

Crevyzawl, *a.* (crevyz) Religious; devout.

Crevyzdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crevyz—ty) A religious house.

Crevyzgar, *a.* (crevyz) Devout; pious.

Crevyzgarwç, *s. m.* (crevyzgar) Devoutness.

Crevyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crevyz) A performing of a religious duty; a worshipping.

Crevyzoldeb, *s. m.* (crevyzawl) Religiousness.

Crevyzolrwyz, *s. m.* (crevyzawl) Piousness.

Crevyzu, *v. a.* (crevyz) To perform religious duties; to keep a religious fast; to be devout.

Y mae dyled ar benteulu,
Zygu ei dylwyth wir grevyzu.

It is incumbent on the head of a family to instruct his household
to worship rightly. *R. Pritchard, Llanyrzayri.*

Crevyzus, *a.* (crevyz) Religious; devout. Crevyzufion cyvennoz, religious ones of Convents.

Crevyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crevyzwyr (crevyz—gwr) A religious man; a devotee.

Crevyzwr, llawurwr vu,
Cryv ei wez, yn crevyzu.

A devotee, and a husbandman was he, of powerful appearance,
performing religious duties. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufudd, i Dydego.*

Crefyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (craf) A brace, or clasper.

Crefyn haearn, an iron plate, or bracer to strengthen any thing.

Crefynaiz, *a.* (crefyn) Like a brace, or clasp.

Crefynawg, *a.* (crefyn) That is braced.

Crefynawl, *a.* (crefyn) Braced, or plated round.

Crefyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crefyn) A bracing.

Crefynu, *v. a.* (crefyn) To gird, or brace round.

Creg, *a.* (cryg) Hoarse. Dynes greg, a hoarse woman.

Cregen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (crag) An earthen vessel.

Cregenu, *v. a.* (cregen) To make pottery ware.

Cregeny, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cregen) A potter.

Creglais, *s. m.*—*pl.* cregleision (creg—llais) A hoarse scream; a hoarse voice.

Creglyd, *a.* (creg) Apt to be hoarse, or gruff.

Creglydrwyz, *s. m.* (creglyd) Hoarseness; gruffness.

Cregu, *v.* (creg) To become hoarse, or gruff.

Cregyna, *v. a.* (cragen) To gather, or look for shells.

Oer yw genyv gregyna y gwaenwyn,
A gwyned yw'r Wyzva.

I find it cold to gather shells in the spring, and Showden being
so white. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cregynawg, *a.* (cragen) Abounding with shells.

Cregynawl, *a.* (cragen) Tending to produce shells.

Cregynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cregynwyr (cragen—gwr) A shell gatherer; a dealer in shells.

Cregyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (creg) A screamer; a heron.

Gweryriad gregyr Aran,
Gwr y god bob gair a gan.

The screaming of the heron of the Aran, or like the bag man every
word she sings. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zyluan.*

Creiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crai) A freshening.

Creiaw, *v. a.* (crai) To freshen; to brisken.

Creiawg, *a.* (crai) Full of glow, or freshness.

Creiawl, *a.* (crai) Briskening; freshening.

Creider, *s. m.* (crai) Freshness; purity.

Creiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (craiz) Pervasion.

Creiziator, *ger.* (creiziad) Intromitting; pervading.

Creiziaw, *v. a.* (craiz) To pervade, to intromit.

Créd varz, croyw awdur o Vôn,
Craiz ar Zwyw croyw-ruz avon.

Believe a bard, the perspicuous author of Môn, dart through the
water of a fresh ruddy river. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r brithyll.*

Creiziawg, *a.* (craiz) Penetrating, permeant.

Creiziawl,

CRE

- Creiziawl, *a.* (craiz) Penetrative; pervasive.
 Creizineb, *s. m.* (craiz) A penetrating.
 Creizitor, *sup.* (craiz) To be pervading.
 Creizioldeb, *s. m.* (creiziawl) Penetrancy.
 Creizyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (craiz) What penetrates, or shootes into; a tongue of land shooting into the sea, or between hills. Hence it is the name of several places so situated.
 Creivion, *s. m. aggr.* (crav) What adheres to the pot of any thing boiled; the scrapings.
 Creifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (craif) A forgiving.
 Creifiant, *s. m.* (craif) Forgiveness, or Pardon.
 Creifiawg, *a.* (craif) Abounding with mercy.
 Creifiawl, *a.* (craif) Merciful, or forgiving.
 Creigiaiz, *a.* (craig) Tending to be rocky; like a rock.
 Creigiaw, *v.* (craig) To become rocky, or like a rock.
 Creigiawg, *a.* (craig) Abounding with rocks; rocky, craggy.
 Creigiawl, *a.* (craig) Tending to be rocky.
 Creigieizrwyz, *s. m.* (creigiaiz) Cragginess.
 Creigiogrwyz, *s. m.* (creigiawg) Rockiness.
 Creigle, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (craig—lle) A rocky place.
 Creiglen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (craig—llen) A rocky surface.

Y rhew, 'is wybren a lloer,
 Gwnaeth y llawr yn greiglen.

The frost beneath the sky and moon hath made the ground a rocky plain.

- Creilwg, *s. pl. aggr.* (crai—llwg) The charred stalks of furze, *s. creilygen.* *Gwent.*
 Creiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crain) A wallowing.
 Creiniator, *ger.* (creiniad) Wallowing about.
 Creiniaw, *v. a.* (crain) To lie down; to fall down; to roll, or wallow; to creep along the ground.
 Creiniawg, *a.* (crain) That wallows, or creeps along *s. m.—pl. creiniogod*, a frog.
 Creiniawl, *a.* (crain) Wallowing, tumbling about.
 Creiniedig, *a.* (crain) Made to wallow, or tumble.
 Creiniwr, *s. m.—pl. creinwyr* (crain—gwr) A wallower, or one who creeps along.
 Creirâd, *s. m.* (crair) The taking an oath.
 Creirâawl, *a.* (crair) Adjuring; swearing.
 Creirâu, *v. a.* (crair) To adjure, to tender an oath, to swear by the relicks.

Iawn yw i'r yngnaid greirâu y gwybyzaid; a gwedy a's creirâent wy, y mae iawn izynt vyned allan, ac edryc yr hyn iawnav a weloent wrth a glywfant.

It is proper for the judges to swear the recognizers; and after they are sworn, it is proper for them to go out and take a view of what is most correct of what they see with what they have heard.

Welsh Laws

- Creirdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crair—ty) A house for relicks.
 Creirva, *s. f.—t. oz* (crair—ma) A reliquary.
 Creiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crair) Adjuration.
 Creiriaw, *v. a.* (crair) To adjure by relicks.
 Creiriawl, *a.* (crair) Belonging to relicks.
 Creiries; *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crair) A jewel; a beauty.

—Cyflawn wez,
 Croyw-ryw fenw: creiries Wynoz.

Of perfect form; happy is the epithet—the Jewel of Gwynez.

W. Cymwal.

- Creirwy, *s. f.—pl. on* (crair) A jewel; an epithet for a fine woman, and a proper name.
 Creifier, *s. m.* (crâs) A calcinatory; a furnace.
 Creifieryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (creifier) A burner.

Ergrynaw Cunezav creifieryz
 Y' Nghaer Wair, a Caer Liwelyz.

Trembling with fear of Cunezav the consumer will be Caer Wair, and Caer Liwelyz.

Taliesin.

CRE

- Creifion, *s. pl. aggr.* (crâs) What is calcined, or burnt to powder; cinders; dross.
 Creifionad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creifion) Calcination.
 Creifionaiz, *a.* (creifion) Cineritious, like ashes.
 Creifionawg, *a.* (creifion) Having burnt dross.
 Creifionawl, *a.* (creifion) Calcinatory.
 Creifionen, *s. f. dim.* (creifion) A calx; a cinder.
 Creifioni, *v. a.* (creifion) To calcine, to powder.
 Creifionllyd, *a.* (creifion) Abounding with dross.
 Creithadwy, *a.* (craith) That may be cicatrized.
 Creithen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (craith) A cicatrice.
 Creithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (craith) Cicatrization.
 Creithiaw, *v. a.* (craith) To cicatrice; to scar.
 Creithiawg, *a.* (craith) Full of scars; scarred.
 Creithiawl, *a.* (craith) Cicatrifice; scarring.
 Creithiedig, *a.* (craith) Scarred, or having scars.
 Creithig, *a.* (craith) Scarring; a name for some plant.
 Crêmawg, *a.* (cram) Formed into a crust. *s. f.—pl. crêmogau*, a pancake.
 Cremogen, *s. f. dim.* (crêmawg) A pancake.
 Crencyn, *s. m. dim.* (cranc) A small crab; a crick-eting apple.
 Crepa, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (crab) A short dwarfish man.
 Crepaç, *s. m.* (crebaç) Any thing withered, or dried up. *a.* withered, or shrunk together.
 Crepawg, *a.* (crebawg) That is withered, or dried up. *s. f.* A withered old hag.
 Crepian, *v. a.* (crap) To creep with difficulty.
 Crepianawg, *a.* (crepian) That creeps along. *s. f.* the *ceribia*, or creeper, in ornithology.
 Crês, *s. m.* (cre) A hardening with heat.
 Crês, *a.* (cre) Heating, or parching; inflaming.
 Crefadwy, *a.* (crês) Capable of heating; inflammable.
 Crefawg, *a.* (crês) Having a heating power; inflammatory.
 Crefawl, *a.* (crês) Apt to ignite; inflaming.
 Crefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crês) Inflammation.
 Crest, *s. m. aggr.* (crês) What hardens, or becomes hard on the surface; as scum, dregs, or dirt; also scurf.
 Crestawg, *a.* (crest) That is crusted over.
 Crestawl, *a.* (crest) Tending to incrustate.
 Crestedig, *a.* (crest) Crusted over with dirt.
 Cresten, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crest) What gathers on the surface; scum; scurf; scale.
 Crestenawg, *a.* (cresten) Covered with scurf.
 Cresteniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cresten) A gathering scurf.
 Crestenllyd, *a.* (cresten) Apt to gather scurf.
 Crestenu, *v. a.* (cresten) To gather scurf; to grow scurfy; to become full of scurf.
 Crestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crest) Incrustation.
 Crestlyd, *a.* (crest) Apt to incrustate; covered with dirt.
 Crestlydrwyz, *s. m.* (crestlyd) A being crusted with dirt.
 Crestogrwyz, *s. m.* (crestawg) A dagged over.
 Cresu, *v. a.* (crês) To parch, or scorch; to inflame.
 Cresur, *s. m.* (crês) What inflames; a parcher.

Rym a vai torv calth rhag un trew,
 Ev dywal o grefur o gyview gweladur.

If we were a captive host before, one effort fierce would be the burning from the spectator's mutual devouring.

Taliesin.

- Creth, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (cre) The constitution of the body; temper, or disposition; purpose; also the bearing of the effect of cold; a trembling, or shivering with cold. Da vyzai be bai gystal ei greth â gwneud hynny, It would be well if

CRE

if he were of a *disposition* so good as to do that.
Sil.

Rhaid i'r neb â arvero y zull hon vod yn za ei greth, a'i gyngyd, rhag tynu'r ogyliath yn rhy hir.

It is necessary for him that shall use this figure to have good genius and design, lest he should draw the amplification to too great a length.
H. Perri.

- Crethadwy, *a.* (creth) That may be disposed.
Crethator, *ger.* (creth) Disposing, or inclining.
Crethawg, *a.* (creth) Having disposition.
Crethawl, *a.* (creth) Temperamental; inclining.
Crethedig, *a.* (creth) Endowed with a turn of mind.
Crethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creth) Temperament.
Crethineb, *s. m.* (creth) Temperament; quality.
Crethu, *v. a.* (creth) To incline, or give a disposition; to imbibe a quality.
Crethus, *a.* (creth) Temperamental; inclining.
Crethyll, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creth) Natural propensity.

Mewn pegawd cyvnod i'm caed yn y grôth,
O grethyll nam a thad.

In sin was I found when in the womb, from the *effect* of the natural disposition of father and mother.
H. D. ab Iwan.

Creu, *v. a.* (cre) To give existence; to create.

Myvi a wneuthym y zaeor, ac â greais zyn arni.
I have made the earth, and *created* man upon it.

Isaiah 45. 12.

Creu, *v. a.* (cre) To cry; to kaw; to crave, or beg. Mae yn creu yn arw arnav zyvod yno, he begs of me very much to come there.

A gre'r vran vawr â gre'r vran veçan.

The cry that is made by the great crow will be tried by the little crow.
Adage.

Y forz yd gerzwyv gwrz yd gre branes.

The way that I walk vehemently do the ravens cry.
Ll. P. Moç.

Creuan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crau) The cranium.

Mewn tri-llie yn y pen y megir cleuyd: yn y don, yn y greuan, ac yn y grevadur.

Within three places of the head will disease be formed: in the pericranium, in the cranium, and in the dura mater.
Meddygen Myçvau.

Creuawl, *a.* (crau) Covered with gore; bloody.

Erbyniad pymoes o groes greuawl,
Arbenig Wledig wlad gynveithiawl.

The receiver of the five ages by the bloody cross, was the Sovereign of the boundlessly extending kingdom.
Blacyn Parç.

Creuder, *s. m.* (crau) Bloodiness; fierceness.

Creudo, *a.* (crau—to) Covered with gore.

Lledgynt Argoedwys gwys greudo,
Llyfadyd neud einym yno.

It is announced that the furrow of the men of Argoed is covered with blood: Are we not restrained from being there?
Ll. P. Moç.

Creuze, *a.* (crau—de) Mingled with gore.

Bu rhewin, a thrin, a thranc cymmri,
Ar gad gad greuze,
Ar gryd, gryd graenze,
Ac am Dal Moelvre mil vanieri.

There was destruction, and conflict, and annihilation of hereditary honour in the battle, a battle *drenched with gore*; in the conflict, a conflict where horror raged, and around the top of Moelvre a thousand banners waved.
Gwalçmai.

Creugar, *a.* (crau) Drenched in gore; bloody.

Pa gefidy vi vodrydav creugar,
Croyw-goç wæw o'th aav.

Shouldst thou set up for me the bloody tent, newly reddened will be the javelin from thy hand.
Phyllip Brydyç.

Creulan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crau—llan) A crimson plain.

Ar greuliv, ar greulyd veirwon,
Ar greulan baran beryon.

On the crimson flood, on the bloody dead, on the gory plain the birds of prey appear.
Cynzeitu, i O. Gwynedd.

CRI

Creulanw, *s. m.* (crau—llanw) A crimson flood.

Ar greulen, ar greuled Arvon,
Creulanw gwaed am draed amdryçion.

On the gory surface, on Arvon drenched in blood, there was the crimson flood around the mangled limbs.
Cynzeitu, i O. Gwynedd.

Creulawn, *a.* (crau—llawn) Bloody, fierce, cruel, inhuman. *s. m.* A tyrant.

Senez Rhuvain â anvones Alectus Senezwr, a thair lleng o wyr ymlaz ygyd ag ev i laz y creulawn, ac i orefgyn yr Ynys traçevya with veziant gwyr Rhuvain.

The Senate of Rome sent Alectus a Senator, and three legions of fighting men with him, to cut off the Tyrant, and to subject the island again to the dominion of the Roman people.

Gr. ab Arbur.

Creuled, *a.* (crau) Drenched with gore; bloody.
Creulen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crau—llen) A crimson covering; a bloody surface.

Ar greulan baran beryon,
Ar greulen, ar greuled Arvon.

On the gory plain the birds of prey appear; on the crimson covering, on Arvon drenched in blood.
Cynzeitu, i O. Gwynedd.

Creuliv, *s. m. aggr.* (crau—lliv) A crimson torrent.

Arllwybyr llaz â llavnau rhuzion,
Ar greuliv, ar greulyd veirwon.

There was the track of slaughter, with the ruddy blades over the crimson flood, over the dead drenched in gore.
Cynzeitu, i O. Gwynedd.

Creulonaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creulawn) Cruelty.
Creulondeb, *s. m.* (creulawn) Cruelty; fierceness.
Creulonez, *s. m.* (creulawn) Cruelty; fierceness.
Creuloni, *v.* (creulawn) To become cruel.
Creulonrwyz, *s. m.* (creulawn) Cruelty; fierceness.
Creulyd, *a.* (crau) Dyed with gore; bloody.
Creulyn, *s. m.* (crau—llyn) A crimson pool.

Ei lavyn y'nghreuliv y'nghreulyn gwyar,
Y'nghreulawn ymwithryn;
Gwysyr y gwylç—

His blade in a bloody torrent in a crimson pool of gore, in the cruel conflict, gallantly it brandishes.
Cynzeitu, i Wenywynwyn.

Creulys, *s. m. aggr.* (crau—llys) Groundsel; called also, Y benvelen. Creulys venyw, llyçlyn y dwvyr, or Llyfiau Taliesin, brooklime.
Creuolder, *s. m.* (creuawl) Bloodiness.
Creuolrwyz, *s. m.* (creuawl) Bloodthirstiness.
Crew, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cre) A shout, or outcry.

Ev y'ngraid, y'nghrew, yn llew llouruz,
Ev y'ngryd, y'nghryn yn ryn rybuz.

He in the heat, in the shout is a slaughtering lion; he in the conflict, in the concussion is the signal of terror.
Gwalçmai, i O. Gwynedd.

Crëwr, *s. m.—pl. crëwyr* (cre—gwr) A creator

Crewt, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cre) A faint cry.

Crewtiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crew) A puling.

Crewtian, *v. a.* (crew) To cry faintly, to pule.

Crewtiaw, *v. a.* (crew) To whine, to pule.

Crewtiawl, *a.* (crew) Whining, or puling.

Crewtyn, *s. m. dim.* (crew) A whiner, a crier.

Crewyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crau) A crop of corn; a rick. Crewyn o yd, a rick of corn; dal yr ieir yn mhen y crewyn, to catch the hens on the top of the rick. Criaw'r crewyn, the rejoicing of harvest home: The last load of corn brought off the ground is called crewyn, in some parts.

Crëyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cre) A heron: the same as crëyr.

Crëyr, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (cre) A heron; also a gad-fly. Crëyr glâs, a stork; and crëyr gwyn, the great white heron; crëyr copawg, the crested heron; crëyr copawg lleiav, the egret.

Crëyraiz, *a.* (crëyr) Heron-like, screaming

Crëyrva, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crëyr—ma) A hernery.

Crëyrwalç, *s. m.—pl. crëyrweilç* (crëyr—gwalç) A heron hawk.

Crëyrn,

CRI

Crëyryn, *s. m. dim.* (crëyr) A gad-fly.
Cri, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cre) A cry, a clamour; noise.
Cri, *a. (cre)* Rough; in the rough; raw; fresh.
 Bara cri, unleavened bread; lliain cri, unbleached linen; brethyn cri, cloth not scoured, or fulled.
Criad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cri) A crying.
Criaiz, *a. (cri)* Of a raw, or fresh quality.
Criaw, *v. a. (cri)* To cry; to clamour; to weep.

*Y tylodion—
 O ran hyn a gri'n eu hol.*

The poor ones, by reason of this will cry after them.

W. Cynwal.

*Yrëawg—
 Cricizaiw, tecav wyd ti
 O hilioz y mor Melli.*

The Salmon, the *frëst*, and fairest art thou of the tribes of the briny sea.

Wat. ab Hywel.

Criawl, *a. (cri)* Crying, puling, weeping.
Crib, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—rhib) A comb; a wool-comb, or card, also the crest, cop, or summit of any thing.—**Cribau** cyfion, stock cards? **Crib** ceiliawg, a cock's comb; **crib y gwenyn**, a honey comb; **crib y ty**, the house top; **crib mynyz**, the summit of a mountain; **Cribau St. Fraid**, betony; **cribau'r bleiziau**, the greater bur.
Cribac, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crib) A hay-hook.
Cribarth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cribeirth) The ridge or summit of a hill; the top of a promontory.

Ruthyr ci o gribarth.

The racing of a dog from the top of the slope.

Adage.

Cribaw, *v. a. (crib)* To comb. **Cribaw pen**, to comb the head; **cribaw gwlan**, to card wool.
Cribawd, *s. m. (crib)* A combing; also a honey-comb.
Cribawg, *a. (crib)* Indented; crested; copped.
Cribawl, *a. (crib)* Pestifal; like a comb; combing.
Cribzail, *s. f. aggr. (crib—dai)* Extortion; hard-dealing; pillage, rapine, or depredation.
Cribzeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cribzail) An extorting; a pillaging, or depredating.
Cribzeiliaiz, *a. (cribzail)* Extorsive, by force.
Cribzeiliaw, *v. a. (cribzail)* To extort; to deal hardly; to pillage, or take by violence.
Cribzeiliawd, *s. m. (cribzail)* An extorting.
Cribzeiliawg, *a. (cribzail)* Extorsive, predatory.
Cribzeiliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cribzeiliwyr) (cribzail—gwr) An extortioner; a pillager.
Cribzeilus, *a. (cribzail)* Extorsive, rapacious.
Cribedig, *a. (crib)* Furnished with a comb; combed.
Cribell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crib) A cock's comb.
Cribiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crib) A combing.
Cribiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cribiad) A comber.
Cribin, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crib) A hay rake.
Cribinawd, *s. m. (cribin)* A raking together.
Cribinawta, *v. a. (cribinawd)* To rake, or scrape together; to amass.

*Ac o methai gymhortha,
 Rhof vy myrd ar gribinawta.*

And if I fail in gathering contributions, I shall make up my mind to gather scraps.

S. Tudur.

*Henwn zyz, gwnawn hyn yn za,
 Awn etto i gribinawta.*

We will name a day, and this we will make good, again we will go a begging.

Llywelyn ab Gutyn.

Cribiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cribin) A raking together.

Cribiniaw, *v. a. (cribin)* To rake together.

*E droes un er ys ennvd
 Dano i gribinio'r byd.*

One has turned a while ago, and stooped to rake the world.

T. Pry.

Cribiniawl, *a. (cribin)* Raking, or scraping.
Cribiniwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cribinwyr) (cribin—gwr) A raker.
Cribion, *s. pl. aggr. (crib)* Combings, or cardings.

CRI

Cribwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cribwyr) (crib—gwr) A comber; a carder. **Cribwr gwlan**, a wool carder.
Cribwraig, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cribwreigez, (crib—gwraig)) A wool carder, a woman that cards wool.
Cricell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crig) A cricket.
Cricellu, *v. a. (cricell)* To chirp; to chatter.
Criciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crig) A cricket.
Criciedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (criciad) A creaker.
Criciedyn, *s. m. dim. (criciad)* A cricket.
Criv, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhiv) A row of notches; a point, or mark cut in any thing.
Crived, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (criv) What is cut, or graved.
Crivedel, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cri—medel) A public reaping; a custom amongst farmers of assisting one another in turn to give a day's reaping.
Crivell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (criv) A notch, a graver.
Crivelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crivell) A graving.
Crivellu, *v. a. (crivell)* To cut a notch, mark, or character; to grave, or imprint.
Criven, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (criv) What is notched.
Criviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (criv) A graving.
Crivaw, *v. a. (criv)* To notch, or to grave.
Crivawl, *a. (criv)* Notched, or crenated; graved.
Criviedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (criviad) An engraver.
Criviwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crivwyr) (criv—gwr) Engraver.
Crig, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—rhig) A crack.
Criglyn, *s. m. dim. (crigyl)* A faint trace, or mark.
 Nid oes yma griglyn o hono, there is here not the least trace of it.
Crigyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crig) A trace.
Crigyll, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crig) A ravine, a creek.
Crimmaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crimmeidiau. (crimp)) A raising up in rims, or ridges.
Crimmawg, *a. (crimp)* Having a sharp edge.
s. f.—pl. t. au (crimmogau. Greaves, or armour for the legs; also the shin.
Yr oez wedi ymwisgaw mewn cadbais—a crimmogau am ei draed, a'i esgeirez.
 He was arrayed in a coat of armour, with greaves round his legs, and his thighs.
Mabinogion.
Crimmeidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crimmaid) a crimping, or making into ridges.
Crimmeidiaw, *v. a. (crimmaid)* To crimp.
Crimmeidiawl, *a. (crimmaid)* Crimping up.
Crimmell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crimp) A sharp ridge.
Crimmogiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (crimmawg) A forming into a ridge like the shin; A kick on the shin.
Crimmogiaw, *v. a. (crimmawg)* To kick shins. It is a diversion of the Pembrokeshire men; who have meetings for the purpose, where they attend properly prepared in thick shoes with nails projecting out at the sides.
Crimmogwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crimmogwyr) (crimmawg—gwr) A shin kicker; a nickname for a Pembrokeshire man.
Crimp, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cy—rhimp) A sharp ridge.
Crimpiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crimp) An edging, or forming into a ridge; a pinching, or crimping.
Crimpiaw, *v. a. (crimp)* To form into a ridge; to pinch, or crimp.
Crimpiawg, *a. (crimp)* Ridgy, rising in a ridge.
Crimpiawl, *a. (crimp)* Rising in ridges.
Crimpiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crimpwyr) (crimp—gwr) One that forms a ridge; a pincher.
Crimprew, *s. m. (crimp—rhew)* A sharp frost.
Crin, *a. (cri)* Brittle, fragile, easy to be broken; dry or withered; also niggardly, or penurious.

Oc i'r einioes ei crined!

Life, alas! how frail it is!

*Anamyl croni mawl crinion;
 Am y sy hael y mae fôn.*

Seldom is the praise of *stingy ones* preserved; about those that are generous there is frequent mention.

W. Cynwal.

K k

Crinad,

CRI

Crinad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crin) A becoming brittle; a withering; a parching up.

Crinaw, *v.* (crin) To become brittle; to clung.

*Crynwn oll! a' crinaw wnaeth
Cyf derwen cofadwriaeth!*

Let us all tremble! Is the stock of the oak of remembrance withered?
W. Llew.

Crinawl, *v.* (crin) Tending to be brittle, or dry.

Crinder, *s. m.* (crin) Brittleness; dryness; niggardliness.

*Troist v'ireizrwyz, pur-lwyz per,
I grinder hav—*

Thou hast turned my moisture, yielding agreeable strength, to the summer's parching.
W. Middleton.

Crinedig, *a.* (crin) Frangible; withered, or dried up.

Crinez, *s. m.* (crin) Fragility; parchedness.

Crinell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crin) What is clung, or dried.

Crinellaiz, *a.* (crinell) Tending to clung, or dry up.

Crinellawg, *a.* (crinell) Crackling; drying up.

Crinelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crinell) Crepitation; a crackling, or cracking.

Crinellu, *v. a.* (crinell) To clung, to dry up, or wither; to crack, or crackle.

Cringoç, *a.* (crin—coç) Frizzled with red. *Dyn cringoç*, a person with a frizzly red hair.

Crinlys, *s. f. agg.* (crin—llys) The violet.

Crinllyd, *a.* (crin) Apt to clung, or dry up.

Crinllydrwyz, *s. m.* (crinllyd) Aptness to clung.

Crintaç, *a.* (crin—taç) Niggardly, or penurious.

Crintaçlyd, *a.* (crintaç) Apt to be niggardly.

Crintaçrwyz, *s. m.* (crintaç) Niggardliness.

Crintaçu, *v.* (crintaç) To become penurious.

Crintaçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crintaçwyr) (crintaç—gwr) A niggardly man.

Crinwas, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crinweis) (crin—gwâs) A niggardly, or covetous fellow.

Tri feth aeth dros y byd: Dwyr diluw, gwynt, ac anghlod mab y crinwas.

Three things have spread over the world; the water of the deluge, the wind, and the ill report of the son of the niggard.
Triez Moes.

Crinwafaiz, *a.* (crinwas) Avaricious, miserly.

Crinwyz, *s. m. agg.* (crin—gwyz) Dried brushwood.

Crip, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cy—rhip) A scratch.

Cripiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crip) A scratching.

Cripiaw, *v. a.* (crip) To scratch; to claw.

Cripiawg, *a.* (crip) To scratch; to claw.

Cripiawl, *a.* (crip) Having scratches; scratchy.

Cripiedig, *a.* (crip) Having scratches; scratched.

Cripiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cripiad) A scratcher.

Cripiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cripwyr) (crip—gwr) A scratcher.

Cris, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—rhis) A scale, or hard crust.

Crisb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cris) A crisp coating.

Crisbiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cris—piliad) A scaling, or peeling off the incrustation.

Crisbiliaw, *v. a.* (cris—piliaw) To scale, or peel.

Crisbin, *a.* (crisb) Friable, crumbling, or crisp.

Crisbiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crisbin) A crisping.

Crisbiniaw, *v. a.* (crisbin) To crisp, or dry up.

Crisbiniawg, *a.* (crisbin) Of a friable nature.

Crisbiniawl, *a.* (crisbin) Apt to crisp, or crumble.

Crisfal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cris) Crystal.

Ac yr oez ar benau y pethau byw zull furvaven, fal lliwerisfal ovnadwy.
Execl. 1. 22.

Crisfalad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crisfal) Crystalization.

Crisfalaiz, *a.* (crisfal) Like crystal, crystalline.

Crisfalawg, *a.* (crisfal) Abounding with crystal.

Crisfalu, *v.* (crisfal) To crystalize.

Crisfannaiz, *a.* (crisfiant) Crystalline.

Crisfannawg, *a.* (crisfiant) Having crystal,

CRO

Crisfannawl, *a.* (crisfiant) Apt to crystalize.

Crisfanniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crisfiant) Crystalization.

Crisfannu, *v.* (crisfiant) To crystalize.

Crisfiant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crisfiant) Crystal.

*Gorwyn wyd uwę geirw y nant
Mewn crys o liw maen crisfiant.*

Splendidly white thou art on the rough torrent of the glen, in a coat of the colour of the crystal stone. *D. ab Gwilym, Pr alarç*

CRIST; CHRIST, or the anointed one.

Cristian, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crist) A christian.

Cristianawg, *a.* (cristian) Like a christian.

Cristianogaeth, *s. m.* (cristianawg) Christianity.

Cristianogaiz, *a.* (cristianawg) Christianly.

Cristianogawl, *a.* (cristianawg) Like a christian.

Cristianogeizrwyz, *s. m.* (cristianawg) Christianliness; the demeanour of a christian.

Cristianogravyz, *s. m.* (cristianawg) Christianity.

Cristianus, *a.* (cristian) Like a christian.

Cristianusrwyz, *s. m.* (cristianus) Christianliness.

Cristiawl, *a.* (crist) Professing of Christ.

Cristiolaeth, *s. m.* (cristiawl) Christianism.

Cristiolus, *a.* (cristiawl) Christianized.

Cristion, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crist) A christian.

Cristionawg, *a.* (cristion) Like a christian.

Cristionogawl, *a.* (cristion) Like a christian.

Cristionogaeth, *s. m.* (cristionawg) Christianity.

Cristionogaiz, *a.* (cristionawg) Christianly.

Cristionogawl, *a.* (cristionawg) Like a christian; christian. *Y Gwryd cristionogawl*, the christian religion.

Cristionogi, *v. a.* (cristionawg) To make a christian; To become a christian.

Cristionogravyz, *s. m.* (cristionawg) Christianity.

Cristyn, *s. m. dim.* (crist) A follower of Christ.

Cristynawg, *a.* (cristyn) Like a follower of Christ.

*Cael Duw yno, coel y dewinion,
Crist un-agweiz a'r cristynogion.*

Finding God there, the belief of the Magi was in Christ in the same manner as Christians. *Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Pygan.*

Cristynawl, *a.* (cristyn) Like a christian.

Cristynogaiz, *a.* (cristynawg) Christianly.

Cristynogaeth, *s. m.* (cristynawg) Christendom.

Cristynogawl, *a.* (cristynawg) Like a christian.

Cristynogravyz, *s. m.* (cristynawg) Christianity.

Criwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cri—gwr) A cryer.

Cro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rho) A turn, a curve;

Crôb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cro) What is shrunk into a round heap; a hunch.

Croca, *a.* (crwca) Crooked, cross, bent in and out.

Crocâad, *s. m.* (croca) A making crooked.

Crocâawl, *a.* (croca) Tending to become crooked.

Crocâu, *v. a.* (croca) To make crooked.

Croç, *a.* (cy—rhoç) Vehement, fierce; eager; with force. *Gweizi'n groç*, to shout vehemently; *ymlaz yn groç*, to fight fiercely.

Croçaiz, *a.* (croç) Of a fierce, or ardent nature.

Croçan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croç) A boiler, a pot.

Hyd yn oed yr uhdyz yz a'r Croçanar y tan.

Even to one day the pot will always go on the fire. *Adage.*

Croçanaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croçan) Pot-full.

Croçenu, *v. a.* (croçan) To make pottery.

Croçenyiz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (croçan) A potter.

Croçenyziath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croçenyiz) Pottery trade.

Croçenyyn, *s. m. dim.* (croçan) A little pot.

Croçi, *v. a.* (croç) To make fierce; to become fierce.

Croçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croç) A becoming fierce, or vehement; ardency, fierceness.

Croçlais,

CRO

Croçlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* croçleisiau (croç—llais) A strong voice; a scream.

Croçlev, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (croç—llev) A loud shout.

Croçlevain, *v. a.* (croçlev) To cry aloud.

Croçlevwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* croçlevwyr (croçlev—gwr) A great shouter; one with a strong voice.

Croçleifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croçlais) A loud shouting.

Croçleifiaw, *v. a.* (croçlais) To shout loudly.

Croçleifiawg, *a.* (croçlais) Having a shrill voice.

Croçleifiawl, *a.* (croçlais) Screaming; shouting.

Croçleifiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* croçleifwyr (croçlais—gwr) A loud shouter, or screamer.

Croçwaez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (croç—gwaez) A loud shout.

Croçwaezi, *v. a.* (croçwaez) To scream, or shout.

Croçwaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croçwaez) A screaming.

Croçwaeziawl, *a.* (croçwaez) Screaming loudly.

Croçwaezwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* croçwaezwyr (croçwaez—gwr) A vehement screamer, or shouter.

Croeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (craw) A closing; a cover.

Croen, *s. m.*—*pl.* crwyn (craw) A skin. Croen o zyn, a skin of a fellow.

A el i'r gware adawed ei groen gartrev.

He that goes to the games, let him leave his skin at home. *Adage.*

Yn y croen y ganer y blaiz y byz marw.

In the skin that a wolf is born with, he will die. *Adage.*

Croenaiz, *a.* (croen) Of a cutaneous nature.

Croenawg, *a.* (croen) Having a skin, skinned.

Croenawl, *a.* (croen) Cutaneous, relating to the skin.

Croendew, *a.* (croen—tew) Thick-skinned; callous.

Croendewder, *s. m.* (croendew) Callosity.

Croendewez, *s. m.* (croendew) Callousness.

Croenedig, *a.* (croen) Furnished with a skin.

Croenen, *s. f. dim.* (croen) A thin tender skin; a cuticle; a pellicle; the outer coat, or surface.

Croengryç, *a.* (croen—cryç) Having wrinkled skin.

Croengryçu, *v. a.* (croengryç) To rivel the skin.

Croeni, *v. a.* (croen) To skin, or to skin over; to grow into, or become a skin.

Croeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croen) A skinning.

Croeniator, *ger.* (croeniad) Growing to a skin.

Croenitor, *sup.* (croen) That is skinning.

Croenlom, *a.* (croen—llom) Callow; naked.

Croenlwm, *a.* (croen—llwm) Callow; naked.

Croenllyd, *a.* (croen) Skinny, like a skin.

Croenllydrwyz, *s. m.* (croenllyd) Skinniness.

Croenyn, *s. m. dim.* (croen) A thin skin, or cuticle.

Croes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* yz (cro) A turn; a cross, a crucifix; adversity. Croes bengroes, a cross croset; croes-hynt, a cross-way, or course; heb groes, heb waharz, without let or hinderance. Mae o yn gwneuthyd ei grwys, he is making his crosses, said of a man who seems silent, or absent in company.

Gnawd gorfwysfa lle bo croes.

It is usual to have a resting-place where there is a cross. *Adage.*

Croes, *a.* (cro) Cross, across, or transverse; adverse, contrary. Gwynt croes, a contrary wind.

Croefan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iaid (croes) A buffoon.

Ni zawr croefan pa gabyl.

The buffoon cares not what indignity. *Adage.*

CRO

Croefanaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croefan) Ribaldry.

Cras enau, geiriau ni ragorai—
Croefanaeth cryw a fonial.

With his dirty mouth, he would not withhold words, without mincing he would utter obscenity.

D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.

Croefanaiz, *a.* (croefan) Farcical; scurrilous.

Croefanair, *s. m.* (croefan—gair) Scurrilosity.

Croefaneizrwyz, *s. m.* (croefanaiz) Scurrilousness.

Croefangerz, *s. f.* (croefan—cerz) Scurrilous, or abusive song; burlesque poetry.

Croefaniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* croefaniaid (croefan) A ribald; a low mimic; a buffoon, or jester.

Pengwastrawd biau esdynu—y marc a rozer i'r croefaniad; canys rhwymaw troed cebystyr hwnw a wnair wrth ei zwy gail, ac evelly y rhozir.

It is the duty of the head groom to deliver the horse that is given to the buffoon; for the end of the halter of that is to be tied to his two testicles, and in that manner he must be given. *Welsh Letter.*

Croefaren, *s. f.* (croes—aren) Ribaldry; farce.

Croefaw, *s. m.* (croes) A welcome; kindness.

Croefawgar, *a.* (croefaw) Hospitable; kind.

Croefawgarwç, *s. m.* (croefawgar) Welcomeness.

Croefawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croefaw) A welcoming; kind, or hospitable reception.

Croefawl, *a.* (croes) Transversal; crossing.

Croefawu, *v. a.* (croefaw) To welcome, to receive, or entertain hospitably.

Croefbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (croes—pren) A cross.

Rhaid i'm zwyn yn nhrwyn y rhyd,
Rhyw groefbren rhag yr ylbryd.

I must carry with me when near the ford some sort of a cross, for fear of the ghost. *Lang Lewis.*

Croefawus, *a.* (croefaw) Hospitable; kind.

Croesdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (croes—tro) A crooked turn.

Croesdrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croesdro) Contortion.

Croesdroi, *v. a.* (croesdro) To contort; to writhe.

Croesdyn, *s. m.* (croes—tyn) A drawing adversely.

Croesdynawl, *a.* (croesdyn) Drawing cross-wise.

Croesdyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croesdyn) Contortion.

Croesdynu, *v. a.* (croesdyn) To contort; to bicker.

Croesdynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* croesdynwyr (croesdyn—gwr) A bickerer, a quarreller.

Croesen, *s. f. dim.* (croes) A coquette; a jilt.

Croesfon, *s. f.*—*pl.* croesfyn (croes—fon) A cross-staff; an instrument to measure altitudes.

Croesforz, *s. f.*—*pl.* croesfyrz (croes—forz) A cross-road.

Croesgynganez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (croes—cyn-ganez) Alliterative consonancy.

Croesgynganezawl, *a.* (croesgynganez) Having alliterative consonancy.

Croesgynganezu, *v. a.* (croesgynganez) To form alliterative consonancy.

Croesheol, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* yz (croes—heol) A cross-street.

Croeshoeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croes—hoeliad) A nailing transversely; a crucifixion.

Croeshoeliaw, *v. a.* (croes—hoeliaw) To crucify.

Croeshoeliedig, *a.* (croes—hoeliedig) Crucified.

Croeshoeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* croeshoelwyr (croeshoeliaw—gwr) A crucifier.

Croesi, *v. a.* (croes) To cross, to put cross-wise; to make the mark of a cross; to thwart.

Croesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (croes) A crossing.

Croesiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (croesiad) A crosser.

Croesig, *s. f. dim.* (croes) A croset, a small cross.

Croesineb, *s. m.* (croes) A crossness; adversity.

Croeslath, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (croes—lath) A purlin. *Croeslwybyr,*

CRO

- Croeslwybyr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* croeslwybrau (croes—llwybyr) A cross-path.
Croesfwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* croesfwr (croes—gwr) One that crosseth; an opposer.
Crôg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cro) A cross, or crucifix; a wooden hook for hanging things on; a hanging across; also one to be crucified, or hung. Y grôg i mi o's av, hang me if I go.

Hir ledrad i grôg.

Long thieving for him that is to be hung.

Adage.

- Crôg**, *a.* (cro) Hanging; over-hanging.

Rhozasom ein telynau 'nghrôg,
Ar goed cangenog irion.

We placed our harps a hanging on green branching trees.

Edm. Prys.

- Crogadwy**, *a.* (crôg) That may be hung; liable to be hanged. Bai crogadwy, hanging matter.
Crogawl, *a.* (crôg) Tending to hang; hanging.
Crogbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (crôg—pren) A gallows.
Crogedyv, *s. f. aggr.* (crôg—edav) Dropwort.
Crogell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (crog) A place to hang meat; a safe.
Crogen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (crôg) A gill; a jaw. Crogen pysgodyn, the gill of a fish.

Dy vaut fal a zyvalwn,
I ewall gov, val i gwn,
A'th zwy grogen.

Thy poor mouth I might compare to a smith's pinchers, as I know, and thy two gills.

T. Prys, fr gleifiad.

- Crogenaiz**, *a.* (crogen) Like the gills of a fish.
Crogenawg, *a.* (crogen) Furnished with gills.
Crogi, *v. a.* (crôg) To hang, or suspend; to overhang. Dôs i'th grogi, go and be hanged.
Crogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crôg) A hanging.
Crogiadyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (crogiad) A hanger.
Croglath, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (crôg—llath) A springe.

Na vyz avlonyz dy lam,
Wrth gryn-gae'r croglath grin-gam.

Be not uneasy in thy step near the waving circlet of the brittle snare.

D. ab Gwilym, fr Cyfyllawg.

- Croglen**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (crôg—llen) A hanging.
Croglenawg, *a.* (croglen) Having hangings.
Croglith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (crôg—llith) The mass, or service of the cross. Dyw Gwener y croglith, Good Friday.
Crogwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (crôg—gwez) Exposure on the cross; a being crucified.

Gan vazeu o Zuw ei zodi y 'nghrogwez,
Gan vuned i'r bez bu boz Celi.

By God's forgiving his being placed on the cross exposed, by going to the grave, the mysterious one was satisfied.

Hywel Vael.

- Crogwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* crogwyr (crôg—gwr) A hangman.

Dywed y brawd—
Beth a holid, bardud bez,
Crogwr, ar gam i'r gwreigez?

Speak friar—What wouldst thou question, thou vulture of the grave, thou hangman, in reproach to the women?

Iolo Goch.

- Crogwyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crôg—gwyz) The cross.

Pryderwn gyvnod dyvot Dovyw,
A davnau o'i grau ar ei grogwyz.

Let us contemplate the time of the coming of the Renovator, with drops of his blood on his crucifix.

Gwalchmai.

- Crogyn**, *s. m. dim.* (crôg) A crackhemp. Crogyn o zyn, a fellow fit for the gallows.
Crom, *a.* (crwm) Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.
Crombeithyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (crom—peithyn) Crest-tiles, or gutter-tiles.

CRO

- Crombeithynen**, *s. f.* (crombeithyn) A rounded tile.
Cromen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (crom) A dome, or cupola.
Cromglwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (crom—clwyd) The hurdle that supports the thatch of a hut.
Cromglwydaw, *v. a.* (cromglwyd) To form the hurdle of a hut; to make a concave hurdle.
Crômil, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (crom—il) The crop, crop, or first stomach of birds.
Cromilaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* cromileidiau (crômil) A crop-full; a stomach-full.
Cromilaw, *v. a.* (crômil) To gorge, or fill the crop.
Cromilawg, *a.* (crômil) Having a crop, or crop.
Cromleç, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (crom—lleç) A stone that is of a flat, or concave form, or that inclines, or bends downwards. It is also the vulgar name for the *Crair Gorsedd*, *Maen Llôg*, or *Maen Gorsedd*, the Stone of Covenant, or Altar of the Bards; which was placed within the *Cylç Cyngbrair*, or *Circle of Federation*; on it were performed various ceremonies belonging to Bardism; and these, though few and simple, were very significant. The primary rite, or the foundation of Bardism, was the sheathing of the sword, as a token of being devoted to peace, and insulated from all the parties and disputes of the world.
Cron, *a.* (crwn) Round; circular. Trev gron, a round town; pellen gron, a round ball.
Crônaiç, *a.* (crawn) Apt to collect, or gather together.
Cronawg, *a.* (crawn) That collects, or heaps.
Cronawl, *a.* (crawn) Collecting, or heaping; damming up.
Cronbleth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cron—pleth) Bobbin.
Crondoaid, *s. f.* (cron—toaid) The cotyledon, or navel-wort.
Cronedig, *a.* (crawn) Heaped together; dammed up.
Cronell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cron) A globule; a globe.
Cronellaiz, *a.* (cronell) Like a globe, globated.
Cronellawg, *a.* (cronell) Globular, globulous.
Cronelliad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cronell) Globosity.
Cronellu, *v. a.* (cronell) To glomerate.
Cronen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cron) A globe, a sphere.
Cronva, *s. f.*—*pl.* cronveyz (crawn—ma) A receptacle; a dam, or mound to keep in water.
Cronglwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cron—clwyd) The hurdle that bears the thatch of a hut; a roof.
Cronglwydaw, *v. a.* (cronglwyd) To make the hurdle of a hut; to form a roof.
Crôni, *v. a.* (crawn) To collect together; to hold in; to heap, or hoard; to dam up water.

Na crôna d'aur, na cryn di,
Gwr crin a gar eu crôni.

Hoard not your gold, nor tremble while you give,
The churl alone for hoarding it would live.

L. Morganwg.

- Croniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crawn) A collection, or heaping together; a damming up.
Croniedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (croniad) A heaper.
Cronwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cronwyr (crawn—gwr) A hoarder.
Cropa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (crob) A crop, or crop; the first stomach of birds.
Cropiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (crob) A gathering in a heap; a crawling, or creeping.

Cropian

CRU

Cropian, v. a. (crob) To crawl in a heap; to creep.

Rhaid yw cropian cyn cerzed.

It is necessary to creep before walking.

Adage.

Cropiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cropiad) A creeper.

Cropiwr, s. m.—pl. cropwyr (crob) A crawler.

Crotaiz, a. (crawd) Apt to form a case, or cover.

Crotawg, a. (crawd) Having a case; plump-faced.

Crotawl, a. (crawd) Growing over, or casing.

Croten, s. f. dim. (crawd) A little plump girl.

Crotes, s. f.—pl. t. au (crawd) A dumpy girl.

Crotesaiz, a. (crotes) Like a fat, or plump girl.

Crotesan, s. f. dim. (crotes) A little fat girl.

Crotiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crawd) A growing over; a becoming plump, or fat.

Crotiaw, v. a. (crawd) To grow, or cover over.

Crôth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cro) What swells, or bulges out; a rotundity; a belly; the womb. **Crôth coes**, the calf of the leg.

Yr hwn syz yn credu ynov vi—avonyz o zwyr bywiawl a yylivant o'i grôth.

He that believeth in me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.

John vii. 38.

Crothaiz, a. (crôth) Tending to swell, or bulge out.

Crothawg, a. (crôth) Gibbous, swelled out; big-bellied.

Crothawl, a. (crôth) Swelling out; relating to the belly, or womb.

Crothell, s. f.—pl. crythyll (crôth) A bulging out; a rotundity; a bansticle, a prickly small fish. **Crothell yr avon**, a pool, or the widening of a river.

Crothi, v. a. (crôth) To bulge out; to swell out the belly.

Crothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crôth) A swelling out.

Crowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cro) A round paunch; a hamper; a panier; a wheel, or bow-net; also a kennel, or sty. **Mae o'n bwrw yn ei growyn yn iawn**, he is filling into his paunch at a fine rate.

Parcell yn ei growyn ceiniawg cyvraith a dâl.

A young pig in the sty, its value is a penny in law.

Welsh Laws.

Croyw, a. (cro) Round, full, or clear; smooth; brisk; fresh.—**Llais croyw**, a full, clear, or audible voice; **fiared yn groyw**, to speak distinctly; **iaith groyw**, smooth language; **dwyr croyw**, fresh water; **bara croyw**, unleavened bread.—**Croyw-bêr**, very sweet; **croyw-glaer**, very bright; **croyw-grai**, fully, or very fresh; **croyw-ryz**, clearly flowing.

Heuais eiriau haul cadeiriau,

Haval creiriau, hyvawl croyw-ryz.

I have scattered epithets for the luminary of the circles, bright like jewels, deserving of smoothly-flowing praise.

Ier. ab y Cyriawg.

Croywaiz, a. (croyw) Of a full, clear, simple, fresh, quality.

Croywdeb, s. m. (croyw) Fullness, freshness.

Croywder, s. m. (croyw) Fullness, clearness, freshness.

Croywi, v. a. (croyw) To make clear; to freshen.

Croywineb, s. m. (croyw) Clearness, or freshness.

Cru, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—rhu) A hollow rotundity.

Crub, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cru) A swelling, or filling out.

Crubyl, s. m.—pl. crubliad (crub) What is filled, or swelled out.

Crud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cru) A cover; a case; a defence. **Tri eur-grud Ynys Prydain**, the three warriors of the isle of Britain that wore golden armour.

CRW

Crudyr, s. m.—pl. crudron (crud) Defence, or armour.

Ev oez—

A crydyr ar belydyr balwyf.

He was with armour on a pole of palm-wood.

Iolo Gŵ.

Crug, s. m.—pl. t. au (cru) A heap, or mound; a tump, or hillock; a barrow; a stack, or rick; also a swelling, or imposthume. It was on such round hillocks as come under this denomination that the Britons held their bardic, and judicial *Gorsezau*, or Assemblies; hence *Crug* and *Gorsez* are sometimes used as synonymous terms.

Crugaiz, a. (crug) Of a roundish form; piled up.

Crugain, a. (crug) Accumulative; heaping.

Crugaint, s. m. (crugain) An accumulation.

Crugaw, v. a. (crug) To heap, or pile up; to swell, or grow into an imposthume; to chafe, plague, or vex. **Yr wyt yti crugaw vy nghalon**, thou dost plague my heart.

Crugawg, a. (crug) Abounding with tumps, or heaps.

Crugawl, a. (crug) Rounding, heaping up.

Crugdarz, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug—tarz) A pustule.

Crugdarzawl, a. (crugdarz) Pustulous, pimply.

Crugdarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crugdarz) A breaking out in pustules, or pimples; imposthumation.

Crugdarzu, v. a. (crugdarz) To break out in pustules; to imposthume; to form an abscess.

Crugvryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (crug—bryn) A round hillock.

Crugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug) A piling up.

Cruglwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug—llwyth) A round heap, or pile.

Crugnyth, s. m.—pl. t. od (crug—nyth) A hovel.

Crugyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (crug) A place covered with tumps, mounds, or hillocks.

Crugyn, s. m. dim. (crug) A small tump, or heap.

Crugynawg, a. (crugyn) Full of tumps, or hillocks.

Crugyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crugyn) A piling up.

Crugynu, v. a. (crugyn) To heap, or pile up.

Crûl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cru) A belly, or paunch.

Crw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—rhw) What tends to curve together, or to become compact; a round.

Crwb, s. m.—pl. t. au (crw) What is drawn into a heap; a hunch.

Crwbaç, s. m.—pl. crybaçau (crwb) A hook, or crook.

Crwban, s. m.—pl. crybanod (crwb) A tortoise.

—Crwban y gwlaw,

Crug eizig can-crog izaw.

A rain tortoise, a jealous lump, may be be hanged a hundred times.

D. ab Gwilym, I'r B. Ery.

Crwc, s. m.—pl. cryciau (crw) A bucket; a pail.

Crwca, a. (crwc) Crooked; cross; bent in and out; bowed, bent, or rounded.

Crwcâad, s. m. (crwca) A bending, or bowing.

Crwcâawl, a. (crwca) Tending to bend, or bow.

Crwcâu, v. a. (crwca) To bend, bow, or round.

Crwcwd, s. m. (crwc) A squat. **O'r crwcwd baç**, O, you little squat; **mae hi yn ei grwcwd**, she is a squatting.

Crwd, s. m.—pl. crydion (crw) A round lump.

Crwz, s. m.—pl. cryzau (crw) A stretching round.

Crwg, s. m.—pl. crygau (crw) A wooden hook to hang things upon; a crook.

Crwm,

CRW

Crwm, a. (crw) Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.

Crwmaç, s. m.—pl. crymaçau (crwm) Sphericity, or rotundity; convexity; a convex.

Mae crwmaç y zaeur yn bwrw cysgawd val na thywyn o'r haul arni i gyd ar unwaith.

The rotundity of the earth throws a shadow, so that the sun doth not shine upon it entirely at the same time.

G. Edwards, Hanes y Fydz.

Crwn, a. (crw) Round; circular. Pen crwn, a round head; maes crwn, a round field.

Crwt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (crwd) A case, or crust; a round dumpy fellow: O'r crwt baç! O, you little crusty chap!

Crwtyn, s. m. dim. (crwt) A little dumpy fellow.

Crwth, s. m.—pl. crythau (crw) Any body swelling out, or bulging; a paunch; a kind of box scooped out of a piece of wood, and rounded, except on the side where the excavation is made, which is flat, and covered with a board ending in a tail to hang it up by, when it appears much like a bottle, having a hole on the upper part of the rotundity through which it is filled. It is used mostly to hold salt; and hence a salt-box of any form is called *Crwth Halen*; also a musical instrument with six strings, the two lowest of which are drones struck by the thumb whilst the others are touched with a bow. It is much on the same principle with the violin, of which perhaps it is the prototype; and the term is now indiscriminately used for both.

Digon o grwth a thelyn.

Enough of the crooth and harp.

Adage.

Crwybyr, s. m.—pl. crwybrau (crw) A scum, or covering; also a honeycomb.

Crwybyr ar wawr carçarawr dall.

A thick covering on the dawn of the blind prisoner.

Llywarc Hen.

Crwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—rhwyd) A passing in and out.

Crwydrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydyr) A wandering, or roving about; vagrancy; errantry. Marçawg crwydrad, a knight of errantry, or knight errant.

Crwydradwy, a. (crwydrad) That can wander.

Crwydrai, s. f.—pl. crwydreion (crwydyr) A gadder; a wanderer, or vagabond.

Crwydraiz, a. (crwydyr) Erratic, vagrant.

Crwydraw, v. a. (crwydyr) To gad; to wander.

Crwydrawg, a. (crwydyr) Disposed to wander.

Crwydrawl, a. (crwydyr) Wandering; erratic.

Crwydredig, a. (crwydyr) Erratic; wandering.

Crwydredigion ladronaç, vagabond pilferers.

Crwydredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydredig) A life of wandering, or vagrancy.

Crwydredigawl, a. (crwydredig) Excursive.

Crwydri, s. m. (crwydyr) Vagrancy; beggary.

Crwydriad, s. m.—pl. crwydriaid (crwydyr) A vagabond.

Crwydrus, a. (crwydyr) Vagabond, wandering.

Crwydrwr, s. m.—pl. crwydrwyr (crwydyr—gwr) A wanderer; a rover, straggler, or stroller.

Crwydryn, s. m. dim. (crwydyr) A vagabond.

Crwydyr, s. m.—pl. crwydrau (crwyd) A wandering.

Crwynllys, s. pl. aggr. (croen—llys) Gentian.

Crwynwr, s. m.—pl. crwynwyr (crwyn—gwr) A skinner, one who dresses skins; a leatherfeller.

Crwysez, s. m. (croes) Contention, strife.

O bai na crwysez na barn,

Na cyd rhwng gwan a çadarn.—

If there were either contention, or trial at issue, or wrestling between the weak and strong.

G. ab Juan Hen.

CRY

Crybwç, s. m.—pl. crybyçau (crwb) What is shrunk, or crinkled up,

Crybwç, a. (crwb) Shrunk, dried, or crinkled up.

Crybwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—rhybwyll) A hint, mention, or intimation.

Crybwyll, v. a. (cy—rhybwyll) To hint; or intimate; to mention, to speak of.

Crybwylladwy, a. (crybwyll) That may be hinted.

Crybwyllator, ger. (crybwylliad) In mentioning.

Crybwyllaw, v. a. (crybwyll) To hint, or intimate.

Crybwyllawd, s. m.—pl. crybwyllodion (crybwyll) A mentioning; intimation.

Crybwyllawg, a. (crybwyll) That is mentioned.

Crybwyllawl, a. (crybwyll) Mentioning, hinting.

Crybwyllieb, s. f. (crybwyll) Paralepsis, or preterition, in rhetoric, a figure whereby, in seemingly passing over a thing untouched, we take a summary view of it.

Crybwylledig, a. (crybwyll) Mentioned, hinted.

Crybwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crybwyll) A mentioning.

Crybwylliedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crybwylliad) Intimator.

Crybwyllitor, sup. (crybwyll) To be hinted.

Cu cyn aethwy

Hyd tra vwy' vyw crybwyllitor.

Lovely ere I am gone, as long as I shall live it is hinted.

Taliesin.

Crybyçaiç, a. (crybwç) Apt to shrink, or crinkle.

Crybyçawg, a. (crybwç) That is crinkled up.

Crybyçawl, a. (crybwç) Shrinking, or crinkling.

Crybyçez, s. m. (crybwç) A constringency.

Crybyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crybwç) A rumpling, wrinkling, or drawing together.

Crybyçu, v. a. (crybwç) To constringe; to clench; to draw together; to wrinkle.

Crybyçwr, s. m.—pl. crybyçwyr (crybwç—gwr) A rumpler; one that puckers, draws together.

Crycydaiz, a. (crwcwd) In a squatting position.

Crycydawl, a. (crwcwd) Squatting; sitting on the hams.

Crycydu, v. a. (crwcwd) To sit on the hams; to squatt.

Crycydwr, s. m.—pl. crycydwyr (crwcwd—gwr) A squatter.

Cryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhyç) A roughness; a curling, or wrinkling; a rippling.

Cryç, a. (cy—rhyç) Rough, rumpled; wrinkled; frizzled, or curled; rippling. **Cryç nodwyzau,** crisping pins.

Lliw eiry gwyn—

Llewyc dwyr cryç ar ddr craig.

The colour of the white snow, or the hue of the foaming water on the bosom of the rock.

Iolo Goch.

Mae y proviad yn rhedeg yn gryç yn eu herbyn.

The evidence runs in a rough stream contrary to them.

Ier. Owain.

Cryçadwy, a. (cryç) That may be curled, or rumpled.

Cryçator, ger. (cryçiad) Rumpling, curling; rippling.

Cryçedig, a. (cryç) Rumpled, wrinkled, or curled.

Cryçez, s. m. (cryç) Roughness.

Cryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryç) A curling, rumpling, or frizzling; crepature; also a shake in music.

Cryçladau syz yn cyvlawni rhwng cyweirdant a thyniad.

The shakes fill up between the chord note and a drawing.

Cerzoriath.

Cryçiaid, a. (cryç) Abounding with bubbles.

Cryçiaint,

CRY

Cryciant, *s. m.* (cryciain) A state of boiling.
Cryciannawl, *a.* (cryciant) Tending to wrinkle.
Cryciannus, *a.* (cryciant) Tending to wrinkle.

Wy'n hên anhoenus,
 A çæen gryciannus.

I am old and void of vigour, with a skin in wrinkles.
 D. Llewellyn Mathew.

Cryciant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cryciannau (cryç) A curliness.
Crycias, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryç—ias) A boiling, or bubbling up; ebullition.
Cryciedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cryciad) A rumpler.
Crycineb, *s. m.* (cryç) Crepature; a curliness.
Crycitor, *sup.* (cryç) To be curling, or rippling.
Cryçlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* cryçleisiau (cryç—llais) A broken, or quivering voice.
Cryçleifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryçlais) The quivering, or shaking of the voice.
Cryçleifiaw, *v. a.* (cryçlais) To quiver the voice.
Cryçlam, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryç—llam) A caper.
Cryçlamawl, *a.* (cryçlam) Capering, or giggling.
Cryçlamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryçlam) A capering.
Cryçlamu, *v. a.* (cryçlam) To caper; to bound.
Cryçlamwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cryçlamwyr (cryçlam—gwr) A caperer; a jigger.
Cryçnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* cryçneidiau (cryç—naid) A capering leap, a frisk, or skip.
Cryçneidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryçnaid) A frisking.
Cryçneidiaw, *v. a.* (cryçnaid) To caper; to trip.
Cryçneidiawl, *a.* (cryçnaid) Capering, or frisking.
Cryçneidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cryçneidwyr (cryçnaid—gwr) A caperer, or a frisker.
Cryçni, *s. m.* (cryç) A wrinkling; a curling.
Cryçrawn, *a.* (cryç—rhawn) Frizzly-haired.
Cryçu, *v. a.* (cryç) To ruffle, crumple, or curl up; to frizzle; to ripple.
Cryçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cryçwyr (cryç—gwr) A ruffler.
Cryçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cryç) A ruffler; the heron.
Cryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cy—rhyd) A quaking, shaking, or rocking; a fever, or ague; also a cradle. Cryd poeth, the burning fever; cryd dysbeidiawl, intermitting fever; cryd dizysbaid, a continual fever; cryd peunyziawl, a quotidian ague; cryd tridiau, a tertian ague; cryd melyn, and cryd iau melyn, the yellow jaundice; cryd cymalau, the rheumatism.

Cryd yr hên angyu ys dir.

In the fever of the aged, death is certain. *Adage.*

Yn nev bu cryd pan i'm crogyd.

In Heaven there was trembling when I was crucified. *Taliesin.*

Crydaiz, *a.* (cryd) Apt to quiver; aguish; febrile.
Crydbar, *a.* (cryd—par) Causing a fever; febrile.
Crydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryd) A shivering.
Crydiain, *a.* (cryd) Full of quaking, or shivering.
Crydiaint, *s. m.* (cryd) A shivering, or tremulation.
Crydian, *v. a.* (cryd) To quiver, shake, or tremble.
Crydiaw, *v. a.* (cryd) To quiver, or tremulate.
Crydiawg, *a.* (cryd) That trembles, or quakes.
Crydiawl, *a.* (cryd) Quaking, or shivering; causing, or proceeding from, a fever.
Crydiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crydiad) A shiverer.
Crydu, *v. a.* (cryd) To tremble, shake, or shiver.
Crydus, *a.* (cryd) Quaking, shivering, or trembling.
Crydwist, *s. f.* (cryd—gwist) An anguish pain.

Yno'r oez—
 Clŷr a çrwydwr, clêr a çrydwist.

In there were hornets on the gadding, itinerant minstrels with shivering pain. *G. ab Iwan Hen.*

CRY

Cryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crwz) A shoemaker.
Cryzaniaeth, *s. m.* (cryz) The shoemaker's craft.
Cryzawg, *a.* (crwz) That is stretched round; cased.
Cryzawl, *a.* (crwz) Stretching round; casing.
Cryzdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryz—ty) A shoemaker's shop.
Cryziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crwz) A stretching round.
Cryziaeth, *s. m.* (cryz) A shoemaker's trade.
Cryziaethdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryziaeth—ty) Shoemaker's shop, or shoe-warehouse.
Cryziant, *s. m.* (crwz) An extending round.
Cryzu, *v. a.* (crwz) To stretch, or extend round.
Cryzus, *a.* (crwz) Stretching, or extending round.
Cryv, *a.* (crw) Compact; strong, or mighty.

Oni byzt gryv byz gyvrwys.

If thou art not strong, be cunning. *Adage.*

Cryvion yn mhlaidd eu crevyz,
 A fyrv yn amzifyn fyz.

Strong ones in support of their religion, and powerful in defending the faith. *Parç. Evan Evans.*

Cryvâad, *s. m.* (cryv) A strengthening.
Cryvâawl, *a.* (cryv) Strengthening.
Cryvâu, *v. a.* (cryv) To strengthen; to wax strong.
Cryvâus, *a.* (cryv) Strengthening; invigorative.
Cryvâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cryvâwyr (cryvâu—gwr) A strengthener.
Cryvder, *s. m.* (cryv) Strength; mightiness.
Cryviant, *s. m.* (cryv) Potentiality; vigour.
Cryvineb, *s. m.* (cryv) Potency; vigour.
Cryg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—rhyg) A roughness, a hoarseness. Cryg yr ysgyvaint, pulmonary consumption.
Cryg, *a.* (cy—rhyg) Rough; harsh; hoarse.

Rhys Gryg ei galwent, golovyn pau;
 Nid Rhys gryg yn cynnyg camau;
 Rhys ni's cil na deg mîl na dau,
 Pan el Rhys yn rhwyf ei arvau.

Rhys the hoarse, they call him, the pillar of the country; not Rhys the hoarse attempting oppressions; Rhys that ten thousand, nor double will not drive back, when Rhys goes into the career of arms. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Crygaid, *a.* (cryg) Having a roughness.
Crygaiz, *a.* (cryg) Rather hoarse, or rough.
Crygawl, *a.* (cryg) Tending to make hoarse.
Crygez, *s. m.* (cryg) Roughness; or hoarseness.
Crygeidwen, *s. f.* (crygaid—gwen) The galaxy.
Crygen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cryg) A fit of hoarseness.
Crygi, *s. m.* (cryg) A roughness, or hoarseness.
Crygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryg) A making hoarse.
Crygiant, *s. m.* (cryg) Ruggedness; hoarseness.
Cryglais, *s. m.*—*pl.* crygleisiau (cryg—llais) A hoarse voice; a screaming noise.
Crygleifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryglais) A screaming.
Crygleifiaw, *v. a.* (cryglais) To scream, or screek.
Crygleifiawg, *a.* (cryglais) Scrammel, screeking.
Crygleifiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crygleiswyr (cryglais—gwr) A screamer, a screeker.
Cryglus, *s. pl. aggr.* (cryg—llus) Cranberries.

Gofgez gryglus gwezus gwiw,
 Gwas baglawg mewn gwiwg bygliw.

His colour is like the beautiful and delicious cranberry, a chap with a crook, in a pitch-coloured robe.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Braved.

Cryglusen, *s. f.* (cryglus) A cranberry.
Cryglyd, *a.* (cryg) Apt to be rough, or hoarse.
Cryglydrwyg, *s. m.* (cryglyd) Roughness; hoarseness.
Crygni, *s. m.* (cryg) Roughness, hoarseness,
 Crygu,

CRY

Crygu, v. a. (cryg) To make rough, or hoarse; to become hoarse.

Gwael wy'n wir yn galw y'n ôs,
Yn crygu mewn cur.

Truly I am wretched, calling out at night, becoming hoarse in
vain. *W. Middleton.*

Crygus, a. (cryg) Tending to make hoarse.

Crygyn, s. m. dim. (cryg) A fit of hoarseness.

Crymaiz, a. (crwm) Tending to bend, or curve.

Crymain, a. (crwm) Flexuous, flexible; bending.

Crymaint, s. m. (crymain) Flexion; inclination.

Crymal, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) A roundness; a buttock.

Ni mad wanpwyd ysgwyd.
Ar grymal carnwyd.

The shield was not fortunately broken on the crupper of the
freed. *Aneurin.*

Cryman, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) A reaping hook.

Y cyntav ei ôg cyntav ei gryman.

The first with his harrow will be the first with his sickle.
Adage.

Hwyad—
Ei balv a hyl ar bluv hon,
A'i grymanau geirw meinion.

The duck, on her feathers he will dart his shank, and his
fierce pointed claws. *T. Aled, i Walç.*

Crymanaiz, a. (cryman) Falcated; bending inward.

Crymanlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryman) Falcation.

Crymanu, v. a. (cryman) To use the sickle.

Crymanwr, s. m.—pl. crymanwyr (cryman—gwr)
One that useth a sickle; a reaper.

Crymanyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryman) A reaper.

Crymawl, a. (crwm) Bending, curving; convexing.

Crymder, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) A bend; a curve.

Crymdwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—twyn) A
tumulus; a round heap, or pile.

Gwr a red pan dyc
Cywely crymdy crymdwyn.

A man will run when he flies the bed of the rounded house of the
sepulchre. *Taliesin*

Crymdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—ty) A rounded
house.

Crymez, s. m. (crwm) Defluxure; convexity.

Crymvaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—baç) A crotchét.

Crymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) Curvature, or
convexity; a bowing, or bending.

Crymiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crymiad) A bender.

Crymlinell, s. f.—pl. t. au (crwm—llinell) A
curve line.

Crymlinellaiz, a. (crymlinell) Curvilinear.

Crymlinellawg, a. (crymlinell) Having curve
lines.

Crymlinellu, v. a. (crymlinell) To draw curve
lines.

Crymu, v. a. (crwm) To bow, or bend; to curve;
to make convex; to stoop; to become crooked.

Crymus, a. (crwm) Bending; curving; convexing.

Crymwr, s. m.—pl. crymwyr (crwm—gwr) A bow-
er, or bender; a curver.

Crÿn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cy—rhÿn) A shaking, or
quaking. Daear grÿn, an earthquake.

Crÿn, a. (cy—rhÿn) Shaking, quaking, or shi-
vering.

Cryn, a. (cy—rhÿn) Middling, indifferent, in
some degree. Mae arno gryn ovin, he is in a
good deal of fear; mae yma gryn niver, there is
here a good number; cryn lawer, a good many;
mae o'n gryn wâs, he is a pretty big fellow.
Hengist gryn, the base Hengist.

Cynâad, s. m. (crwn) A rounding or glomerating.

Crynaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (crÿn) A shivering, sha-
king, or shuddering.

CRY

Crynaçawl, a. (crynaç) Shivering, or shuddering.

Crynaçedig, a. (crynaç) That is made to quake.

Crynaçedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynaçedig)
Shiveringness.

Trengoez—o herwyz crynaçedigaeth yr oerfel.

He perished from the shiveringness of the cold. *Mabinogion.*

Crynaçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynaç) A shuddering.

Crynaçu, v. a. (crynaç) To shiver, or to shudder.

Y cyvryw a ymlafges yma o dân camçwant iawn yw eu llosgi
hwythau yn y tan hwnw; a'r neb a fyçoez yma o oerfel drygion
iawn yw eu crynaçu yno o boenedig oerfel.

Those that have burnt here from the fire of evil desire, it is
right that they also should be burnt in that fire, and such as were
withered here from the blast of iniquity it is right they should
be made to shiver there from a torturing blast. *Elucidarius.*

Crynadwy, a. (crwn) That may be rounded.

Crynaiz, a. (crwn) Roundish; globous, globated.

Crynaû, v. a. (crwn) To round; to conglomerate.

Crynawg, a. (crÿn) That trembles, or shakes.

Crynawl, a. (crÿn) Tending to shiver, trembling.

Cryndawd, s. m. (crÿn) A shivering, or quaking.

Crynder, s. m. (crwn) Rotundity, roundness.

Crynzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryn—dyn) A middle
sized man; a smallish man.

Crynedig, a. (crÿn) Tremulous; quaking.

Crynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynedig) Shi-
veringness.

Crÿnez, s. m. (crwn) Rotundity; globosity.

Crynva, s. f.—pl. crynvëyz (crÿn—ma) A
trembling, or shivering. Crynva'r cryd, a fit
of the ague.

Crynvaen, s. m.—pl. crynvain (crwn—maen) A
pebble.

Côd ar ben fon yn fonio,
Cloc sain o grynvain a gro.

A bag rumbling on the end of a stick, a noisy bell of pebbles
and gravel. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r rhuglgrœn.*

Crynvarç, s. m.—pl. crynveirç (cryn—març) A
little horse; a nag.

Crynvwlç, s. m.—pl. crynvylçau (crwn—bwlç)
An indenture made in a curve line.

Crynvylçawg, a. (crynvwlç) Engrailed.

Crynvylçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynvwlç) An
engrailing.

Crynvylçu, v. a. (crynvwlç) To engrail.

Cryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crÿn) A trembling.

Cryniator, ger. (cryniad) Shivering, or shaking.

Cryniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryniad) A shaker.

Crynitor, sup. (crÿn) To be made to tremble.

Crÿniawg, a. (crÿn) That is rounded, s. f. a
measure equal to ten bushels.

Crÿniawl, a. (crwn) Rounding, or tending to
glomerate.

Cryno, a. (crwn) Compact; compendious; trim,
neat, or tidy; well set.

Crynôad, s. m. (cryno) Concinnity; a compen-
dium, summary, or epitome; a making tidy;
a trimming up; a putting, or collecting to-
gether.

Crynôaiz, a. (cryno) Concinnous; neat, tidy.

Crynôawl, a. (cryno) Concinnous; gathering
together.

Crynodeb, s. m. (cryno) Compactness; neatness;
a compendium, or epitome.

Câs tylawd a wrthoto grynodeb.

Odious is the poor that rejects neatness.

Adage.

Crynodeb, s. m. (cryno) Compactness; neatness.

Albarn, mwy dadvarn ai dadver yn iawn,
Na wnaeth crawn crynodeb.

A wrong sentence, more judiciousness he must have that re-
vokes it properly, if he has not made a summary of matters.
Cynwlad, m. O. Gwynedd.

Crynôedig,

CRY

- Crynôedig, a. (cryno)** In epitome; collected together.
- Crynôedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynôedig)** Compendiousness; a collecting together; a trimming up neatly.
- Crynôl, v. a. (cryno)** To epitomize; to collect together.
- Crynôus, a. (cryno)** Concinnous; tending to be tidy.
- Crynôwr, s. m.—pl. crynôwyr (cryno—gwr)** An epitomizer; one that collects together.
- Crynrywz, s. m. (crwn)** Roundness; circularity.
- Crynswz, s. m. aggr. (crwn—swz)** A round mass; a whole, what is together, or complete.
- Crynswp, s. m.—pl. crynsypiau (crwn—swp)** A round heap, or pile.
- Crynswth, s. m. aggr. (crwn—swth)** A round mass; a complete body; a whole. *Dyma vo yn ei grynswth, here it is all together.*
- Crynsypiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynswp)** A conglomeration; a conglomeration.
- Crynsypiau, v. a. (crynswp)** To conglomerate.
- Crynsypawl, a. (crynswp)** Conglomerating.
- Crynsypiedig, a. (crynswp)** Conglomerated.
- Crynu, v. a. (crÿn)** To tremble; to quake.
- Crÿnu, v. a. (crwn)** To round; to glomerate.
- Crynwas, s. m.—pl. crynweis (crwn—gwas)** A little fellow; a sorry chap; a fribble.
- Crynwafaiz, a. (crynwas)** Fribblish; trifling.
- Crynwr, s. m.—pl. crynwyr (crÿn—gwr)** A trembler, a quaker.
- Crÿnwr, s. m.—pl. crÿnwyr (cryn—gwr)** A sorry fellow, one that is not manly; a mean fellow.
- Crynwraiz, a. (crÿnwr)** Ill-bred, rude; ignoble.
- Na byz, llw'r gloyw-wyz glau,
Grynwraiz am gryn eiriau.
Thou faithful one, fair as the blooming trees, be not rude because of unpolished words.
D. ab Gwilym, i Vervuz.*
- Crynwrâiz, s. pl. aggr. (crwn—gwraiz)** Bulbous roots.
- Crynwrêiziawg, a. (crynwrâiz)** Having bulbous roots.
- Crynwrêiziawl, a. (crynwrâiz)** Bulbous rooted.
- Crynwrêizyn, s. m. (crynwrâiz)** A bulbous root.
- Crÿnyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crwn)** One that rounds, or swells out; a feeder; a guzzler.
- Crynyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crÿnyz)** The act of swelling out; a gormandizing.
- Anrhydezu i'n tuezau,
Iaſ rinwezau, a crynyziaeth.
Honours to our appetites, healthy virtues, and gormandizing.
S. Brynnydd.*
- Crÿnyn, s. m. dim. (crwn)** A globule; a round particle.
- Crys, s. m. (cy—rhys)** Haste, or speed; velocity.
- Crÿs, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—rhys)** A loose, or flowing garment; a shirt, or shift. *Crÿs y brenin, henbane.*
- Pan zinen gwyar grau ar grÿs,
Arvau gwr gwron ai dengys.
When the crimson gore doth sprinkle on a garment, the arms of the heroic chief do shew it.
Cynocletus, i H. ab Owain.*
- Crysbais, s. f.—pl. crysbeisiau (crÿs—pais)** Waistcoat.
- Crysvad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys—mâd)** The rite of confirmation by a bishop.
- Yr ail arwyfyl yw'r bedyz eſgob a elwir crysvad.
The second sacrament is the bishop's baptism, which is called confirmation.
Lucidarius.*

CU

- Cryfia, v. a. (crys)** To hasten, to speed.

*Tri-gan marc godruz,
A gryfiws ganthuz.
Three hundred high-spirited steeds did hasten with them.
Taliesin.*

- Cryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys)** A hastening.

*Pwyllai Dunawd, varçawg gwain,
Er cŵyz gwneuthur celain,
Yn erbyn cryfiad Owain.
Dunawd, the knight of the warring field, would fiercely rage,
intent on making a corpse, against the quick onset of Owain.
Llywarch Hen.*

- Cryfiadwy, a. (cryfiad)** That may be hastened.

- Cryfiant, s. m. (crys)** A hastening; velocity.

- Cryfiar, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys)** A hastening.

- Cryfiator, ger. (cryfiad)** Hastening, or speeding.

- Cryfiaw, v. a. (crys)** To hasten; to quicken.

*Ni cryfiws Gattraeſ,
Mawr mor eheiaeth,
Ei arvaeth, uſ arwyz;
Ni bu mor gyvor,
O Eizyn yſgor,
A eſgarai ofwyz.
There hastened not to Gattraeſ a great one, so magnificent
his design on the standard; there has not been such a host from
the city of Eizyn that would scatter the foes.
Ancurim.*

- Cryfiawg, a. (crys)** Full of haste, or hasty.

- Cryfiawl, a. (crys)** Hastening; quickening.

- Cryfiedig, a. (crys)** Hastening; quickening.

- Cryfiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryfiad)** A hastener.

- Cryfiator, sup. (crys)** To be hastened, or speeded.

- Cryfiwr, s. m.—pl. cryfwyr (crys—gwr)** A hastener.

- Cryflain, s. m.—pl. crylleiniau (crys—llain)** The opening, or bosom of a shirt.

- Crytaiz, a. (crwt)** Apt to form a case; crusty.

- Crytiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwt)** A growing over; crustation; a becoming plump.

- Crytiaw, v. a. (crwt)** To cover, case, or crust over.

- Crytiawg, a. (crwt)** Having a case, or crust.

- Crytiawl, a. (crwt)** Growing over; crustaceous.

- Crytiedig, a. (crwt)** Covered, cased, or incrusted.

- Crythawg, a. (crwth)** Gibbous; swelling out.

- Crythawl, a. (crwth)** Tending to be gibbous.

- Crythawr, s. m.—pl. crythorion (crwth)** One that plays on a crooth; a croothist, or crowder; a fiddler.

- Crythedig, a. (crwth)** That is made gibbous.

- Crythez, s. m. (crwth)** Gibbosity, gibbousness.

- Crythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwth)** Gibbosity.

- Crythores, s. f.—pl. t. au (crythawr)** A female player on the crooth, or on the fiddle.

- Crythoriaw, v. a. (crythawr)** To play the crooth.

- Crythu, v. a. (crwth)** To make bulky, to swell out.

- Crythwr, s. m.—pl. crythwyr (crwth—gwr)** A crowder.

- Crythyn, s. m. dim. (crwth)** A box, or bottle of leather, or the like; a little crooth, or kit.

- Cryw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (craw)** A slice, or slicer.

*Rhwyg grug banadyl gwaſlad-laes;
Cryw mwyn yn carellaw maes.
It will rend the tump of the even-trailing broom: it is a
pleasant slicer cutting the field into thongs.
Iolo Gŵg, i'r aradar.*

- Crywyn, s. m. dim. (cryw)** A slicer; a coulter.

*Gwell un crywyn na dau vuſelw.
One coulter is better than two cow-house poſts.
Adage.*

- Cu, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A cleaving to; approximation.**

CUD

Cu, a. (cu, s) Dear, amiable, or beloved. *Tâd*
cu, a grandfather; mam gu, a grandmother.

*Mae'r ziarheb—
Ni bu gu iawn na bai gâs.*

The proverb is—there has been none greatly beloved, but has been hated. *J. Dautwyn,*

Cu anner wedi prais.

A heifer is precious when the herd is gone. Adage.

Cuaiz, a. (cu) Loving; affectionate; precious.

Cuain, a. (cu) Abounding with love; amiable.

*Iawn it' gymhorth Cymry by ei dywedav—
Troed y rhôd ar dy blant cuiniav.*

It is right for thee to assist the Welsh, boldly do I say it; let the times change with thy most dear children. *R. Zu.*

Cuaint, s. m. (cuain) Affection; lovingness.

Cuall, s. m.—pl. cueill (cu—all) One that is a stranger at home, or insulated; a term applied to an idiot; a stupid fool, or a dolt; also one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage.

Cuall, a. (cy—all) Dangerous, fierce, savage.
Dial cuall, a fierce revenge.

Cuall clezyv byr o wain.

A short sword is dangerous out of the sheath. Adage.

*Pam na vazeu brawd i brovi arall,
A vyz wrth zeall guall goipi.*

Why will a brother not forgive, to prove another, who will, when he understands it, be dangerous to punish. *H. Poel ab Grifri, i O. Gog.*

Cuan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cu) An owl; a rock owl.

Dyvod â crugant hyd lle yz oez, Cuan Cwm Cawlwyd.—

They came towards the place where the Owl of Cwm Cawlwyd was. *H. Culbrech—Mabinogion.*

Cuaw, v. a. (cu) To render amiable; to be loving.

Cuawg, a. (cu) Having love, or affection.

Cuawl, a. (cu) Loving; affectionate; kind.

Cub, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu) What is put together in a bundle or heap; a cube.

Cubaiz, a. (cub) That is aggregate; cubic.

Cubawg, a. (cub) That is put together; cubed.

Cubawl, a. (cub) Aggregative; heaped; cubical.

Cubiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cub) Aggregation; a bundling; a cubing.

Cubyn, s. m. dim. (cub) A small bundle, or mass.

Cuç, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cu) What is contracted, or drawn together; the knitting of the brows; a frown.

Cuçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuç) A contraction; a knitting of the brows; a frowning.

Cuçiain, a. (cuç) Disposed to frown; frowning.

Cuçiaint, s. m. (cuçiain) Contraction of the brow.

Cuçiaw, v. a. (cuç) To knit the brows; to frown.

Cuçiawg, a. (cuç) Knitting the brows; of a frowning, or lowering aspect; frowning.

Cuçiawl, a. (cuç) Lowering, or frowning; truculent.

Cuçiedig, a. (cuç) Contracted, or drawn together; frowning.

Cuçiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuçiad) A frowner.

Cuçiwr, s. m.—pl. cuçwyr (cuç—gwr) Frowner.

Cûd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—ud) Motion; celerity; flight; also a general name for any bird of the Falco genus.

Cudaiz, a. (cûd) Apt to move about, or hover.

Cudain, a. (cûd) Having a disposition to hover.

Cudaint, s. m. (cudain) A hovering state.

Cudawg, a. (cûd) That hovers, or flies about.

Cudawl, a. (cûd) Moving about, or hovering.

CUZ

Cudeb, s. m. (cu) Fondness, or affection; amity.

*Cynzelw cadw dithau y Rhiw,
Ar a zel yna heziw:
Cudeb am un mab nid gwiw!*

Cynzelw, guard thou the cliff, against whoever may come here this day: Fondness for one surviving son should not avail! *Llywarc Hen.*

Cudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûd) A hovering about.

Cudiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudiad) A hoverer.

Cudyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cûd) The kestrel, or yellow legged falcon; called also *Cudyll coç*, and *Cudyll y gwynt*, or windhover.

Cudyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûd) A flowing ringlet, or lock of hair; a lock of wool. **Cudyn dedwyz**, and **Yfnoden**, a marilock, being a lock of hair growing on the head, in some instances to an extraordinary length.

Cudynaiz, a. (cudyn) Like flowing locks; curly.

Cudynawg, a. (cudyn) Having flowing locks.

Cudynawl, a. (cudyn) In flowing locks; curling.

Cuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—uz) Darkness, or gloom; a hide, or hiding; a hoard.

Dyly vod—heb guz ac heb gél arno.

It ought to be without privacy, and without concealment.

Welsh Laws.

Cuzamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuz—amcan) Intrigue.

Cuzamcanawl, a. (cuzamcan) Intriguing.

Cuzamcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuzamcan) A secret designing, or intriguing.

Cuzamcanu, v. a. (cuzamcan) To intrigue.

Cuzamcanus, a. (cuzamcan) Apt to intrigue.

Cuzamcanwr, s. m.—pl. cuzamcanwyr (cuzamcan—gwr) A secret designer; an intriguer.

Cuzan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cuz) The wood pigeon.

Cuzed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cuz) Covert; concealment.

Cuzeidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuzed) The art of secreting.

Cuzva, s. f.—pl. cuzvëyz (cuz—ma) A hiding place, lurking place, or retreat; a hoard.

Rhozav iti alavoz y tywyll, a çuzvëyz y dirgelion,

I will give thee the treasures of darkness, and hidden riches of secret places. *Isaiab xlv. 3.*

Cuzgyfswllt, s. m.—pl. cuzgyfswlltau (cuz—cyfswllt) Concealed conjunction; a term in Welsh prosody.

Cuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuz) A darkening over, or concealing; a hiding, or secreting.

Cuziadan, a. (cuziad) Lurking, private. **Yn guziadan**, privately, or clandestinely.

Cuziator, ger. (cuziad) In hiding, or concealing.

Cuziaw, v. a. (cuz) To hide, or conceal; to cover; to keep secret; to put out of sight.

*Piau y bez yn yr amgant,
Ai cuz môr, a goror nant,
Bez Meigen mab Rhun rwyv cant.*

Whose grave is that on the shore, that is covered by the sea, and the side of a ravine: the grave of Meigen, son of Rhun, the leader of a hundred. *Taliessin.*

Cuziawg, a. (cuz) That hideth, or secludeth.

*Grufuz grym-cyhoetz, nid oez guziawg,
A zifyrth ei wyr yn orwythawg.*

Grufuz of notorious prowess, that was not one apt to lurk, protected his men with extreme fierceness. *Meilyr.*

Cuziawl, a. (cuz) Darkening over; hiding.

Cuziedig, a. (cuz) Under cover, secret, or hidden.

Cuziedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuziedig) Concealment.

Cuziedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuziad) A concealer.

Cuzig, a. (cuz) Of a dark, or gloomy appearance.

Cuzigyl,

CUN

Cuzigyl, s. m.—pl. cuziglau (cuzig) A retreat; a private place; a private room; a bed-room.

Ac yn niben y dyfryn ev a zaeth i guzigyl meudwy.

And at the extremity of the valley he came to the cell of a hermit.
Hanes O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

*Ar ael mainc hir wiall Mai,
Cuzigyl gwyn-gyll a'm cuzial.*

And on the border of the seat of May's long saplings, an arbour of white hazel concealed me,
D. ab Gwilym.

Cuzitor, sup. (cuz) To be hiding, or secreting.

Cuzneges, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuz—neges) Intrigue.

Cuznegefa, v. a. (cuzneges) To intrigue; to correspond secretly.

Cuznegefa, s. com. (cuzneges) An intriguer.

Cuznwyv, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuz—nwyv) Hidden passion.

Cuzon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cuz) The wood pigeon.

Cuez, s. m. (cu) Affection; love; indulgence.

Cuezain, a. (cuez) Abounding with affection.

Cuezaint, s. m. (cuezain) Affection; amity.

Cuezator, ger. (cuez) Rendering affectionate.

Cuezawg, a. (cuez) Having affection, or love.

Cuezawl, a. (cuez) Affectionate, or loving.

Cueziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuez) A making lovely.

Cueziant, s. m. (cuez) Affection, or fondness.

Cuezitor, sup. (cuez) To be made affectionate.

Cuezu, v. a. (cuez) To render affectionate.

Cuezus, a. (cuez) Apt to love; affectionate.

Cuezufrwyz, s. m. (cuezus) Affectionateness.

Cuellaiz, a. (cuall) Apt to be outrageous.

Cuelli, s. m. (cuall) Outrageousness; savageness.

*Gwalloviad aur rhad, Rodri effillyz,
A syll di vy mod i ym cuelli;
Na'm gyr i wrthyd, n'am gwrthawd vi.*

The free distributor of gold, Rodri's progeny, see thou that I am in my rage; send me not from thee, reject me not.
Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Cuwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cu) The length of the bend of the arm, or from the elbow downward; a cubit; half a yard.

Cûl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu) Narrowness; the lean.

Cûl, a. (cu) Narrow; strait, or confined; slender, lank, or lean. **Lle cûl, a narrow place.**

Pan vo cûlav yr ôç goreu vyz y'ngwaith.

When the ox is leanest, he is the best in working.
Adage.

Culâad, s. m. (cûl) A narrowing, or straitening.

Culâawl, a. (cûl) Tending to make narrow.

Culaiz, a. (cûl) Narrow in a degree; narrowish.

Culâu, v. a. (cûl) To narrow, or straiten; or make lean; to become narrow; to become lean.

Culâus, a. (cûl) Narrowing, or straitening.

Culaw, v. a. (cûl) To make narrow; to straiten.

Culder, s. m. (cûl) Narrowness, or straitness.

Culdra, s. m. (cûl) Narrowness, or straitness.

Culzail, s. pl. aggr. (cûl—dail) Narrow leaves. **a** Narrow-leaved, or having narrow leaves.

Culez, s. m. (cûl) Narrowness, or contractedness.

Culi, s. m. (cûl) Narrowness, leanness.

Culiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûl) A narrowing.

Culiator, ger. (culiad) Narrowing, contracting.

Culni, s. m. (cûl) Narrowness, straitness; leanness.

Culwyz, a. (cu—llwyz) Love-prospering.

*Golygav vi gulwyz Arglwyz pob eçen,
Arbenig torvoz ynoç am erzen.*

I will adore the love-diffusing lord of every kindred, the sovereign of hosts and powers round the universe.
Taliessin.

Cûn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cu) One that attracts, or draws to himself; a leader, or chief.

CUR

Cûn, a. (cu) Attractive; kind, lovely, affable.

*A'm gwynneb at vun gun goeth,
A'm gwegil at Zuw gwiw-goeth.*

With my face towards the affable spotless maid, and my back to God supremely pure.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cunaç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûn—aç) An attractive lineage, or pedigree; honourable descent.

Cunaçawg, a. (cunaç) Of honourable lineage.

*Pan vð teir-leithawg taiawg yn Môn,
A'i vab yn gûnaçawg,
Rhyvelwawr Gwynez goludawg.*

When a rustic of Mona shall know three languages, and his son be deemed of honourable descent, wealthy Gwynez shall be of a warring appearance.
Myrddin.

Cunad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cûn) Attraction; affability.

Cunaiz, a. (cun) Tending to draw to; attractive.

Cunar, s. f.—pl. t. au (cûn—âr) A sow; an old sow.

*Cynnor trin, nid rhwy edivar.
Cynhwyrw Gwair, cynniwair cunar.*

The foremost one in the conflict, he is not forward in repenting tumultuous as Gwair, prowling about like the sow.
Llywelyn Vardd.

Cunator, ger. (cunad) Attracting; making, or rendering affable.

Cunawg, a. (cûn) Having attraction; leading.

Cunawl, a. (cûn) Tending to attract, or draw to.

Cunez, s. m. (cûn) Attraction; affability.

Cunell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cûn) A military term for a close body of men; a phalanx.

Cuniad, s. m.—pl. cuniaid (cûn) An attractor, or one that draws to, or after himself; a leader.

*Hwynt—
Cynniwaid, cunaid Caer Eillion.*

They foremost ones in the assault, the leaders of Caer Eillion.
Cynxelw.

*Gnawd ryçeidw cuniad cenvaint,
Cred i Zuw nad derwyzon darogant,
Ban doren' Din Breon braint.*

It is common for a leader to be guarding a herd: believe in God that the druids have not prophesied when they shall break the privilege of Din Breon.
Meigant, m. Cynsylan.

Cuniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuniad) A leader.

Cunitor, sup. (cûn) To be attractive.

Cunnawg, s. f.—pl. cunnogau (cûn—dawg) A vessel for holding milk; a milk pail.

Cunnellt, s. pl. aggr. (cun—dellt) Weapons of war.

Cunnogaid, s. f.—pl. cunnogaidiau (cunnawg) A pail full; a pitcher full.

Cunnogi, v. a. (cunnawg) To put in a pail.

Cunnogyn, s. m. dim. (cunnawg) A piggin.

Cûr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—ur) Anxiety, care; a blow, beat, or stroke; a throb; a beating; also pain; affliction. **Cûr mewn pen, a pain, or throbbing, in the head: Mae arnat lawer o gûr! Thou art very uneasy! or, thou art under great care to be sure! Cur cariad, the anxiety of love.**

Ni feris draw gis, neu gûr.

There he caused nor flap, nor anxiety.

Iolo Goch.

*Bun oleu, ba na welid—
Cur ryvelu, cryd yw celu
Cariad calon!*

Bright maid, why dost thou not perceive; the warring of pain, and a shivering fever is to conceal the affection of the heart!
W. Llwyn.

Curas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cûr—as) A cuirass.

Gnawd yn Nhegeingyl anghywrair y'nghuras.

Common in Tegeingylis the awkward in armour.
Engl. noesau Cymru.

Curasawg, a. (curas) Wearing a cuirass.

Curator, ger. (cûr) Beating, or striking; throbbing.

Curaw,

C W

Curaw, *v. a.* (cûr) To beat, knock, or strike; to throb; to fight.

Tri feth ni wna les nes curaw ei ben: cûn, pawl tid, a thalawg.
There are three things, that will do no good until their heads are beaten: a wedge, the stretcher of a draught chain, and a bumpkin.
Trioz Mies.

Curawg, *a.* (cûr) That is beaten, or knocked.

Curedig, *a.* (cûr) Suffering a beating, or striking.

Curva, *s. f.*—*pl.* curveyz (cûr—ma) A beating.

Curhynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (cûr—hynt) A storm.

Curriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cûr) A pining, or vexing.

Curiant, *s. m.* (cur) Trouble, or vexation.

Curiauw, *v. a.* (cûr) To trouble, to pine, or vex; to waste away.

Adail ceryz yw dal caru
I vracenaru y vron irad—
A'm doluriau oez d'anturiau,
A'm oer guriau a mawr gariad!

A building of chastisement is to preserve in love, to rack the maddening bosom: And to afflict myself with pain was to adventure thee, and ruefully to consume myself with excess of love!

Curiauwg, *a.* (cûr) Bearing pain, or affliction.

Curiawl, *a.* (cûr) Pining; in trouble.

Curiedig, *a.* (cûr) Troubled; or vexed; pining.

Curiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (curiad) A troubler.

Curioldeb, *s. m.* (curiawl) Piningness.

Curitor, *sup.* (cûr) To be pining, or troubled.

Curwlaw, *s. m.* (cûr—gwlaw) A heavy rain.

Clywais vry, ciliais o vraw,
Cawr-lais udgorn y curwlaw.

I heard above, I retreated back through fear, the giant voice of the trumpet of the beating rain.
D. ab Gwilym

Curwlawiaw, *v. a.* (curwlaw) To rain large drops.

Curyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (cûr) Sparrow hawk; called also *curyll y gwynt*.

Cûs, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cu) A kiss; a salute.

Cufan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cûs) A kiss, or salute.

Ar dy wevus, a'th gusan
Y mae oes, hir ym y fôn!

On thy lip, and on thy kiss, life depends, ah, long to me the sound.
Gutyn Owain

Cufanawg, *a.* (cufan) Abounding with kisses.

Cufangar, *a.* (cufan) Being fond of kissing.

Cufaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cufan) A kissing; osculation.

Cufanu, *v. a.* (cufan) To kiss. Cufanu'r govid, to smack the tongue against the teeth, to express regret.

Cufanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cufanwyr (cufan—gwr) A kisser, or one who salutes with a kiss.

Cufaw, *v. a.* (cûs) To kiss, or salute with the lips.

Cut, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cwt) A hovel, shed, or sty.

Cut y moç, the pig sty; cut y gwyzau, the geese house; cut y ieir, a barton.

Cuwç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cu) A knitting of the brows; a frown; a frowning countenance.

Cuwçdrwm, *a.* (cuwç—trwm) Heavy-frowning.

Diseynem — tu cevyn i'r zinas zihenyz — lle mwrllwç oerzu gwenwynig, llawn niwl awiaç a gymylau cuwçdrwm omdwy.

We descend on the back part of the city of destruction,—a gloomy place, chilling and noisome, full of unhealthy vapours and clouds heavy lowering, and horrible.
Elis Wyn, Barz Gwsg.

Cûwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cûwyr (cu—gwr) A wooer.

Cw, *s. m. n.* A rounding, or concavity; also a quick motion. Lettuce is so called, from its cup-like form.

Rhaç yr haint hwpw—?s gw, ac iac vyzi.

Against that disorder eat lettuce, and thou wilt be well.

Mezzygon Mysswai.

Cw, *adv.* Arising from where; wherefrom; whence.

Govynant i'r Saeson, py geisfiant?
Fwy maint y zylyed o'r wlad a zaliant;
Cw mae eu herw, pan feiliasant!
Cw mae eu cenedloz, py vro pan zaethant?

They shall ask the Saxons, what they look for; how much of debt from the country they hold; whence is their root, when were they founded? whence are their tribes, and the country they came from.
Taliesin.

C W Z

Cwar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—gwar) What has four sides; a square. Cwar aradyr, the share beam of a plough, the chip of a plough.

Cwb, *s. m.* (cw) A cup-like form; a concavity; a hut; a kennel, or cote. Cwb ieir, a hen pen, cwb ci, a dog kennel; cwb colomenod, a dove cote.

Cwblâad, *s. m.* (cwbyl) A fulfilling.

Cwblâawl, *a.* (cwbyl) Fulfilling, tending to perfect.

Cwblâu, *v. a.* (cwbyl) To fulfil, complete, or finish; to perfect; to make an end of.

Cwblâus, *a.* (cwbyl) Tending to complete.

Cwblâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cwblâwyr (cwbyl—gwr) A fulfiller.

Cwblez, *s. m.* (cwbyl) Entireness; totality.

Cwbyl, *s. m.* (cwb) A whole, a total, all of a thing, or sum.

Cas a rozo ei gwbyl, ac a vo ei hun heb zim,

Odious is he that gives his all, and shall be himself without anything.
Adage.

Cwbyl, *a.* (cwb) Whole, entire, all, total. Yn gwbyl, altogether, wholly, utterly. Cwblzawn, all-perfect; cwbl-zoeth, all-wise.

Ac ar vylder, ni wnaeth Duw, o'r pan vu Aza, un dyn gwblaç nog Arthur; a hyny a rozafai Duw yn anedig zawn ganzo,

And in short, God has not made, since Adam was, the man more perfect than Arthur; and that was given by God as an inherent virtue from his birth.
Gr. ab. Arthur.

Cwcwll, *s. m.*—*pl.* cycyllau (cwg) A hood, or cowl.

Cwç, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyçod (cw) Any round vessel; a boat. Cwç pysgota, a fishing boat; cwç gwenyn, a beehive, cwç capan, a crown of a hat.

Bwyta y mel o'r cwç.

To eat the honey from the hive.

Cwd, *s. m.* (cw) A projecting, ejecting, or throwing off.

Cwd, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydau (cw—wd) A bag, a sack, a pouch.

Angelez y ci am y cwd halen

The solicitude of the dog for the salt bag.

Adage.

Egor dy gwd pan gaç borçell.

Open thy bag when thou shalt get a pig.

Adage.

Cwz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cw) A concavity; a shelter.

Cwz, *a.* (cw) Rising round; surrounding.

Cwz, *adv.* (cw) Arising from where; at or in what place, where.

A wyzo ti cwz vyz,
Nôs yn araws dyz?

Doest thou know where should be the night waiting the passing of the day?
Taliesin.

Cwzegwyz, *s. m.* (cwz—egwyz) The setting in of evening; the evening.

Cwzed, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cwz) A rising round.

Cwzedu, *v. a.* (cwzed) To rise round; to inclose.

Cwzedynt lleçynt llið annoeth goval;
Gnawd govyn çwedyl i zoeth.

They raised a rumour of the anger of unwise solicitude: it is customary to ask a report of the wife.
Gwernag ab Cydno.

Cwzedyw, *a.* (cwzed) Rising round, or inclosing.

Ysgwn cwzedyw, ni vu cwzav.

The sheltering exalted one, there has been none affording greater shelter.
Llywelyn Parç.

Cwzu, *v. a.* (cwz) To raise, or turn round; to turn the ground as a pig doth, or a rabbit in burrowing; to encompass; to shelter.

Y dyn a zycçs o zyçyn drova poen,
O'r pan ei ozyma;
Hawl zidawl zidwyll wrda,
Hael Iesu, cwz eu, cwza!

The man that thou bringest from the severe state of pain, from the time he goes from hence; it is the claim, incessant, of the good man free from guile, gracious Jesus, lovely shelter, do thou shelter!

Gwernag ab Cydno.

Cwzyn,

CWL

Cwzyn, *s. m. dim. (cwz)* A concavity; a shelter.
Cweryl, *s. m.—pl. t. on (cw—eryl)* A striving; strife, or contention; a quarrel.

*Calon oez i'm bron, mewn briw aeth yn don,
 Cwerylon cŵr alaeth.*

A heart there was in my bosom, with a wound it is become broken, with the *striving*, the throbbing of grief.

W. Llyn.

Cwerylaiz, *a. (cweryl)* Tending to quarrel.
Cwerylawg, *a. (cweryl)* Quarrelous; bickering.
Cweryliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cweryl)* A quarrelling.
Cwerylu, *v. a. (cweryl)* To quarrel, to fall out.
Cwerylus, *a. (cweryl)* Quarrelsome; fractious.
Cwerylwr, *s. m.—pl. cwerylwyr (cweryl—gwr)* A quarreller; a contentious person.
Cwv, *s. m. (cw)* A rising over, or compassing.
Cwvlen, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cwvyl)* A cap, or hat; a hunting cap; the black velvet cap, worn by grooms.
Cwvyl, *s. m.—pl. cwvlau (cwv)* A hood, or cowl.

*Du yw dy gwvyl, da ei don,
 A'th gafu, eidd iauth gyfon.*

Black is thy *hood*, whose note is good, and thy robe, thou bird of harmonious language.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r vwyalc.

Cwŷg, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cw)* A rising; a projection.
Cwareu cwŷg, a sort of play, where two stand together and throw up a ball; on its descent they strive which shall strike it to his partner; and the farthest throw counts for the game.
Cwgyn, *s. m.—pl. cwgnau (cwg)* A knot, or joint; a knuckle. **Cwgyn pren**, a knot of a tree.

Y disgain a gaif gyhyd a'i vŷs pervez o'r cwryv gloyw i ar y gwazawd, ac o'r bragawd hyd y cwgyn pervez ar yr un bys, ac o'r mez hyd y cwgyn eithav.

The steward of the household shall have the length of his middle finger of the clear ale off the sediment, and of the braggot the length of the middle joint on the middle finger, and of the mead the length of the last joint.

Welsh Laws.

Cwhwvan, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cw—hwvan)* A waving; a rising up and down; a panting.

Sancteizia barwyden yr aberth cwhwvan ac yfgeydwawg yr aberth derçavael, yr hon a gwhwvanwyd a'r hon a zetçavwyd o'r hwrz.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, which is waved, and which is heaved up of the ram.

Exodus xxix. 27.

Cwhwvan, *a. (cw—hwvan)* Rising up; waving.
Cwhwvanawl, *a. (cwhwvan)* Tending to rise in waves; throbbing, or panting.
Cwhwvanu, *v. a. (cwhwvan)* To rise up in waves; to wave; to hover, or float up and down; to pant, or throb.

Os tylawd vyz—cymmered un oen yn aberth dros gamwez, i'w gwhwvanu i wneuthur cymmod droio.

And if he be poor—then he shall take one lamb for a trespass offering, to be waved to make an atonement for him.

Leviticus xiv. 21.

Cwl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—wl)* A flagging, or dropping; a fault; also a box for raising coals from the pit.

*Mezylaw brad anghywir,
 O geir mezwl yn hir,
 Cwl, a fegawd y gelwir.*

To imagine unjust treachery, if the design is long concealed, a *fault*, and a sin it is called.

Ymzissan Arthur at Elyfled.

Cwla, *a. (cwl)* Faultering, faint, languid, dejected. **Mae hi yn gwla iawn**, she is very poorly.

*Gorwyn blaen on, hir-wynion vyzant,
 Pan dyvant yn mlaen naist:
 Bron gwla hiraeth ei haint.*

The tops of the ash glister, that are white and stately, when growing on the top of the dingle: the *languid heart*, longing is its complaint.

Llywarc Hen.

CWN

Cwlas, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—as)* A compartment in a building, or the space between one beam and another. **Cwlas o yd**, a stack of corn filling such a space in a barn.

*Dy ball ydyw'r avallen,
 Dy gwlas yw'r brig-las bren.*

Thy throne is the apple-tree, thy *apartment* is the tree crowned with green.

S. Tudur, i'r Bl.

Cwlbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i (cwl—pren)* A bludgeon.
Cwliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl)* A making faulty.
Cwliaw, *v. a. (cwl)* To make a fault.
Cwliawg, *a. (cwl)* Having faults, or faulty.
Cwliedig, *a. (cwl)* That is faulty, or improper.
Cwliogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cwliawg)* A being faulty.

Dylia vi o amobrwy i'r dywededig Wladus; o'r açaws, a'r devnyz y dylia, gwaethur o honi hi gwliogaeth gyhoczwag ag un Ieuan ab Madawg.

It is my due of commutation fine to the said Gwladus; the cause, and matter it is my due, that she has committed a public fault with one Ieuan, the son of Madog.

Welsh Laws.

Cwlwm, *s. m.—pl. cylymau (cw—llwm)* A knot, or tye; a bond; a strain in music. **Cwlwm dolen**, a bow knot; **llwm gwlwm**, a hard knot; **cwlwm gwythi**, the cramp; **cwlwm y gwyz**, **cwlwm y coed**, and **cynghavawg**, bindweed.

Cwlyn, *s. m. dim. (cwl)* A dropper. **Cwlyn y mêl**, neu y drydon, agrimony.

Cwll, *s. m.—pl. cyllau (cy—wll)* A separation, what separates; an entrance, or passage; the stomach.

Tri dadfaw gwaed y fyz: o ben hyd gwll, o gwll hyd wregys, o wregys hyd lawr.

There are three restagnations of blood: from the head to the stomach, from the stomach to the girdle, from the girdle to the ground.

Welsh Laws.

Cwlltyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cwll)* A coulter.

Can zicued ag yfu o'r llygod y cwlltyr.

It is as true as that the mice have eaten the plough-share.

Adage.

Cwm, *s. m.—pl. cymyz (cw)* A rounding together; a hollow; a shelter; a place between hills; a dingle, or deep valley.

Cwman, *s. m.—pl. t. od (cwm)* A large wooden vessel; a tub; a kive, or brewing tub; also the rump, or buttock.

Cwmarç, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cwm—arç)* A deep glen, dingle, or narrow valley.

Cwmmwd, *s. m.—pl. cymmydau (cwm—mwd)* A sub-division of a cantrev, or hundred; a *commot*; a wapentake.

Deuzeg maenawl, a dwy drev yn y cwmmwd, y dwy drev a zyly vod yn ihalid y brenin.

Twelve manors and two hamlets there are in a *Commot*: the two hamlets ought to be to answer to the necessity of the king.

Welsh Laws.

Cwmp, *s. m. (cwm)* A round over; a circle.
Cwmpas, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cwmp)* A compass, circuit, or circle. **O gympas**, round about.

Cwmpafawg, *a. (cwmpas)* Surrounded, encircled.

Cwmpafawl, *a. (cwmpas)* Surrounding, encircling.

Cwmpafu, *v. a. (cwmpas)* To surround; to encircle.

Cwmpawd, *s. m. (cwmp)* A circle, or compass.

Cwmwl, *s. m.—pl. cymylau (cwm—gwl)* A collection of vapours, a cloud.

Cwn, *s. m. (cy—wn)* A head; a top, or summit.

Cwnad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn)* A rising, or elevation. **Ty yn fevyll ar y cwnad**, a house standing on the rising.

Cwnawl, *a. (cwn)* Arising; elevating.

Cwnedig, *a. (cwn)* Having a rising; elevated.

Cwning.

C W R

Cwning, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (cwn) A rabbit, or coney. Cwning-gaer, a burrow, or rabbit-warren.

Cwningen, *s. f. dim.* (cwning) A rabbit, a coney.

Cwnfallt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwn—fallt) An upper garment, or cloak; a robe of state, or coat adorned with badges of distinction, or arms; the cloak of a herald at arms. Cwnfallt marc, the housing of a horse; Y llindro á dyv yn gwnfallt, Dodder grows in a overspreading form. *Llyvyr Mex.*

Gwisgaw gwe lân amdanav,
Gwnfallt bybyr harz-wallt hav.

Arraying myself in a pure woof, a cloak of the potent fair hair of summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Y verç á roses i Beredur arvau, a gwnfallt pur-goc ar yr arvau; a marçawg y cwnfallt coç y gelwid.

The maid gave to Peredur armour, and a military cloak of fine red over the armour; and he was called the knight of the red cloak. *Hanes Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Cwnu, *v. a.* (cwn) To arise; to support. It is used in South Wales in the same import as the term Cymhortha, in North Wales; that is, to give the general aid of a neighbourhood to an individual, for getting in a harvest, building a house, or bringing coals, and the like.

Cwnwg, *s. m.* (cwn) A summit, or culmen.

Cwpan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cwb) A cup, a bowl.

Cwpanaid, *s. f.*—*pl. cwpaneidiau* (cwpan) A cup-full.

Cwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrau* (cw) A limit; a border; edge, or extremity; a corner, or nook.

Hi á wyr warnal gerzediad,
A llusgaw cwr ei llygad,
A fob mynodyn anlad,
I rwystraw dyn o'i çariad.

She knows the flighty walk, and to leer with the corner of her eye, and every wanton attitude, to hinder men to fly her love. *Arath y Gwreigedd.*

Cŵr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyroz* (cw—wr) A circle; a periphery, or surrounding limit; a skin.

Cwraç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cŵr) A book, or volume.

Cwraç memrw, wevl-grwn waith,
I'r dom a vwriwyd ymaith.

The parchment book, a dog-eared work, to the dunghill has been thrown away. *D. ab Gwilym, i waith G. Gryg.*

Cwran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cŵr) A buskin; a boot.

Y pencypyz, oni çefir cyn ei gyvodi o'i wely, a gwisgaw ei cwranau, ni zyly atib i neb o'r hawl a ovyner izo.

The chief huntsman, if he is not found before his rising out of his bed, and the putting on his buskins, he ought not to answer to any one with respect to a claim that may be required of him. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwranawg, *a.* (cwran) Buskined; wearing boots.

Cwranwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cwrnwyr* (cwran—gwr) A maker, or vender of buskins; a bootmaker.

Cwrc, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrcau* (cŵr) A rotundity, or roundness; a curvature; a stoop. Dyna hi yn ei çwrc, there she is in her stooping position.

Cwrcwd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrcydau* (cwrc) A stooping, a squatting; a squat. Dôs yr hên gwrcwâ! Avaunt you old squat!

Cwrv, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrvau* (cwr) A trunk, or a body.

Mewn ei gwrv i mae'n gorwez,
Y cwr a bair cryvau'r bez.

Within his shrine he lies, the shrine makes the grave to be strengthened. *Gwilym Tew.*

Cwrian, *v. a.* (cŵr) To squat; to cower.

Cwrn, *s. m.*—*pl. cynau* (cwr) A spire; a pile, or stack; a knob. Cwrn o yd, a stack of corn.

C W T

Cwrnaid, *s. m.*—*pl. cwrneidiau* (cwrn) A becoming erect, or stiff; a curveting.

O'i fer anwyd—

Gwnai gwrnaid, a nygaid llo.

Through his vigorous nature he would make a curveting, with eyes like a calf. *Llawysen, i varç.*

Cwrt, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrtiau* (cŵr) A circular mound; A sand-hill; a wall round a house; a court, or yard.

Cwrw, *s. m.* (cwru) Ale, or strong beer.

Allwez calon cwrw da.

Good ale is the key of the heart.

Adage.

Cwrwg, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrygau* (cŵr) Any round body, or vessel; a carcase; as Cwrwg mollt, a carcase of mutton; also a boat.

Cwrwgyl, *s. m.*—*pl. cyryglau* (cwrwg) A coracle, a kind of boat; called also corwgyl.

Cwrwm, *s. m.* (cŵr) A bowing, or bending.

Cwryv, *s. m.*—*pl. cyrvau* (cwr) Ale, or beer.

Golyçav vi Wledig, pendevig gwlad hez,
I zidwng Elin o altudes;
Y gwr a'm rhoddes y gwin, a'r cwryv, a'r mez,
A'r meirç mawr modur mirain eu gwez.

I will pray the Sovereign, the lord of the realm of peace, to liberate Elin from banishment; the man that gave me of the wine, and the ale, and the mead, and the great princely steeds of gay appearance. *Tahesin.*

Cŵs, *s. m.* (cy—ws) What contributes to alluance, or quiet; a state of rest; sleep.

Cwsg, *s. m.* (cws) A state of quietude; sleep.

Cwsgbar, *s. m.* (cwsg—par) An opiate, or sleeping potion. *a.* causing sleep, soporific.

Cwst, *s. m.* (cy—wst) Toil, drudgery, trouble.

Cwswr, *s. m.* (cw—swr) The broken straw and corn on a threshing floor, which is kicked against the lattice-work of a rake to get the corn out.

Cwt, *s. m.*—*pl. cytiau* (cw) A roundness; a cot, hovel, or sty; an abruptness, what terminates abruptly; a rump, or tail; a skirt. Cytiau'r Gwyzelod, the huts of the Irish; cwt ysgyvarnawg, the scut of a hare; gavaela yn vy nghwt, take hold in my skirt.

Cwta, *a.* (cwt) Short, abrupt; bob, or bob-tailed.

O's tir a dae ar a hoiç, henwi pa rivedi o erwyç, a fa beth á zylyir dros yr eizaw, neu dros yr argywez, ai arian cyvreithiawl, ai arian cwtion.

If thou art prosecuting a claim for land, there must be specified what number of acres, and what is due for the property, or in regard to the injury, whether lawful monies, or short monies. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwtâu, *v. a.* (cwta) To shorten, to abbreviate.

Cwtawg, *a.* (cwt) Bob-tailed, squabby. *s. f. a* squab; also scut, or short tail.

Cwtiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. cwtiaid* (cwt) A plover. Cwtiaid llwydion, grey plovers; cwtiaid aur, green plovers; cwtiaid hirgoes, long-legged plovers.

Cwtiar, *s. f.*—*pl. cwtieir* (cwt—iar) A coot, or water rail. It is also called bronwen, rhegen y dwvyr, and iar y dwvyr.

Cwtogawl, *a.* (cwtawg) Decurtative, abbreviative.

Cwtoges, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cwtawg) A short squab.

Cwtogi, *v. a.* (cwtawg) To curtail, or shorten.

Cwtogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwtawg) Decurtation, abbreviation, or abridgment.

Cwtogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cwtogwyr* (cwtawg—gwr) Abridger, abbreviator, or shortener.

Cwtws, *s. m.*—*pl. cytyfau* (cwt) A lot. Tynu cytyfau, to draw lots.

Cwtyn, *s. m. dim.* (cwt) Any thing short, or bob-tailed; a plover. Cwtyn du, the lesser godwit.

Cwtysyn, *s. m. dim.* (cwtws) A lot; a ticket.

Cwth, *s. m.* (cwt) A throwing off; ejection.

Cwthwn, *s. m.* (cwth) A violent gust, or squall.

Cwthwn tost o dywyç, a severe storm. *Dimet.*

Cwthyr,

C W Y

Cwthyr, s. m. (cwth) An excretory orifice; the intestinum rectum. Cwthyr is a term used in some places for the Gwain, or *vagina*, in other places; as Cwthyr casg, and cwthyr buwg.

Cwyd, s. m. (cw) A stir, or shake; agitation.

Cwydadwy, a. (cwyd) That may be stirred.

Cwydaw, v. a. (cwyd) To stir, move, or agitate.

Cwyd! stir thyself, or get up. This verb is generally introduced as an anomaly to express the imperatives of *codi*, and *cyvodi*.

Cwydawl, a. (cwyd) Agitating, shaking; stirring.

Cwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwyz) A fall; a lapse.

Cwyzadwy, a. (cwyz) Capable of falling.

Cwyzator, ger. (cwyziad) Falling, lapsing.

Cwyzaw, v. a. (cwyz) To fall, or tumble.

Twryv ton torcawg hael; trwm oez ei glywed,
Twr Cynvael yn cwyzaw.
A flamau odrum yn edrinaw,
Ac angerz, ac ongyr yn llaw.

The tumult of the wave is the generous one wearing the chain; it was awful to hear him falling the tower of Cynvael, and the rising flames making havoc with violence, and the spears in hand.
Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cwyzawl, a. (cwyz) Tending to fall; ruinous.

Cwyzedig, a. (cwyz) In a fallen condition.

Cwyzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyzedig) A fall.

Cwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyz) A falling down.

Cwyzitor, sup. (cwyz) To be falling, or lapsing.

Cwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwl) Blame. Mi geis gwyl, I was blamed: mae cwyl arno.

Cwylvawr, a. (cwyl) Blameable, or criminal.

Y peth fy'n awr cwylvawr mewn côv,
Na yngan, ve a a'n anghor.

What is at present *culpable* in memory, speak not of it, it will sink in oblivion.
E. Evan, o Aberdar.

Cwyp, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwyp) A being flat on a plain; a fall, or tumble.

Am gwyp hen y cwerzid gwên gwâs.

At the fall of the aged the countenance of the youth wears a smile.
Adage.

Cwypadwy, a. (cwyp) Capable of falling.

Cwypaw, v. a. (cwyp) To throw down; to fell; to fall. Cwypaw coed, to fell timber.

Cwypawd, s. m. (cwyp) A falling down; a declining, or descending.

Cwypawl, a. (cwyp) Tending to fall; falling.

Cwypedig, a. (cwyp) In a fallen state.

Cwypiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyp) A falling.

Cwypiator, ger. (cwypiad) Falling, tumbling.

Cwypiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwypiad) A feller.

Cwypitor, sup. (cwyp) To be falling, or tumbling.

Cwypwr, s. m.—pl. cwypwyr (cwyp—gwr) One that falls; also one that throws down.

Cwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gwyn) A setting in motion, or agitating; a complaint, wailing, or grief; a plaint in law; Cwyn anianawl, a real action. Mae genyv gwyn iti, I pity thee.

A gwyn cwyn bycan
Cwyn mawr a zarogan.

He that complains a small complaint doth forbode a great complaint.
Adage.

Cwynadwy, a. (cwyn) That may be complained.

Cwynator, ger. (cwyniad) Complaining; wailing.

Cwynaw, v. a. (cwyn) To complain, or bewail; to impeach, or complain of; to commence a suit.

Cwynawl, a. (cwyn) Complaining; plaintive.

Cwynedig, a. (cwyn) That is complained of.

C W Y

Cwynvan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn—ban) A lamenting, wailing, or mourning. Cwynvan Prydain, the Lamentation of Britain, the name of an old tune.

Cwynvan, v. a. (cwyn—ban) To complain, to lament, to bemoan; to pule; to groan.

A gwyn rhwy ni ry gwynvan.

He that complains of excess doth not grieve at all. *Adage.*

Cwynvanllyd, a. (cwynvan) Given to be puling.

Cwynvanu, v. a. (cwynvan) To complain, to wail.

Cwynvanus, a. (cwynvan) Complaining, wailing.

Cwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn) A complaining, a groaning,

Cwyniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyniad) A bewailer.

Cwynitor, sup. (cwyn) To be complaining.

Powys—

Cell esbyd, bywyd ior,
Ceneu Cyndrwyn cwynitor.

Powys, the retreat of strangers, was the life of my lord; the warlike son of Cyndrwyn, that is bewailed. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cwynovain, v. a. (cwyn—ov) To Bewail.

Cwynovaint, s. m. (cwynovain) A wailing.

Cwynos, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn—gos) A supper.

Dyn a wrytaai yn ei giniaw, ac arall yn ei gwynos.

A man he was wont to eat at his dinner, and another at his supper. *Triew.*

Cwynofa, v. a. (cwynos) To eat supper, to sup.

Cwynofawg, a. (cwynos) Having supper; that sups, s. m. One that gives a supper.

Cwynofawg brenin a zyly rozi ceiniawg i'r gwafanaethwyr er arbed ei yd, a'i ysgubawr.

He that gives a supper to the king ought to give a penny to the attendants, for sparing the corn and the barn. *Wilb Laws.*

Nid oes nawz rhag y brenin i'w gwynofawg; y neb a zylyod ei borthi y nôs hono, ac nis portho.

There is no refuge against the king to his supper provider; he that ought to entertain him that night, and that doth not provide. *Wilb Laws.*

Cwynofwr, s. m.—pl. cwynofwyr (cwynos—gwr) A supper eater.

Cwynwr, s. m.—pl. cwynwyr (cwyn—gwr) A complainer; a bewailer, or lamenter; a complainant.

Cwyr, s. m.—pl. t. yz (cy—gwyr) Wax; gum. Cwyr cluft, ear wax; cwyr gwenyn, and cwyr melyn, bees wax; cwyr côg, sealing wax, cwyr cryz, shoemaker's wax.

Cwyrailz, a. (cwyr) Of a waxy quality; waxy.

Cwyrw, v. a. (cwyr) To wax; to cover with wax.

Cwyrwag, a. (cwyr) Having, or yielding wax.

Cwyrawl, a. (cwyr) Tending to become waxy.

Cwyredig, a. (cwyr) Cerated, covered with wax.

Cwyrail, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyr—eli) Cerat.

Cwyrren, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwyr) A cake of wax.

Cwyrwanwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwyr—canwyll) Wax-candle; a taper.

Cwyrwanwylliz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyrwanwyll) A waxchandler.

Cwyrriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyr) A waxing.

Cwytros, s. m. (cwyr) The cornel tree, or cornus.

Cwyrwialen, s. f. (cwyr—gwiall) The female cornel tree, or cornus.

Cwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—gwys) A furrow. Nid oes genyv gwys o dir, I have not a furrow of land.

Aeth fraeth wybodaeth i'r bez,
A daion gwlad Wynecz,
Drogy wir-fyz, draw i orfwys,
A'r awen gain i'r un gwys.

Gone is brilliant knowledge to the Grave, and all the good of fair Gwynecia, in pure faith, is yonder gone to rest, and to that same furrow is gone the charming muse.

Rice Jones, o'r Blaenau.

Cwysaw,

CYÇ

Cwyfaw, v. a. (cwys) To furrow, to cast up in furrows.

Wyr i Vlezyr ar y leiziad,
A oez draw yn cwyfaw cad.

A grandson of Blezyn, with the killing weapon, was yonder furrowing the battle.

Cwyfawg, a. (cwys) Having furrows; furrowed.

Cwyfawl, a. (cwys) Tending to furrow, furrowing.

Cwyfawr, s. m.—pl. cwyforion (cwys) A furrower.

A meibion Godehawg, gwerin enwir,
Dyforhynt gwyfawr gelorawr hir.

And the sons of Godebog, an unjust crew, they bore the furrower on the long bier.

Cwysed, s. f.—pl. t. i (cwys) A gore, or a gusset.

Cwysedig, a. (cwys) That is in furrows; furrowed.

Cwysiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwys) A furrowing.

Cwysiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwysiad) Furrower.

Cwysig, s. f. dim. (cwys) A small furrow; a drain.

Cwyswr, s. m.—pl. cwyfwr (cwys—gwr) A furrower.

Cy, A prefix in composition (cw) It denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the force of the english prefixes *com* and *con*, in *compact*, and *concord*.

Cybawl, a. (cwb) Holding, or grasping together.

Cyboli, v. a. (cybawl) To put all together; to make a confused mixture, or a hodgepodge.

Cyboliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybawl) A mixing.

Cybolwr, s. m.—pl. cybolwyr (cybawl—gwr) A mingler.

Cybyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwb) A miser, or covetous man.

Awyz cybyz annuwiawl,
Dig o zyn, ai dwg i ziawl.

The avidity of the ungodly miser, the wrathful man, will bring him to the devil.

Cybyzaiz, a. (cybyz) Tending to be niggardly.

Cybyzawl, a. (cybyz) Coveting; grasping at.

Cybyzdawd, s. m. (cybyz) Avarice, covetousness.

Cybyzdra, s. m. (cybyz) Covetousness; greediness.

Cybyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cybyz) A covetous woman.

Haelam y parçni's arçwyy,
Cybyzes am neges nwyv.

Liberal of the honour I do not sue for, a niggardly fair with respect to the errand of love.

Cybyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybyz) A coveting.

Enrhyvez yw, Iwl Ceifar, maint çwant, a çybyziad gwyr Rhuvain!

It is surprising, Julius Caesar, the greatness of the craving, and avarice of the men of Rome!

Cybyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybyz) Covetousness.

Cybyzlyd, a. (cybyz) Covetous, avaricious.

Cybyzu, v. a. (cybyz) To covet; to be avaricious, or greedy.

Cybyzus, a. (cybyz) Coveting, craving.

Cybyzusrwyz, s. m. (cybyzus) Cravingness.

Cycyllawg, a. (cwcwll) Wearing a cawl; hooded.

Cycyllu, v. a. (cwcwll) To put on a cowl.

Cycyllyn, s. m. dim. (cwcwll) A shapournet.

Cyçaid, s. m.—pl. cyçeidiau (cwç) A boat-full; a hive-full.

Cyçaiç, a. (cwç) Like a boat; like a hive.

Cyçawl, a. (cwç) Relating to, or of the form of a boat.

Cyçez, s. m. (cwç) A hollownness, or concavity.

Cyçais—
Y'ngbyçez y'mhervez
Rhwing deulin teyrnez.

I slept in a concavity in a centre between the knees of princes.

Cyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwç) A putting in a hive.

CYÇ

Cyçu, v. a. (cwç) To crown, or cover; to hive bees.

Cyçwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwant) A mutual desire, mutual passion, or wish.

Cyçwarz, s. m. (çwarz) A mutual laughing.

Cyçwarzawl, a. (cyçwarz) Laughing together.

Cyçwarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyçwarz) A laughing together, or mutually.

Cyçwedlez, s. m. (cyçwedyl) A parcel of tales.

Cyçwedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyçwedyl) A mutual whispering; a giving out rumours, or tales.

Cyçwedlu, v. a. (cyçwedyl) To whisper; to gossip.

Cyçwedyl, s. m.—pl. cyçwedlau (çwedyl) A whisper; a rumour; a story, or tale. Barn gyçwedyl, an interlocutory decree, in law.

Cyçweg, a. (çweg) Mutually sweet, or good.

Cyçwennyç, v. a. (cyçwant) To desire mutually.

Çyçweg ni çwyd cyçwerw; cyçwennyçes, cyçwennyçwy Enlli weies.

The mutually sweet will not produce the mutually bitter; I have wished in common, I do wish in common for the resting place of Enlli.

Cyçwerthin, v. a. (cyçwarz) To laugh mutually.

Cyçwerw, a. (çwerw) Mutually bitter, or harsh.

Cyçwerwez, s. m. (cyçwerw) Mutual bitterness.

Cyçwerwi, v. a. (cyçwerw) To be mutually bitter.

Cyçwiawr, a. (çwiawr) Coequal; participant.

Hen-waed Grufuz Maelawr,
Henri, a Sjafar gyçwiawr.

The ancient blood of Grufuz Maelor, Henry, and Jasper are coequal to.

Cyçwil, a. (çwîl) Seeking out one another.

Ni wyr cyçwil velrz, cyhyfeiziawg,
Tymp pan dreing terwyn torv dyfreidiawg.

The bards seeking one another, and mutually reproachful, know not the season when the vehement defending host shall perish.

Cyçwiorez, s. m. (cyçwiawr) A co-equality.

Cyçwiori, v. a. (cyçwiawr) To make coequal.

Cyçwlyn, s. m. (cwlyn) The herb agrimony.

Cyçwn, s. m. (cwn) A rising; a stirring, or moving. Cyçwn haul, the rising of the sun.

Cyçwnadwy, a. (cyçwn) That may be moved.

Cyçwnator, ger. (cyçwn) Rising; commencing.

Cyçwnawl, a. (cyçwn) Rising; commencing; moveable. Da cyçwnawl, moveable goods.

Cyçwnva, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyçwn—ma) A setting off; first motion, or origination.

Cyçwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyçwn) A setting off; commencement; origination.

Cyçwnitor, sup. (cyçwn) To be rising, or stirring.

Cyçwnu, v. a. (cyçwn) To set out; to begin, or commence; to begin a journey; to begin any undertaking.

Clust vab Clustveinad—deg milltir a deugaint y clywai y morgrugyn y bore pan gyçwnai y ar ei lwth.

Clust (Ear) the son of the Listener, fifty miles off he would hear the ant in the morning, when the should arise from her couch.

Cyçwnwr, s. m.—pl. cyçwnwyr (cyçwn—gwr) One that sets off; a commencer, or beginner.

Cyçwr, s. m.—pl. cyçwyr (cwç—gwr) A boatman. Cyçwr gwenyn, a hiver of bees.

Cyçwyvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (çwyvan) Agitation; tremulation; a hovering.

Cyçwyvan, v. a. (çwyvan) To agitate; to tremulate; to hover, or to rest upon the wing.

Cyçwyvawl, a. (çwyvawl) Co-agitating.

Cyçwyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwyviad) Co-agitation.

Cyçwyn, s. m. (cy—cwyn) A stirring, or moving. Corn cyçwyn, the horn of marching.

Cyçwyn, v. a. (cy—cwyn) To stir; to set off; to begin; to begin a journey; to commence.

Cyçwynadwy,

CYD

CYD

- Cyçwynadwy**, *a.* (cyçwyn) That may be moved.
Cyçwynawl, *a.* (cyçwyn) Tending to rise, moving.
Cyçwynva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyçwyn—ma) A setting off; a first motion; origination.
Cyçwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyçwyn) A setting off; a commencement; origination.
Cyçwyrn, *a.* (çwyrn) With mutual velocity.
Cyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy) A junction; a coupling, or joining together; copulation.
Cyd, *a.* (cy) Joint, or common; united. Da cyd, goods that are common, or a joint stock; cadw deवाद ar gyd a hanner, to keep sheep in common, and an half share.
Cyd, *adv.* (cy) While, whilst; or as long as.

Cyd bo balç perçen alav,
 Nid ner ond Duw goruchav.

Whilst the possessor of wealth may be proud, yet there is no supreme but God the most high.
Mat. ab Llywarc.

- Cyd**, *conj.* (cy) For as much, seeing, because that, since.

Cyd bai tau wledig
 Gwlad Wynne—

Seeing thou mayest be a sovereign of the country of Gwynne.
Cynzelw.

- Cyd**, *prefix in composition* (cy) It denotes a co-operation, or a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the power of the english prefixes *co*, *com*, and *con*.

- Cyda**, *prep.* (cyd—â) With; besides, over and above; together with. Gyda mi, with me; gyda hyny, besides that; gyda ei waith yn gorfen, by that time he had finished.

- Cydaçlesawl**, *a.* (açlesawl) Mutually protecting.
Cydaçlesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açlesiad) Mutual refuge.

- Cydaçlesu**, *v. a.* (açlesu) To protect mutually.

- Cydaçosawl**, *a.* (açosawl) Coefficient; contributing.

- Cydaçosi**, *v. a.* (açosi) To contribute, or co-effect.

- Cydaçosiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (açosiad) Coefficiency.

- Cydaçub**, *v. a.* (açub) Mutually to save.

- Cydaçubawl**, *a.* (cydaçub) Mutually saving.

- Cydaçubiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçub) A mutual saving.

- Cydaçwyn**, *v. a.* (açwyn) Mutually to complain.

- Cydaçwynawl**, *a.* (cydaçwyn) Mutually complaining.

- Cydaçwyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaçwyn) A mutual complaining together.

- Cydaçwynwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydaçwynwyr* (cydaçwyn—gwr) One that complains with.

- Cydadaw**, *v. a.* (gadaw) To leave, or depart mutually.

- Cydadawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydadaw) Mutual leaving.

- Cydadeilad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adeilad) A building together.

- Cydadeiladu**, *v. a.* (cydadeilad) To build together.

- Cydadeilaw**, *v. a.* (adeilaw) To build together.

- Cydadverawl**, *a.* (adverawl) Mutually restoring.

- Cydadveriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adveriad) Mutual restoration; a restoring to one another.

- Cydadveru**, *v. a.* (adveru) Mutually to restore.

- Cydadnabod**, *s. m.* (adnabod) Mutual acquaintance.

- Cydadnabod**, *v. a.* (adnabod) To know one another.

- Cydadrawz**, *v. a.* (adrawz) To relate mutually.

- Cydadrozawl**, *a.* (cydadrawz) Mutually relating.

- Cydadroziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydadrawz) A relating mutually; a discoursing together.

- Cydazaw**, *v. a.* (azaw) To promise mutually.

- Cydazawiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydazaw) A promising mutually; a mutual agreement.

- Cydazeu**, *v. a.* (azeu) To acknowledge mutually.

- Cydazeuawl**, *a.* (cydazeu) Mutually owning.

- Cydazeviad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydazeu) A mutual acknowledgement; a compromising.

- Cydazewid**, *s. f.* (azewid) A mutual promise.

- Cydazoli**, *v. a.* (azoli) To worship together.

- Cydazoliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (azoliad) A worshipping together; mutual adoration.

- Cydazoliant**, *s. m.* (azoliant) Mutual worship.

- Cydagwez**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (agwez) A comportment.

- Cydagwezawl**, *a.* (cydagwez) Conforming.

- Cydagweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydagwez) A conforming, or agreeing together.

- Cydagwezu**, *v. a.* (cydagwez) To comport, or conform.

- Cydavlen**, *s. f.* (gavlen) One that is long and lank.

- Cydavlen o zynes vawr**, a great gawky woman.

Cydavlen wâr â gâr gwyz,
 Cornor y rhodiaw cernys.

A docile lanky one that loves the woods, a paper perambulating the rocks.
W. Cynwal, i æyr.

- Cydaid**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydeidiau* (cud) A bag-full.

- Cydair**, *a.* (gair) United in word; unanimous.

- Cydalaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alaeth) Mutual grief.

- Cydalaethawl**, *a.* (cydalaeth) Mutually grieving.

- Cydalaethiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalaeth) A condoling; mutual lamentation, or mourning.

- Cydalaethu**, *v. a.* (cydalaeth) To condole with.

- Cydalaethus**, *a.* (cydalaeth) Mutually grieving.

- Cydalaethwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydalaethwyr* (cydalaeth—gwr) A condoler, one that mourns with.

- Cydalar**, *s. m.* (galar) Mutual grief, or sorrow.

- Cydalariad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalar) A grieving together; contristation.

- Cydalaru**, *v. a.* (cydalar) To grieve together.

- Cydalw**, *v. a.* (galw) To call with, or together; to convoke.

- Cydalwad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalw) A calling together; a convocation.

- Cydall**, *s. m.* (gall) United, or mutual power.

- Cydalledig**, *a.* (cydall) Of united, or mutual power; equipollent.

- Cydalledigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalledig) Equipollency; mutual power, or coefficiency.

- Cydallu**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cydall) United force.

- Cydallu**, *v. a.* (cydall) Mutually to be able.

- Cydalluawg**, *a.* (cydallu) Coefficient; mutually able.

- Cydalluez**, *s. m.* (cydallu) Coefficiency.

- Cydamcan**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amcan) Mutual design.

- Cydamcanawl**, *a.* (cydamcan) Of mutual design.

- Cydamcaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamcan) A mutual designing, or purpose; concurrence.

- Cydamcanu**, *v. a.* (cydamcan) To design mutually.

- Cydamcanus**, *a.* (cydamcan) Concurring with.

- Cydamcanwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. cydamcanwyr* (cydamcan—gwr) One that unites in design, or that concurs with.

- Cydamzifyn**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amzifyn) Mutual defence, or protection.

- Cydamzifyn**, *v. a.* (amzifyn) To defend one another.

- Cydamzifynawl**, *a.* (cydamzifyn) Defending with, or mutually protecting.

- Cydamzifyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamzifyn) A defending, or protecting mutually.

- Cydamzifynu**, *v. a.* (cydamzifyn) To defend mutually; or to afford reciprocal protection.

- Cydamzifynus**, *a.* (cydamzifyn) Mutually defending.

M m

Cydamzifynw,

C Y D

- Cydamzifynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydamzifynwyr (cydamzifyn—gwr) One that defends reciprocally.
- Cydamgelez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgelez) Mutual care, or solicitude.
- Cydamgelezawl, *a.* (cydamgelez) Mutually cherishing, assisting, or looking after.
- Cydamgeleziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgelez) A cherishing, assisting, or comforting reciprocally.
- Cydamgelezu, *v. a.* (cydamgelez) To give mutual comfort, solicitude, or assistance.
- Cydamgelezwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydamgelezwyr (cydamgelez—gwr) One that affords mutual comfort, or assistance.
- Cydamgelwç, *s. m.* (amgelwç) Mutual solicitude.
- Cydamgyfred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amgyfred) Mutual comprehension, or understanding.
- Cydamgyfred, *v. a.* (amgyfred) To comprehend with.
- Cydamgyfredawl, *a.* (cydamgyfred) Comprehending with, or mutually.
- Cydamgyfrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgyfred) A comprehending, or understanding mutually.
- Cydamgylç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amgylç) Reciprocal circuit.
- Cydamgylçawl, *a.* (cydamgylç) Mutually surrounding, or encompassing.
- Cydamgylçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgylç) A surrounding, or encompassing together.
- Cydamgylçu, *v. a.* (cydamgylç) Mutually to surround, or encompass.
- Cydamlâad, *s. m.* (amlâad) A mutual increasing.
- Cydamlâawl, *a.* (amlâawl) Increasing together.
- Cydamlâu, *v. a.* (amlâu) To increase together.
- Cydamlygawl, *a.* (amlygawl) Mutually elucidating.
- Cydamlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amlygiad) A reciprocal elucidation, or manifestation.
- Cydamlygu, *v. a.* (amlygu) To elucidate mutually.
- Cydammau, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydammheuon (ammau) A mutual doubt; a reciprocal hesitation.
- Cydammau, *v. a.* (ammau) To doubt mutually.
- Cydammheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydammau) A mutual dubitation; a mutual hesitating.
- Cydammheuawl, *a.* (cydammau) Mutually doubting.
- Cydamryfon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryfon) Mutual strife, contention, or debate.
- Cydamryfon, *v. a.* (amryfon) To contend mutually.
- Cydamryfonawl, *a.* (cydamryfon) Mutually striving, debating, or contending.
- Cydamryfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamryfon) A debating, striving, or contending mutually.
- Cydamfer, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amfer) Unity of time.
- Cydamferawl, *a.* (cydamfer) Coetaneous, or coeval.

Ellied cydamferollon,
Wiwza nynt, rinwezau hon.

Let contemporaries, good and wise
Her virtues count and highly prize.

L. Hopkin.

- Cydamferez, *s. m.* (cydamfer) Coeteneity.
- Cydamferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamfer) A rendering coetaneous, or contemporary.
- Cydamferu, *v. a.* (cydamfer) To render coeval.
- Cydan, *s. m. dim.* (cud) A small bag; a wallet.
- Cydanedig, *a.* (ganedig) Born together; coetaneous.
- Cydanian, *a.* (anian) Connatural; like in kind.
- Cydanianaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydanian) Connaturality, or connaturalness.
- Cydannez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annez) United dwelling.
- Cydannezawl, *a.* (cydannez) Dwelling together.
- Cydanneziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydannez) A dwelling, or inhabiting together.

C Y D

- Cydannezu, *v. a.* (cydannez) To dwell together.
- Cydannog, *v. a.* (annog) To excite mutually.
- Cydannogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydannog) Mutual excitement, or exhortation.
- Cydannogawl, *a.* (cydannog) Mutually exciting.
- Cydannogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydannog) A mutual exciting, or exhorting.
- Cydarfedawg, *a.* (arfedawg) Being fellow ward
s. m.—*pl.* cydarfedogion, a fellow-ward.
- Cydarwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arwez) A conformity.
- Cydarwez, *v. a.* (arwez) To conform, or adapt to.
- Cydarwezawl, *a.* (cydarwez) Conforming.
- Cydarweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydarwez) A conforming, or adapting to another.
- Cydarwezu, *v. a.* (cydarwez) To conform with.
- Cydarwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwyz) What is synonymous.
- Cydarwyzaw, *v. a.* (cydarwyz) To synonymise.
- Cydarwyzawl, *a.* (cydarwyz) Synonymous.
- Cydarwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydarwyz) A denoting the same thing; a making synonymous.
- Cydawdyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydodlau (awdyl) A couplet rhyme.
- Cydawl, *a.* (cyd) Complete, whole, all. Trwy gydawl y dyz, all the day long, or continually. *s. m.* the whole.

Cyvorwyn cydawl yw, pangyfozir mewnaeth, neu ymadrawz,
iaith y cydawl yn lle y rhan.

A synecdoche of the whole is, when in composing a speech, or discourse in a language, the whole is put for the part.

H. Perri.

- Cydawr, *s. f.* (gawr) Conclamation, united shout.

Rhag llu—

Cenyd cyrn cydawr ar glawr Gwynez.

Before the host were sounded the horns of acclamation on the plain of Gwynez.

- Cydawri, *v. a.* (cydawr) To shout together.
- Cydbara, *v.* (para) To last, or endure the same time.
- Cydbarâad, *s. m.* (cydbara) A lasting the same length of time.
- Cydbarâawl, *a.* (cydbara) Lasting the same length of time.
- Cydbarç, *s. m.* (parç) Reciprocal honour.
- Cydbarotôad, *s. m.* (parotôad) A mutual preparation.
- Cydbarotôawl, *a.* (parotôawl) Mutually preparing.
- Cydbarotôi, *v. a.* (parotôi) To prepare mutually.
- Cydbawr, *s. m.* (pawr) A grazing together.
- Cydbegawl, *a.* (peçawl) Sinning together.
- Cydbegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (peçiad) A Sinning together.
- Cydbegu, *v. a.* (peçu) To sin together, or reciprocally.
- Cydbelydrawl, *a.* (pelydrawl) Shining, or radiating together.
- Cydbelydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pelydriad) A radiating together.
- Cydbelydru, *v. a.* (pelydru) To shine, or radiate together.
- Cydbell, *a.* (pell) Equidistant, at equal distance.
- Cydbellder, *s. m.* (cydbell) Equality of distance.
- Cydbenawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydbenodau (penawd) Mutual close, termination, or conclusion.
- Cydbenodawl, *a.* (cydbenawd) Mutually terminating.
- Cydbenodi, *v. a.* (cydbenawd) To close, or terminate together.
- Cydbergen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (perçen) Joint owner.
- Cydbergen, *v. a.* (perçen) To possess jointly.
- Cydbergenawg, *a.* (cydbergen) That possesses jointly.
s. m.—*pl.* cydbergenogion, a joint possessor.

Cyd-

CYD

Cydbergenawl, *a.* (cydbergen) Jointly possessing.
Cydbergenogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbergenawg) Joint possession, ownership, or custody.
Cydbergenogi, *v. a.* (cydbergenawg) To own, possess, or enjoy jointly.
Cydbergi, *v. a.* (cydbarç) To honour jointly.
Cydberthyn, *v.* (perthyn) To be correlative.
Cydberthynas, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydberthyn) Correlate; collateral affinity, or relationship.
Cydberthynawl, *a.* (cydberthyn) Correlative.
Cydbetrufaw, *v. a.* (petrufaw) To hesitate mutually.
Cydbetrufawl, *a.* (petrufawl) Mutually hesitating.
Cydbetrufiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (petrufiad) Mutual doubt, or hesitation.
Cydblaid, *s. f.—pl. cydbleidiau* (plaid) A confederate, accomplice, or ally.
Cydblant, *s. pl. aggr.* (plant) Children of the same parent.
Cydbleidiaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydblaid) A confederation; an allying, or leaguings together.
Cydbleidiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydblaid) Confederacy.
Cydbleidiaw, *v. a.* (cydblaid) To confederate.
Cydbleidiawg, *a.* (cydblaid) Having an ally.
Cydbleidiawl, *a.* (cydblaid) Confederate, leagued.
Cydbleidiedig, *a.* (cydblaid) Being confederated.
Cydbleidiawr, *s. m.—pl. cydbleidwyr* (cydblaid—gwr) A leaguer; one that confederates.
Cydbleth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (pleth) A twisting, or folding together.
Cydblethawl, *a.* (cydbleth) Folding together.
Cydblethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbleth) Complication, or folding together.
Cydblethu, *v. a.* (cydbleth) To complicate.
Cydblwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (plwyv) United parish.
Cydblwyvawl, *a.* (cydblwyv) Of the same parish.
Cydborva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (porva) A common pasture.
Cydborth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (porth) Mutual support, or aid.
Cydborthawl, *a.* (cydborth) Mutually assisting.
Cydborthi, *v. a.* (cydborth) To assist mutually.
Cydborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydborth) A supporting, or aiding mutually; contribution.
Cydborthiant, *s. m.* (cydborth) Mutual support.
Cydbreswyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (preswyl) Joint dwelling.
Cydbreswyliaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbreswyl) A dwelling together, or joint inhabiting.
Cydbreswyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbreswyl) A dwelling, or inhabiting together.
Cydbreswyliaw, *v. a.* (cydbreswyl) To dwell together, to inhabit the same place.
Cydbriawd, *s. m.* (priawd) Coaptation; a uniting together.
Cydbriodas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydbriawd) Inter-marriage.
Cydbriodawl, *a.* (cydbriawd) Jointly appropriated.
Cydbriodawr, *s. m.—pl. cydbriodorion* (cydbriawd) A coparcener, or a joint possessor of an estate.
Cydbriodi, *v. a.* (cydbriawd) To conjoin; to intermarry.
Cydbriodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydbriodawl) Mutual property; joint appropriation.
Cydbriodoli, *v. a.* (cydbriodawl) To make jointly appropriate; to make mutually eligible.
Cydbriodoriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbriodawr) Coparcenary, or an equal share in an estate.
Cydbryn, *s. m.* (pryn) A joint, or mutual purchase.
Cydbrynawl, *a.* (cydbryn) Buying together.

CYD

Cydbryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbryn) Joint purchase.
Cydbrynu, *v. a.* (cydbryn) To purchase jointly.
Cydbrynawr, *s. m.—pl. cydbrynwyr* (cydbryn—gwr) A joint purchaser, or buyer.
Cydbwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (pwy) A mutual stroke.
Cydbwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbwy) A striking together.
Cydbwyaw, *v. a.* (cydbwy) To strike together.
Cydbwyawl, *a.* (cydbwy) Striking together.
Cydbwys, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwys) Equipoise.
Cydbwys, *a.* (pwys) Equilibrions, of equal weight.
Cydbwyfaw, *v. a.* (cydbwys) To equiponderate.

Cari a wnaeth, coron wez,
Cydbwyfaw coed a'i bysez.
Like a crown Cary with her fingers the branches has made to
balance. D. ab Edmund.

Cydbwyfawg, *a.* (cydbwys) Having equal weight.
Cydbwyfawl, *a.* (cydbwys) Equiponderant.
Cydbwysez, *s. m.* (cydbwys) An equilibrium.
Cydbwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydbwys) Equilibration, or equiponderance; a balancing.
Cydgwaer, *s. f.—pl. cydgweuryz* (gwaer) Joint sister.
Cydgwâl, *s. m.* (gwâl) A mutual dispersion.
Cydgwaliaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwâl) A spreading mutually.
Cydgwalu, *v. a.* (cydgwâl) To disperse mutually.
Cydgwanegawl, *a.* (gwanegawl) Jointly adding.
Cydgwanegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwanegiad) Joint augmentation; a mutually increasing, or adding.
Cydgwanegu, *v. a.* (gwanegu) To add mutually.
Cydgwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwant) Concupiscence; mutual desire, or lusting after.
Cydgwantaç, *s. m.* (cydgwant) Concupiscence.
Cydgwantu, *v. a.* (cydgwant) To lust mutually.
Cydgwantus, *a.* (cydgwant) Concupiscent.
Cydgwareu, *s. m.—pl. cydgwareuon* (gwareu) A playing together; a mutual sport, or diversion.
Cydgwareu, *v. a.* (gwareu) To play together.
Cydgwareuawl, *a.* (cydgwareu) Playing together.
Cydgwareuyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydgwareu) Play-fellow.
Cydgwedleua, *v. a.* (cydgwedyl) To confabulate.
Cydgwedleuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwedyl) A gossiping together; a confabulation.
Cydgwedleuawl, *a.* (cydgwedyl) Confabulatory.
Cydgwedleuwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgwedleuwyr* (cydgwedyl—gwr) A confabulator; a discourser.
Cydgwedyl, *s. m.—pl. cydgwedlau* (gwedyl) Interlocution, confabulation, or conference.
Cydgwennyç, *v. a.* (cydgwant) To desire mutually.
Cydgwiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiliad) A joint seeking, looking for, or examining.
Cydgwiliaw, *v. a.* (gwiliaw) To seek mutually.
Cydgwiliedig, *a.* (gwiliedig) Jointly seeking after.
Cydgwiwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiwiad) A joint, or mutual whirling round.
Cydgwiwiaw, *v. a.* (gwiwiaw) To turn round together, mutually to appear and disappear.
Cydgwiwiawl, *a.* (gwiwiawl) Jointly revolving.
Cydgwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gwyv) Mutual agitation.
Cydgwyvaw, *v. a.* (cydgwyv) To move together.
Cydgwyvawl, *a.* (cydgwyv) Mutually agitating.
Cydgwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgwyv) A moving together.
Cydgwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwyl) A mutual turn.
Cydgwylva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (cydgwyl—ma) Joint courie.

Cydgwyliaid,

CYD

Cydŵyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydŵyl) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.
 Cydŵyliaw, *v. a.* (cydŵyl) To revolve together.
 Cydŵylus, *a.* (cydŵyl) Mutually revolving.
 Cydŵyth, *s. m.* (ŵyth) A joint blast, or blowing.
 Cydŵythawl, *a.* (cydŵyth) Blowing together.
 Cydŵythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydŵyth) Conflation.
 Cydŵythu, *v. a.* (cydŵyth) To blow together.
 Cyddaenawl, *a.* (taenawl) Jointly spreading.
 Cyddaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taeniad) A mutual spreading; a jointly expanding.
 Cyddaenu, *v. a.* (taenu) To spread together.
 Cyddaerawl, *a.* (taerawl) Mutually debating.
 Cyddaeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taeriad) Joint debate.
 Cyddaeru, *v. a.* (taeru) To debate together.
 Cyddavliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tavliad) Mutual throwing.
 Cyddavlu, *v. a.* (tavlu) To throw at the same time, or together.
 Cyddaith, *s. f.*—*pl. cyddeithiau* (taith) A joint journey.
 Cyddaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taliad) Contribution.
 Cyddalmiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (talmiad) A mutual impression; a mutually affecting.
 Cyddalmu, *v. a.* (talmu) To make mutual impression.
 Cyddalu, *v. a.* (tal) To pay jointly, or together.
 Cyddanawl, *a.* (tanawl) Confluent; firing together.
 Cyddaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (taniad) Joint firing.
 Cyddaniaw, *v. a.* (taniaw) To conflagrate, or fire together.
 Cyddaraw, *v. a.* (taraw) To strike together; to coincide.
 Cyddarawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddaraw) A striking together; a coincidence, or concurrence.
 Cyddarz, *s. m.* (tarz) A joint springing, or budding.
 Cyddarzawl, *a.* (cyddarz) Springing up together.
 Cyddarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddarz) A springing, budding, or growing together.
 Cyddarzu, *v. a.* (cyddarz) To spring together.
 Cyddarvawl, *a.* (tarvawl) Mutually scared.
 Cyddarviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tarviad) A mutual trepidation; a frightening mutually.
 Cyddarvu, *v. a.* (tarvu) To scare mutually.
 Cyddawz, *s. m.* (tawz) Colliquation, or melting together.
 Cyddeçawl, *a.* (teçawl) Mutually hiding.
 Cyddeçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* (teçiad) A mutual hiding, concealing, or retreating from.
 Cyddeçu, *v. a.* (teçu) To retreat mutually.
 Cyddeimlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teimlad) A mutual feeling; a commiseration.
 Cyddeimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel with.
 Cyddeithi, *s. pl. aggr.* (teithi) Natural, or innate qualities.
*Dewis-ſe Lywy loyw gyddeithi,
 Gaer gloyw yn dwyre o du gweilgi.*
 The choice place of the fair maid of shining innate qualities, is the bright city towering by the side of a stream.
H. ab Owain Gwynedd.
 Cyddeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teithiad) A journeying, or travelling together.
 Cyddeithiaw, *v. a.* (teithiaw) To travel together.
 Cyddeithiawl, *a.* (teithiawl) Travelling together.
 Cyddeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddeithwyr* (teithiwr) Fellow-traveller, or companion on a journey.
 Cyddervyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tervyn) Joint bound.
 Cyddervynawl, *a.* (cyddervyn) Abutting together.
 Cyddervyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddervyn) A bounding, terminating, or abutting together.
 Cyddervynu, *v. a.* (cyddervyn) To abut together.

CYD

Cyddervysg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (tervysg) Joint tumult.
 Cyddervysgawl, *a.* (cyddervysg) Jointly stirring.
 Cyddervysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddervysg) A being mutually tumultuous, or agitating.
 Cyddervysgu, *v. a.* (cyddervysg) To stir mutually.
 Cyddeulu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (teulu) Joint family.
 Cyddeuluad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddeulu) A uniting of families; also the figure called *synoecosis* in rhetoric, whereby contrary qualities are united.
 Cyddeuluai, *a.* (cyddeulu) Mutually domestic.
 Cyddeuluawl, *a.* (cyddeulu) Confociating.
 Cyddeuluez, *s. m.* (cyddeulu) Confociation.
 Cyddir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (tir) Land that is in common. Cyddir cenedyl, land equally enjoyed by relatives, according to their degrees of kindred.
 Cyddirawg, *a.* (cyddir) Having joint land, or sharing land in common; also having bordering land. *s. pl.* cyddirogion, joint possessors of land; also borderers. Wng cyddirawg, the name of an ancient tune.
 Cyddirawl, *a.* (cyddir) Sharing land equally.
 Cyddiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddir) Equal possession of land; a dividing land in common.
 Cyddiriaw, *v. a.* (cyddir) To share land equally.
 Cyddozawl, *a.* (cyddawz) Colliquative.
 Cyddozi, *v. a.* (cyddawz) To melt together.
 Cyddoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddawz) Colliquifaction; a melting together.
 Cyddoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (toliad) A taking off jointly.
 Cyddoliaw, *v. a.* (toliaw) To diminish jointly.
 Cyddon, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (tôn) Concord; harmony.
 Cyddonawl, *a.* (cyddon) Agreeing in sound.
 Cyddonez, *s. m.* (cyddon) Consonance, agreement of sounds; harmony, concordance.
 Cyddoni, *v. a.* (cyddon) To accord in sounds.
 Cyddorçawl, *a.* (torçawl) Rolling, or wreathing together.
 Cyddorçi, *v. a.* (torçi) To roll, or wreath together.
 Cyddorçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (torçiad) A wreathing together; a plaiting together.
 Cyddôri, *v. a.* (tori) To cut, or break together.
 Cyddôriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tôriad) A concision.
Goçelwç gwn, goçelwç zrygweithwyr, goçelwç y cyddoriad.
 Beware of dogs, beware of evil-workers, beware of the concision.
Philip. iii. 2.
 Cyddosturi, *s. m.* (tofturi) Mutual sorrow.
 Cyddosturiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tofturiad) Commiseration, or a feeling mutually with.
 Cyddosturiaw, *v. a.* (tofturiaw) To commiserate.
 Cyddosturiawl, *a.* (tofturiawl) Commiserating.
 Cyddraethawl, *a.* (traethawl) Jointly reciting.
 Cyddraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traethiad) Joint recital; a reciting together.
 Cyddraethu, *v. a.* (traethu) To recite together.
 Cyddraferth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (traferth) Mutual toil, trouble, or anxiety.
 Cyddraferthawl, *a.* (cyddraferth) Jointly toiling.
 Cyddraferthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddraferth) A toiling, acting, or bustling together.
 Cyddraferthu, *v. a.* (cyddraferth) To toil together.
 Cyddragywyzawl, *a.* (tragywyzawl) Co-eternal.
 Cyddrais, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddreifiau* (trais) Joint oppression, tyranny, or despotism.
 Cyddramgwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tramgwyz) A joint fall.
 Cyddramgwyzaw, *v. a.* (cyddramgwyz) To fall, or stumble together.
 Cyddramgwyzawl, *a.* (cyddramgwyz) Jointly falling.
 Cyddramgwyziad,

CYD

Cyddramgwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddramgwyz) A falling, or stumbling together.
 Cyddramwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (tramwy) Joint travelling.
 Cyddramwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To walk together.
 Cyddramwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddramwy) A walking, journeying, or travelling together.
 Cyddramwyaw, *v. a.* (cyddramwy) To walk together.
 Cyddramwyawl, *a.* (cyddramwy) Walking together.
 Cyddranc, *s. m.* (tranc) Joint destruction.
 Cyddras, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tras) Consanguinity.
 Cyddrasawl, *a.* (cyddras) Consanguineous.
 Cyddraserç, *s. m.* (traserç) A mutual love.
 Cyddraul, *s. m.* (traul) Joint consumption.
 Cyddraw, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (traw) Congruence.
 Cyddrawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddraw) Congruity.
 Cyddrawiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddraw) Congruement.
 Cyddrev, *s. f.—pl. t. yz* (trev) Joint dwelling.
 Cyddrev, *a.* (trev) Of the same town, co-habitant.
 Cyddrevawg, *a.* (cyddrev) Of the same town.
 Cyddrevawl, *a.* (cyddrev) Dwelling together.
 Cyddreviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddrev) A living in the same dwelling, or town.
 Cyddreviadu, *v. a.* (cyddreviad) To domiciliate.
 Cyddrevnawl, *a.* (cyddrevyn) Mutually regulated; concomitant.
 Cyddrevniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddrevyn) A joint regulation; co-ordination.
 Cyddrevnu, *v. a.* (cyddrevyn) To regulate mutually.
 Cyddrevtad, *s. f.* (trevtad) Joint patrimony.
 Cyddrevtadawg, *a.* (cyddrevtad) Jointly inheriting.
s. m. a joint heir, or coheir.
 Cyddrevtadu, *v. a.* (cyddrevtad) To inherit jointly.
 Cyddrevu, *v. a.* (cyddrev) To dwell together.
 Cyddrevyn, *s. f.—pl.* cyddrevnau (trevyn) Joint rule, order, or regulation.
 Cyddreiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treiziad) A penetrating, or passing through together.
 Cyddreiziaw, *v. a.* (treiziaw) To penetrate together.
 Cyddreiziawl, *a.* (treiziawl) Jointly penetrating.
 Cyddreiglaw, *v. a.* (treiglaw) To turn together.
 Cyddreigliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treigliad) A turning, or revolving together; convolution.
 Cyddreifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddrais) Constriction; a tyrannizing jointly.
 Cyddreifiaw, *v. a.* (cyddrais) To oppress jointly.
 Cyddreifiawl, *a.* (cyddrais) Jointly oppressing.
 Cyddreifiwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyddreifiwyr (cyddrais—gwr) A joint oppressor; a combined despot.
 Cyddrem, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (trem) A mutual look.
 Cyddremiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddrem) A looking mutually; confrontation.
 Cyddremiaw, *v. a.* (cyddrem) To look mutually.
 Cyddremiawl, *a.* (cyddrem) Mutually looking.
 Cyddremygawl, *a.* (tremygawl) Mutually overlooking, despising, or distaining.
 Cyddremygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tremygiad) A mutually overlooking, despising, or scorning.
 Cyddremygu, *v. a.* (tremygu) To slight mutually.
 Cyddrengawl, *a.* (cyddranc) Perishing together.
 Cyddrengiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddranc) A perishing, falling, or dying together.
 Cyddrengu, *v. a.* (cyddranc) To perish together.
 Cyddreth, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (treth) A joint tax, or rate.

CYD

Cyddrethawl, *a.* (cyddreth) Contributory.
 Cyddrethiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyddreth) Contribution.
 Cyddrethu, *v. a.* (cyddreth) To rate, or to levy contribution.
 Cyddreuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddraul) A consuming, or wasting jointly.
 Cyddreuliaw, *v. a.* (cyddraul) To consume jointly.
 Cyddrigaw, *v. a.* (trigaw) To live together.
 Cyddrigawl, *a.* (trigawl) Cohabitant. *s. pl.* Cyddrigolion, cohabitants, or inhabitants of the same place.
 Cyddrigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trigiad) Cohabitation.
 Cyddrigiannawl, *a.* (cyddrigiant) Cohabitant.
 Cyddrigiant, *s. m.* (trigiant) Cohabitation.
 Cyddrigias, *s. m.* (trigias) A cohabitation.
 Cyddro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tro) A mutual turn.
 Cyddröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddro) A turning together.
 Cyddröadwy, *a.* (cyddröad) That may be jointly turned.
 Cyddröawl, *a.* (cyddro) Jointly turning round.
 Cyddröedig, *a.* (cyddro) That is jointly turned.
 Cyddroi, *v. a.* (cyddro) To turn jointly.
 Cyddrosglwyzaw, *v. a.* (trosglwyzaw) To transport, or carry over together.
 Cyddrosglwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trosglwyziad) A transporting, or carrying over together.
 Cyddrofi, *v. a.* (trofi) To drive, or chase together.
 Cyddrofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trofiad) A driving together.
 Cyddrugarâad, *s. m.* (trugarâad) A commiserating.
 Cyddrugarâawl, *a.* (trugarâawl) Sympathizing with.
 Cyddrugarâu, *v. a.* (trugarâu) To sympathize with.
 Cyddrwyzed, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (trwyzed) Mutual liberty.
 Cyddrwyzedawg, *a.* (cyddrwyzed) Having mutual liberty, having freedom of going and coming.
 Cyddrwyzedu, *v. a.* (cyddrwyzed) To obtain mutual liberty of passing and repassing.
 Cyddryçawl, *a.* (tryçawl) Breaking together.
 Cyddryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tryçiad) A concussion.
 Cyddryçineb, *s. m.* (tryçineb) Mutual misfortune.
 Cyddryçni, *s. m.* (tryçni) Mutual bad luck.
 Cyddryçu, *v. a.* (tryçu) To break, or cut together.
 Cyddrym, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cyd—trym) A moment; a twinkling of an eye. *a.* instantaneous, *adv.* instantly.
 Cyddryn, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (tryn) A moment, or instant. *a.* quick, *adv.* instantly.
 Cyddrynawl, *a.* (cyddryn) Instantaneous.
 Cydduez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tuez) Mutual bias.
 Cydduezawl, *a.* (cydduez) Convergent; converging.
 Cydduezriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydduez) Convergence; a mutual inclination, or tendency.
 Cydduezu, *v. a.* (cydduez) To converge; to incline to one point; to have a mutual inclination.
 Cyddun, *a.* (dyun) Unanimous; united; peaceable.
 Cyddunaw, *v. a.* (cyddun) To coincide, to accord, to agree; to consent, or assent to; to become pacified.
 Cyddunawl, *a.* (cyddun) Accordant; consistent.
 Cyddundeb, *s. m.* (cyddun) Unanimity, concord, agreement.

agreement. Gwneyd cyddundeb, to make an agreement.

Tri cyddundeb â zylai vod ar gerz: rhwng amryveiliant a cyvundeb, rhwng rhagor-iaith a cyfredin-iaith, a rhwng gwir a rhyvezaud.

In the song there ought to be three agreements: between digression and uniformity, between dignified language and common language, and between truth and the marvellous.

Barzas.

- Cydduniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddun) A concordate.
 Cydduniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddun) Concordance.
 Cyddunwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddunwyr* (cyddun—gwr) One that accords; a party to an agreement.
 Cyddwv, *s. m.* (twv) A joint growth; what grows with.
 Cyddwng, *s. m.* (twng) A mutual oath; a plot.
 Cyddwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) Mutual deceit, or fraud.
 Cyddwyllaw, *v. a.* (cyddwyll) To deceive mutually.
 Cyddwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddwyll) A deceiving, or cheating mutually; joint deception.
 Cyddwyllwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddwyllwyr* (cyddwyll—gwr) A mutual deceiver, or cheater.
 Cyddwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twyth) A joint spring.
 Cyddwythaw, *v. a.* (cyddwyth) To spring together.
 Cyddwythawl, *a.* (cyddwyth) Jointly elastic.
 Cyddwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddwyth) A springing together; combined elasticity.
 Cyddy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ty) A joint house; fellowship in one house; an inmate, cohabitant, or lodger.
 Cyddyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddy) Joint household.
 Cyddyæth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddy) Joint household; cohabitation; fellowship.
 Cyddyaw, *v. a.* (cyddy) To unite in householding.
 Cyddyawl, *a.* (cyddy) Living in one house.
 Cyddyb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyb) A joint opinion.
 Cyddybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddyb) A being of one opinion; a coinciding in opinion.
 Cyddybiaw, *v. a.* (cyddyb) To be of one opinion.
 Cyddybiawl, *a.* (cyddyb) Of the same opinion.
 Cyddybied, *v. a.* (cyddyb) To concur, or join in opinion.
 Cyddyciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tyciad) A profiting jointly.
 Cyddyciant, *s. m.* (tyciant) Mutual prosperity.
 Cyddyciaw, *v. a.* (tyciaw) To prosper mutually.
 Cyddyciawl, *a.* (tyciawl) Mutually prosperous.
 Cyddyvawl, *a.* (cyddwv) Of one, or the same growth.
 Cyddyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddwv) A growing together.
 Cyddyvu, *v. a.* (cyddwv) To grow, or spring up together.
 Cyddynâad, *s. m.* (tynâad) A mutual constriction.
 Cyddynâawl, *a.* (tynâawl) Jointly constrictive.
 Cyddynâu, *v. a.* (tynâu) To constringe together.
 Cyddynawl, *a.* (tynawl) Drawing together.
 Cyddyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tyniad) A pulling together.
 Cyddynu, *v. a.* (tynu) To draw together; to concur.
 Cyddynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddynwyr* (tynwr) One that draws with, one that concurs.
 Cyddyngawl, *a.* (cyddwng) United by joint oath.
 Cyddyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddwng) Conjururation.
 Cyddyngu, *v. a.* (cyddwng) To conjure, to conspire.

- Cyddyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddyngwyr* (cyddwng—gwr) A conspirer, one that unites in an oath.
 Cyddyradwy, *a.* (tyradwy) Congestible, that may be heaped together, or accumulated.
 Cyddýrawl, *a.* (týrawl) Concretive, heaping.
 Cyddýriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (týriad) A concretion; a congeries; a congregation; a heaping together.
 Cyddywallt, *v. a.* (tywallt) To pour together.
 Cyddywalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddywallt) A pouring out, emptying, or voiding together.
 Cyddýwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyddýwyr* (cyddy—gwr) A cohabitant, or inmate; a joint housekeeper.

Sygan cariad rhianez,
 Gutto'r mawl gyddýwr mez:
 Mi biau'r hug; a mab Rhys,
 Ai rhoe ym, wr hoyw emys.

It is remoured from the love of the ladies, to the praise of Gutto the inmate with the mead, that the gown is mine, and the son of Rhys had given it me, the man with the vigorous weeds.

I. ab Hywel Swardwal.

- Cyddywys, *v. a.* (tywys) To conduct together.
 Cyddywyfaw, *v. a.* (cyddywys) To lead together.
 Cyddywyfawl, *a.* (cyddywys) Leading together.
 Cyddywyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyddywys) A leading, conducting, or guiding together.
 Cydzadver, *v. a.* (dadver) To restore mutually.
 Cydzadverawl, *a.* (cydzadver) Mutually restoring.
 Cydzadveriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzadver) A mutual restoration, or returning back.
 Cydzadgan, *v. a.* (dadgan) To relate mutually.
 Cydzadganawl, *a.* (cydzadgan) That is mutually related, or recited.
 Cydzadganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzadgan) A relating mutually; a joint relation, or recital.
 Cydzadguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadguziad) A revealing mutually; a mutual eclairecissement.
 Cydzadguziaw, *v. a.* (dadguziaw) To reveal mutually.
 Cydzadguziawl, *a.* (dadguziawl) That is jointly revealed, cleared up, or brought to light.
 Cydzadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzadyl) A mutual debating, disputing, or discourse.
 Cydzadlu, *v. a.* (cydzadyl) To dispute together.
 Cydzadlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydzadlwyr* (cydzadyl—gwr) One that contends with in debate, or dispute.
 Cydzadyl, *s. f.*—*pl. cydzadlau*; (dadyl) Mutual debate.
 Cydzal, *v. a.* (dal) To hold, or uphold jointly.
 Cydzaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzal) A jointly holding.
 Cydzanvon, *v. a.* (danvon) To send together.
 Cydzanvonawl, *a.* (cydzanvon) That is sent with.
 Cydzanvoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzanvon) A sending together; a joint mission.
 Cydzangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To shew together.
 Cydzangosawl, *a.* (cydzangaws) That is shewn with, or jointly exhibited.
 Cydzangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzangaws) A shewing together, or a joint examination.
 Cydzarbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darbod) Joint preparation; a mutual care, or providing for.
 Cydzarbod, *v. a.* (darbod) To prepare jointly.
 Cydzarbodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarbod) Joint preparation, a mutual preconcerting.
 Cydzarbodawl, *a.* (cydzarbod) Jointly preparing.
 Cydzarbodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarbod) A mutually preparing, or preconcerting.
 Cydzarbodus, *a.* (cydzarbod) Mutually circumspect.
 Cydzarbwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darbwyll) Joint persuasion.
 Cydzarbwyllaw, *v. a.* (cydzarbwyll) To persuade jointly.

Cydzarbwylliad,

CYD

Cydzarbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarbwyll) A jointly persuading, or reasoning with.
Cydzarbwyllus, *a.* (cydzarbwyll) Jointly persuasive.
Cydzarvod, *v. a.* (darvod) To complete together.
Cydzarvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarvod) Joint conclusion.
Cydzarmerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darmerth) Joint provision.
Cydzarmerth, *v. a.* (darmerth) To provide jointly.
Cydzarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarmerth) A mutually preparing, or providing.
Cydzarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) Joint preparation, or providing against.
Cydzarparawl, *a.* (cydzarpar) Jointly preparing.
Cydzarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzarpar) A mutually preparing, providing, or preconcerting.
Cydzarparu, *v. a.* (cydzarpar) To prepare jointly.
Cydzattawd, *v. a.* (dattawd) To loosen together.
Cydzattodawl, *a.* (cydzattawd) Jointly relaxing.
Cydzattodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzattawd) A mutually loosening, untying, or relaxing.
Cydzeall, *v. a.* (deall) To understand mutually.
Cydzegre, *s. m.* (degre) A joint beginning.
Cydzegreu, *v. a.* (cydzegre) To begin together.
Cydzegreuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzegreu) A jointly beginning.
Cydzegreuawl, *a.* (cydzegreu) Jointly beginning.
Cydzevnyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (devnyz) Joint substance, or matter.
Cydzevnyzawl, *a.* (cydzevnyz) Confubstantial.
Cydzevnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzevnyz) Confubstantiation, or a union of substances.
Cydzevnyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzevnyz) Confubstantiality, or two bodies in one substance.
Cydzevnyzu, *v. a.* (cydzevnyz) To confubstantiate.
Cydzeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deiliad) Joint tenant; also a fellow subject.
Cydzeilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deilliad) A jointly proceeding from; a being jointly derived from.
Cydzeilliaw, *v.* (deilliaw) To proceed from jointly.
Cydzeilliawl, *a.* (deilliawl) Jointly derived.
Cydzeryn, *v. a.* (derbyn) To receive jointly.
Cydzeryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzeryn) A joint, or mutual reception, or acceptance.
Cydzeryniawl, *a.* (cydzeryn) Jointly acceptable.
Cydzethol, *v. a.* (dethol) To elect, or choose together.
Cydzetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzethol) A jointly electing, choosing, or selecting.
Cydzewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose, or select together.
Cydzewisawl, *a.* (cydzewis) Jointly elective.
Cydzewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzewis) Cooptation.
Cydzial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) A mutual revenge.
Cydzial, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge jointly.
Cydzialez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzial) Joint vengeance.
Cydzianc, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape together.
Cydzianawl, *a.* (cydzianc) That escapes with.
Cydzizanawl, *a.* (dizanawl) Mutually amusive.
Cydzizaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dizaniad) A mutually amusing, diverting, or entertaining.
Cydzizanu, *v. a.* (dizanu) To amuse mutually.
Cydzizymawl, *a.* (dizymawl) Jointly to be annulled, abrogated, or abolished.
Cydzizymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dizymiad) A jointly annulling, abrogating, or abolishing.
Cydzizymu, *v. a.* (dizymu) To annul together.

CYD

Cydzieithraw, *v. a.* (dieithraw) Mutually to estrange.
Cydzieithrawl, *a.* (dieithrawl) Tending mutually to estrange, or to alienate.
Cydzieithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dieithriad) A mutual estrangement, or alienation.
Cydziva, *v. a.* (diva) To destroy together.
Cydzivâad, *s. m.* (cydziva) A jointly wasting.
Cydzivâawl, *a.* (cydziva) Jointly destructive.
Cydzivanawl, *a.* (divanawl) Jointly vanishing.
Cydzivaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divaniad) A jointly vanishing, or disappearing.
Cydzivânu, *v. a.* (divanu) To vanish together.
Cydzivlanawl, *a.* (divlanawl) Jointly vanishing.
Cydzivlaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divlaniad) A vanishing, or disappearing together.
Cydzivlanu, *v. a.* (divlanu) To vanish together.
Cydzivrawd, *s. m.* (divrawd) A joint waste.
Cydzivriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divriad) A jointly disgracing.
Cydzivriaw, *v. a.* (divriaw) To disgrace together.
Cydzivriawl, *a.* (divriawl) Jointly disgraceful.
Cydzivrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divrôad) A banishing together; a joint banishment.
Cydzivrôawl, *a.* (divrôawl) Jointly to be exiled.
Cydzivrodawl, *a.* (cydzivrawd) Jointly wasteful.
Cydzivrodez, *s. m.* (cydzivrawd) Joint wasting.
Cydzivrodi, *v. a.* (cydzivrawd) To lavish jointly.
Cydzivrôez, *s. m.* (dvrôez) Joint banishment.
Cydzivrôi, *v. a.* (divrôi) To banish together.
Cydzivyrawl, *a.* (divyrawl) Mutually amusive.
Cydzivyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (divyriad) A mutual entertainment, amusement, or pleasure.
Cydzivyrû, *v. a.* (divyrû) To amuse mutually.
Cydzifawz, *v. a.* (difawz) To extinguish together.
Cydzifer, *v. a.* (difer) To defend mutually.
Cydziferawg, *a.* (cydzifer) Having mutual defence.
Cydziferawl, *a.* (cydzifer) Mutually defensive.
Cydziferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzifer) Mutual defence, or protection; a mutual defending.
Cydziferu, *v. a.* (cydzifer) To defend mutually.
Cydzifoawl, *a.* (cydzifawz) Jointly extinct.
Cydzifoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzifawz) A joint extinction, or extinguishment.
Cydzifred, *v. a.* (difred) Mutually to defend.
Cydzifredawl, *a.* (cydzifred) Mutually defensive.
Cydzifrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzifred) Mutual defence, or resistance; a mutually resisting.
Cydzifredu, *v. a.* (cydzifred) To resist mutually.
Cydzigder, *s. m.* (digder) A mutual anger.
Cydzigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (digiad) Mutual provocation; a mutually provoking, or irritating.
Cydzigiaw, *v. a.* (digiaw) To offend mutually.
Cydzigiawl, *a.* (digiawl) Mutually offensive.
Cydzigonawl, *a.* (digonawl) Mutually satisfactory.
Cydzigoni, *v. a.* (digoni) To satiate mutually.
Cydzigoniad, *s. m.* (digoniad) Mutual satiety.
Cydzihenyz, *s. m.* (diheny) Mutual ruin.
Cydzihenyzawl, *a.* (cydzihenyz) Tending to mutual death, or destruction.
Cydzihenyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzihenyz) A mutually destroying; mutual death.
Cydzihenyzu, *v. a.* (cydzihenyz) To kill mutually.
Cydzilëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dilëad) A joint displacing.
Cydzilëawl, *a.* (dilëawl) Tending jointly to displace.
Cydzilëu, *v. a.* (dilëu) To displace jointly.
Cydzinawl, *a.* (dinawl) Of the same city.

Cydzinasiad,

CYD

- Cydzinafiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinafiad) A making of the same city; a joint denization.
- Cydzinafu**, *v. a.* (dinafu) To make free of the same city.
- Cydzinafwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydzinafwyr (dinafwr) A fellow-citizen.
- Cydzinafyz**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dinafyz) A fellow-citizen.
- Weithian gan hyn nid ydyd cwi mwyag yn zieithriad a dyvodaidd, ond yn gydzinafyzion a'r faint.*
Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners but fellow-citizens with the saints. *Ephes. 2. 19.*
- Cydzirmyg**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dirmyg) Mutual contempt, disparagement, or disdain.
- Cydzirmygawl**, *a.* (cydzirmyg) Mutually scornful.
- Cydzirmygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirmyg) A Mutually scorning, disparaging, or contemning.
- Cydzirmygu**, *v. a.* (cydzirmyg) To scorn mutually; to shew mutual disdain.
- Cydzirmygu**, *a.* (cydzirmyg) Mutually scorning.
- Cydzirper**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirper) Mutual duty.
- Cydzirperawl**, *a.* (cydzirper) Mutually obligated.
- Cydzirperiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirper) A mutual obligation; a mutually meriting.
- Cydzirperu**, *v.* (cydzirper) To be mutually obliged to perform, or fulfil a duty.
- Cydzirprwy**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.
- Cydzirprwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirprwy) A mutually supplying, or fulfilling one another's place.
- Cydzirprwyaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.
- Cydzirprwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydzirprwy) To supply one another.
- Cydzirprwyawl**, *a.* (cydzirprwy) Jointly to be supplied, or acted instead of.
- Cydzirwy**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (dirwy) A joint fine.
- Cydzirwyad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzirwy) A jointly fining; a joint amercement.
- Cydzirwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydzirwy) To fine jointly.
- Cydzirwyawl**, *a.* (cydzirwy) Jointly finable.
- Cydzisgyn**, *v. a.* (disgyn) To descend together.
- Cydzisgynawl**, *a.* (cydzisgyn) That may descend, alight, or come down together.
- Cydzisgyniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzisgyn) A jointly descending, or alighting; a joint descension.
- Cydziwez**, *s. m.* (diwez) A joint ending.
- Cydziwezawl**, *a.* (cydziwez) Jointly conclusive.
- Cydziweziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydziwez) A joint conclusion, or termination.
- Cydziwezu**, *v. a.* (cydziwez) To end together.
- Cydzodawl**, *a.* (dodawl) That may be set together.
- Cydzodi**, *v. a.* (dodi) To place, or set together.
- Cydzodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dodiad) A joint placing.
- Cydzolev**, *s. f.* (dolev) A joint acclamation.
- Cydzolevain**, *v. a.* (cydzolev) To shout together.
- Cydzosbarth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosbarth) A mutual exposition, or illustration.
- Cydzosbarthawl**, *a.* (cydzosbarth) Mutually explanatory, or illustrative.
- Cydzosbarthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzosbarth) A mutual, or joint illustration, or exposition.
- Cydzosbarthu**, *v. a.* (cydzosbarth) To explain, illustrate, or expound jointly.
- Cydzrygawl**, *a.* (drygawl) Jointly bad, or evil.
- Cydzrygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (drygiad) Jointly hurting.
- Cydzrygu**, *v. a.* (drygu) To mar, or spoil jointly.
- Cydzull**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (dull) Confimilarity, or joint form.

CYD

- Cydzulliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydzull) Configuration.
- Cydzulliauw**, *v. a.* (cydzull) To configure.
- Cydzwyn**, *v. a.* (dwyn) To concur; to bear with.
- Dymunwn i cwi gydzwyn â mi ycydig yn vy folineb: ac hevyd gwir gydzwyn â mi!*
Would to God you would bear with me a little in my folly; and indeed bear with me! *2 Cor. xi. 1.*
- Cydzwyfaw**, *v. a.* (dwyfaw) To condense.
- Cydzwyfawl**, *a.* (dwyfawl) Jointly condensate.
- Cydzwyfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwyfiad) Condensation.
- Cydybleidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybleidiad) A mutually espousing a party, or cause.
- Cydybleidiaw**, *v. a.* (dybleidiaw) To combine together.
- Cydybleidiawl**, *a.* (dybleidiawl) Conspirant.
- Cydyblygawl**, *a.* (dyblygawl) Complicate.
- Cydyblygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyblygiad) A mutual complication, or duplication.
- Cydyblygu**, *v. a.* (dyblygu) To duplicate.
- Cydyborthawl**, *a.* (dyborthawl) Jointly supported.
- Cydyborthi**, *v. a.* (dyborthi) To sustain together.
- Cydyborthiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyborthiad) A joint sustentation, support, or maintenance.
- Cydyçan**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçan) Mutual satire.
- Cydyçanawl**, *a.* (cydyçan) Mutually satirical.
- Cydyçaniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyçan) A mutually satirizing, or lampooning.
- Cydyçanu**, *v. a.* (cydyçan) To satirize mutually.
- Cydyvod**, *v. a.* (dyvod) To come with, or jointly.
- Cydyvodawl**, *a.* (cydyvod) That may come with.
- Cydyvodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyvod) Joint coming.
- Cydyvryfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyvryfiad) Mutual hastening, urging, or driving on.
- Cydyvryfiaw**, *v. a.* (dyvryfiaw) To hasten mutually.
- Cydyvryfiawl**, *a.* (dyvryfiawl) Mutually hastening,
- Cydygawl**, *a.* (dygawl) Concurrent, or bearing with.
- Cydygiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygiad) A bearing with.
- Cydygludaw**, *v. a.* (dygludaw) To carry together.
- Cydygludawl**, *a.* (dygludawl) That is jointly carried.
- Cydygludiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygludiad) A jointly carrying, bearing, or bringing.
- Cydygryfiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygryfiad) A hastening, driving, or urging on.
- Cydygryfiaw**, *v. a.* (dygryfiaw) To hasten mutually.
- Cydygryfiawl**, *a.* (dygryfiawl) Mutually hastening.
- Cydygwyz**, *v. a.* (dygwyz) To happen together.
- Cydygwyzaw**, *v. a.* (cydygwyz) To befall together.
- Cydygwyzawl**, *a.* (cydygwyz) Happening together.
- Cydygwyziad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydygwyz) A happening, or befalling together.
- Cydygyd**, *v. a.* (dygyd) To concur with; to bear with.
- Pa hyd y cydygaw a'r gynulleidfa zrygionus hon syz yn tuçan i'm herbyn.*
How long shall I bear with this wicked congregation, which murmurs against me. *Numbers xiv. 27.*
- Cydylyn**, *v. a.* (dylyn) To follow together.
- Cydyngwel**, *v. a.* (dymngwel) To revert mutually.
- Cydyngweliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydyngwel) A mutually reverting, or falling back.
- Cydyngwelyd**, *v. a.* (cydyngwel) To revert with.

Cydzymunaw,

Cydzy munaw, *v. a.* (dymunaw) To wish mutually.
Cydzy munawl, *a.* (dymunawl) Jointly desirous.
Cydzy muniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dymuniad) A mutually desiring, or wishing; a mutual desire.
Cydzy nwarded, *v. a.* (dynwarded) To mimick with.
Cydzy nwardedawl, *a.* (cydzy nwarded) Mutually imitative; that may be mutually copied.
Cydzy nwardiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzy nwarded) A jointly imitating, or mimicking; a mutual imitation.
Cydzy ōzev, *v. a.* (dyozev) To endure, or suffer with.

A fa un bynag ai dyozev à wna un aelawd, y mae yr holl aelodau yn cydzyozev.

And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it.
1 Cor. xii. 26.

Cydzyozevawl, *a.* (cydzyozev) Jointly enduring.
Cydzyozeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzyozev) A jointly enduring; a joint suffering.
Cydzyozeviant, *s. m.* (cydzyozev) Joint suffering.
Cydzyozeu, *v. a.* (dyozeu) To endure together.
Cydzyrçavawl, *a.* (dyrçavawl) Jointly elevated.
Cydzyrçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrçaviad) Mutual elevation, exaltation, or advancement.
Cydzyrçavu, *v. a.* (dyrçavu) To exalt together.
Cydzyſg, *s. m.* (dyſg) A joint learning, or teaching.
Cydzyſgawl, *a.* (cydzyſg) That is learnt together.
Cydzyſgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzyſg) A learning with.
Cydzyſgu, *v. a.* (cydzyſg) To learn jointly, or together.
Cydzyſgwyl, *v. a.* (dyſgwyl) To expect mutually.
Cydzyſgwylgar, *a.* (cydzyſgwyl) Jointly expectant.
Cydzyſgwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzyſgwyl) Joint expectation; a mutual looking for.
Cydzyun, *v. a.* (dyun) To accommodate, or agree.

Erçi eu cydzyun ac yn ziannod zyvod hyd atto—o orug.

He beseeched that they should be made to agree, and without delay to come to him.
Gr. ab. Arthur.

Cydzyunaw, *v. a.* (cydzyun) To accommodate.
Cydzyunawl, *a.* (cydzyun) Accommodating.
Cydzyundeb, *s. m.* (cydzyun) Agreement.
Cydzyuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydzyun) A making up with, or accommodating a dispute.
Cydzyuniant, *s. m.* (cydzyun) Accordance.
Cydzywezawl, *a.* (dywezawl) Mutually united.
Cydzyweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyweziad) A mutual union, bond, or bethrothing.
Cydzywezu, *v. a.* (dywezu) To unite mutually.
Cydçangawl, *a.* (çangawl) Jointly dilated.
Cydçangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çangiad) Joint extension, or dilation; a jointly enlarging.
Cydçangu, *v. a.* (çangu) To enlarge, or dilate together.
Cydeçwyna, *v. a.* (eçwyna) To borrow together.
Cydeçwynaw, *v. a.* (eçwynaw) To borrow mutually.
Cydeçwynawl, *a.* (eçwynawl) Jointly borrowed.
Cydeçwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eçwyniad) A borrowing together; a joint loan.
Cydedliw, *v. a.* (edliw) To upbraid mutually.
Cydedliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach; a reproaching mutually.
Cydedliwiant, *s. m.* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach.
Cydedliwiaw, *v. a.* (cydedliw) To reproach mutually.
Cydedmygawl, *a.* (edmygawl) Mutually revered.
Cydedmygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (edmygiad) Mutual reverence; a honouring mutually.
Cydedmygu, *v. a.* (edmygu) To revere mutually.

Cydedryç, *v. a.* (edryç) To look together.
Cydedryçawl, *a.* (cydedryç) That look together.
Cydedryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydedryç) A joint viewing, or looking.
Cydefaeth, *s. f.—pl.* cydefeithiau (efaeth) Coefficiency.
Cydefeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydefaeth) Coefficiency; a effecting jointly, or mutually.
Cydefeithiaw, *v. a.* (cydefaeth) To effect jointly.
Cydefeithiawl, *a.* (cydefaeth) Coefficient.
Cydeginaw, *v. a.* (eginaw) To germinate together.
Cydeginawl, *a.* (eginawl) That shoot, or bud together.
Cydeginiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eginiad) A growing, or germinating together.
Cydeglurâad, *s. m.* (eglurâad) Joint elucidation.
Cydeglurâawl, *a.* (eglurâawl) Jointly elucidative.
Cydeglurâu, *v. a.* (eglurâu) To elucidate together.
Cydegluraw, *v. a.* (egluraw) To clear together.
Cydeglurawl, *a.* (eglurawl) Jointly explained.
Cydegluriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egluriad) Joint explanation; elucidation, or exposition.
Cydegni, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (egni) Joint effort.
Cydegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydegni) A joint endeavouring, or struggling to accomplish.
Cydegniaw, *v. a.* (cydegni) To struggle jointly.
Cydegniawl, *a.* (cydegni) Jointly struggling.
Cydegor, *v. a.* (egor) To open together.
Cydegorawl, *a.* (cydegor) Jointly opening.
Cydegoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydegor) Joint opening.
Cydeizunaw, *v. a.* (eizunaw) Mutually to beseech.
Cydeizunawl, *a.* (eizunawl) Jointly deprecatory.
Cydeizuned, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (eizuned) Joint intreaty.
Cydeizuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eizuniad) A deprecating, or intreating jointly.
Cydeizunwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydeizunwyr (eizunwr) A joint deprecator, beseecher, or intreater.
Cydeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eiliad) A placing alternately with; a wattling together.
Cydeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To place alternately with.
Cydeiliawg, *a.* (eiliawg) Jointly placed, or interwoven; wattled, or plaited together.
Cydeirçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eirçiad) Joint petition or request.
Cydeirçiawl, *a.* (eirçiawl) That is jointly asked.
Cydeiriawl, *a.* (eiriawl) Jointly deprecating.
Cydeiriolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession, suing for, or deprecating.
Cydeirioled, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession.
Cydeiriolez, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession.
Cydeirioli, *v. a.* (cydeiriawl) To intercede jointly.
Cydeiriolus, *a.* (cydeiriawl) Jointly suing.
Cydeistez, *v. a.* (eistez) To sit down together.
Cydeisteziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeistez) A sitting together.
Cydecil, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (encil) Joint retreat.
Cydeciliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydecil) A retreating, or falling back together.
Cydeciliaw, *v. a.* (cydecil) To retreat together.
Cydenedig, *a.* (cydeni) Connate, born together.
Cydenedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenedig) Connacence, or common birth.
Cydeni, *v.* (geni) To be born together, or at once.
Cydenllib, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (enllib) Mutual calumny.
Cydenllibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenllib) A mutually calumniating, or detracting.
Cydenllibiaw, *v. a.* (cydenllib) To detract mutually.

C Y D

Cydenllibiawl, *a.* (cydenllib) Mutually detraactive.
Cydennull, *s. m.* (ennill) Joint profit, or gain.
Cydennull, *v. a.* (ennill) To gain jointly.
Cydennulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydennull) A jointly gaining, winning, or profiting.
Cydenryn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To kindle together.
Cydenrynawl, *a.* (cydenryn) Jointly ignitable.
Cydenryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenryn) A kindling together; joint ignition.
Cydenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (enw) A namesake.
Cydenwad, *s. m.* (cydenw) Agnomination.
Cydenwawl, *a.* (cydenw) Of the same name.
Cydenwi, *v. a.* (cydenw) To give the same name.
Cydeppil, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (eppil) Joint issue.
Cydeppiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A producing, or bringing forth at the same time.
Cydeppiliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A joint bringing forth, a joint production.
Cydeppiliaw, *v. a.* (cydeppil) To bring forth together.
Cydeppiliawg, *a.* (cydeppil) Having joint issue.
Cyderbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive together.
Cyderbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderbyn) A receiving together; joint reception.
Cyderbyniaw, *v. a.* (cyderbyn) To receive together.
Cyderbyniawl, *a.* (cyderbyn) Jointly received.
Cyderçi, *v. a.* (erçi) To request together.
Cydervyn, *v. a.* (ervyn) To implore together.
Cydervyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydervyn) A jointly imploring; a joint deprecation, or petition.
Cydervyniaw, *v. a.* (cydervyn) To implore with.
Cydervyniawl, *a.* (cydervyn) That is sued with.
Cydervyniwr, *s. m.—pl. cydervynwyr* (cydervyn—gwr) A joint petitioner, or suer.
Cydergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ergyd) Joint throw.
Cydergydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydergyd) A throwing, or projecting together; joint propulsion.
Cydergydiaw, *v. a.* (cydergyd) To throw together.
Cydergydiawl, *a.* (cydergyd) Jointly propellant.
Cyderlid, *v. a.* (erlid) To pursue, or chase together.
Cyderlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderlid) Joint pursuit.
Cyderlidiaw, *v. a.* (cyderlid) To pursue together.
Cyderlidiawl, *a.* (cyderlid) Jointly pursuing.
Cyderlidiwr, *s. m.—pl. cyderlidwyr* (cyderlid—gwr) A joint pursuer, or follower.
Cyderlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To pursue jointly.
Cyderlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A jointly pursuing, or following; a joint pursuit.
Cyderlyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A joint pursuit, or following after; a competition.
Cyderlyniawl, *a.* (cyderlyn) Jointly pursuing.
Cyderlyniwr, *s. m.—pl. cyderlynwyr* (cyderlyn—gwr) A joint pursuer, or follower.
Cydesgeulufaw, *v. a.* (esgeulufaw) To neglect jointly.
Cydesgeulufawl, *a.* (esgeulufawl) Jointly neglectful.
Cydesgeulufiad, *s. m.* (esgeulufiad) A joint disregarding.
Cydesgyn, *v. a.* (esgyn) To rise together.
Cydesgynawl, *a.* (cydesgyn) Jointly elevated.
Cydesgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydesgyn) A rising, or ascending together; a joint ascension.
Cydestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To co-extend.
Cydestynawl, *a.* (cydestyn) That extends with.
Cydestyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydestyn) Coextension.
Cydetivez, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (etivez) A coheir.

Cydetivezion ynt, brodyr, a cewndyrw, a cyvdyrwy.
Coheirs are, brothers, cousins, and second cousins.

Welsh Laws.

Cydetivezawg, *a.* (cydetivez) Having coheirs.

C Y D

Cydetivezawl, *a.* (cydetivez) Co-hereditary.
Cydetivezes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydetivez) A co-heiress.
Cydetiveziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydetivez) A jointly inheriting; a joint inheritance.
Cydetiveziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydetivez) A joint inheritance, or patrimony.
Cydetivezu, *v. a.* (cydetivez) To inherit together.
Cydetivezwr, *s. m.—pl. cydetivezwyr* (cydetivez—gwr) A joint inheritor, or possessor.
Cydehol, *v. a.* (ehol) To elect, or choose together.
Cydeholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydehol) Joint election.
Cydeholwr, *s. m.—pl. cydeholwyr* (cydehol—gwr) A joint elector, one that chooses with.
Cydeuyllys, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (euyllys) Joint will.
Cydeuyllysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeuyllys) A jointly willing; a joint volition.
Cydeuyllyfiaw, *v. a.* (cydeuyllys) To will together.
Cydeuyllyfiawl, *a.* (cydeuyllys) Jointly volitive.
Cydeuyllyfiwr, *s. m.—pl. cydeuyllyfswyr* (cydeuyllys—gwr) One that jointly willeth.
Cydva, *s. f.—pl. cydvëyz* (ma) A convention.
Cydvaç, *s. m.* (mâç) A joint security, or bail.
Cydvaçawl, *a.* (baçawl) That grapple together.
Cydvaçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (baçiad) A hooking together.
Cydvaçu, *v. a.* (baçu) To hook together.
Cydvazeu, *v. a.* (mazeu) Mutually to forgive.
Cydvazeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvazeu) Mutual forgiveness, remission, or pardon.
Cydvazeuant, *s. m.* (cydvazeu) Mutual pardon.
Cydvazeuawl, *a.* (cydvazeu) Mutually remitted.
Cydvaezawl, *a.* (maezawl) Mutually buffeted.
Cydvaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (maeziad) A mutual buffeting, cuffing, or dragging about.
Cydvaezu, *v. a.* (maezu) To cuff one another.
Cydvael, *s. f.* (mael) Joint profit, or gain.
Cydvaelawd, *s. m.* (cydvael) A joint profiting.
Cydvaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvael) A joint gaining; a joint dealing for gain.
Cydvaelota, *v. a.* (cydvaelawd) To traffick jointly.
Cydvaelu, *v. a.* (cydvael) Jointly to traffick.
Cydvaelwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvaelwyr* (cydvael—gwr) A joint trader, merchant, or dealer.
Cydvaelwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvaelwr) A joint merchandizing, or dealing.
Cydvæth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (maeth) Joint nourishment, or food. *a.* nourished together.
Cydvæthawl, *a.* (cydvæth) Connutricious.
Cydvæthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvæth) Connutrition; a feeding, or rearing together.
Cydvæthu, *v. a.* (cydvæth) To feed together.

*Gloyw zull i am drull yd cydvæthant;
Gwin, a mez, a mall amwëfant.*

In fair order around the viands they feasted together; wine, and mead, and mirth they all enjoyed.
Ancurin.

Cydvæthwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvæthwyr* (cydvæth—gwr) One that eats with another; a messmate.
Cydvag, *s. m.* (mag) A rearing up together. *a.* reared, or brought up together.
Cydvagiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvag) Joint bringing up.
Cydvagu, *v. a.* (cydvag) To rear together.
Cydvagwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bagwy) A joint cluster. *a.* clustering together; growing in bunches.
Cydvagwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvagwy) A clustering, or bunching together.
Cydvagwyaw, *v. a.* (cydvagwy) To cluster together.
Cydvagwyawl, *a.* (cydvagwy) Clustering together.
Cydvai, *s. m.—pl. cydvëiau* (bai) Mutual fault.

Cydvai,

CYD

- Cydval, *s. m.* (mâl) A grinding together.
 Cydvaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydval) A grinding with.
 Cydvalu, *v. a.* (cydval) To grind together.
 Cydvan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ban) A joint mark.
 Cydvanawl, *a.* (cydvan) Jointly impressive.
 Cydvaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvan) Joint impression, or marking.
 Cydvanegawl, *a.* (manegawl) Jointly described.
 Cydvanegi, *v. a.* (manegi) To relate together.
 Cydvanegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (manegiad) A joint, or mutual relation, or description.
 Cydvantawl, *s. f.—pl. cydvantolau* (mantawl) An equilibrium.
 Cydvantoli, *v. a.* (cydvantawl) To equilibrate.
 Cydvantoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvantawl) Equilibration; a balancing equally.
 Cydvanu, *v. a.* (cydvan) To impress together.
 Cydvarn, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (barn) A joint judgment, or opinion. *a.* of the same opinion.
 Cydvarnawl, *a.* (cydvarn) Of the same opinion.
 Cydvarniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvarn) A joint judging; a joint sentence, or opinion.
 Cydvarnu, *v. a.* (cydvarn) To condemn, to judge.

Yn yr hyn y berni arall, i'th cydverni dy hun.

In what thou judgest another, thou wilt condemn thyself.
W. Salisbury.

- Cydvarnwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvarnwyr* (cydvarn—gwr) One that gives a joint sentence; a condemner.
 Cydvateliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bateliad) A mutually warring, battling, or combating.
 Cydvatelu, *v. a.* (batelu) To battle together.

Cael dirgelu clwyv annelu,
 Cair dy felu, croyw des haelion;
 Cydvatelu, cur ryvelu,
 Cryd yw celu cariad calon!

The wound of the fatal aim being concealed, will give the opportunity to gaze on thee, thou cheering warmth of generous ones; battling together, a war of pain, tis a fever to hide the passion of the heart.
W. Llew.

- Cydvawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Joint praise, or adoration.
 Cydvegni, *s. m.* (cydvaç) A joint bail, or security.
 Cydvegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvaç) A giving joint bail.
 Cydvegniaw, *v. a.* (cydvegni) To give joint bail.
 Cydvegniawl, *a.* (cydvegni) Giving joint bail.
 Cydvegniwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvegniwyr* (cydvegni—gwr) A joint bail, or security.
 Cydveziannawl, *a.* (cydveziant) Jointly possessed.
 Cydveziannu, *v. a.* (cydveziant) To possess jointly.
 Cydveziannwr, *s. m.—pl. cydveziannwyr* (cydveziant—gwr) A joint possessor, or enjoyer.
 Cydveziannyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydveziant) A coparcener, or joint possessor.
 Cydveziant, *s. m.—pl. cydveziannau* (meziant) A joint possession, or enjoyment.
 Cydvezu, *v. a.* (mezu) To possess jointly.
 Cydveiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvai) Recrimination.
 Cydveiaw, *v. a.* (cydvai) To recriminate.
 Cydveithrin, *s. m.* (meithrin) A joint nursing.
 Cydveithrin, *v. a.* (meithrin) To nourish with.
 Cydveithrinawl, *a.* (cydveithrin) Jointly nursed.
 Cydveithriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydveithrin) A joint nourishing, rearing, or bringing up.
 Cydverw, *s. m.* (berw) A boiling together.
 Cydverwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydverw) Concoction.
 Cydverwawl, *a.* (cydverw) That is boiled with.
 Cydverwi, *v. a.* (cydverw) To concoct.
 Cydvlaguraw, *v. a.* (blaguraw) To bud together.
 Cydvlagurawl, *a.* (blagurawl) Budding together.
 Cydvlaguriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blaguriad) A budding, or shooting together.

CYD

- Cydvloedeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blodeuad) A blooming, or blossoming together.
 Cydvloedeuaw, *v. a.* (blodeuaw) To blossom together.
 Cydvloedeuawl, *a.* (blodeuawl) Blooming together.
 Cydvloez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bloez) Conclamation.
 Cydvloeziad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydvloez) Conclamation, or acclamation; a shouting together.
 Cydvloeziaw, *v. a.* (cydvloez) To shout together.
 Cydvloeziawl, *a.* (cydvloez) Shouting together.
 Cydvlysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (blysiad) Mutual desire.
 Cydvlysiaw, *v. a.* (blysiaw) To long mutually.
 Cydvlysiawl, *a.* (blysiawl) Mutually longing.
 Cydvod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bôd) Coexistence; a being together; also agreement, concord.

Credwn eu cydvod, ac nid advyz,
 Yn undawd Drindawd yn dragywyz.

We believe their coexistence, and not to be reversed, in the unity of the Trinity eternally.
Gwalmai.

- Cydvod, *v. a.* (bôd) To coexist; to be together; also to agree, accord, or bear with one another.
 Cydvodawl, *a.* (cydvod) Coexistent; accordant.
 Cydvodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydvodawl) Coexistence; compatibility; a being, or agreement with.
 Cydvoz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (boz) Concord, agreement.
 Cydvozawl, *a.* (cydvoz) Mutually satisfactory.
 Cydvoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvoz) A pleasing mutually; a giving mutual satisfaction.
 Cydvoziant, *s. m.* (cydvoz) Mutual pleasure.
 Cydvoziaw, *v. a.* (cydvoz) To please mutually.
 Cydvolaaw, *s. f.* (cydvawl) United adoration.
 Cydvoli, *v. a.* (cydvawl) To praise together.
 Cydvoliannawl, *a.* (cydvoliant) Jointly praising.
 Cydvoliannu, *v. a.* (cydvoliant) To praise with.
 Cydvoliant, *s. f.* (cydvawl) United adoration.
 Cydvrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brad) A conspiracy.
 Cydvradawl, *a.* (cydvrad) Conspirant.
 Cydvradu, *v. a.* (cydvrad) To conspire.
 Cydvradwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvradwyr* (cydvrad—gwr) A conspirator, or conspirer.
 Cydvradwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvradwr) A conspiracy, or treasonable combination.
 Cydvradyçawl, *a.* (bradyçawl) Mutually treacherous, or deceiving.
 Cydvradyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bradyçiad) A mutually deceiving; mutual treachery.
 Cydvradyçu, *v. a.* (bradyçu) To deceive mutually.
 Cydvraint, *s. m.—pl. cydvreinniau* (braint) A joint privilege, dignity, or immunity.
 Cydvrawd, *s. m.—pl. cydvrodyr* (brawd) A joint brother; one of the same society. Cydvrodyr, those that marry two sisters.

Wyd—

Athraw cyd byç cydvrawd â faint.

Thou art a teacher as long as thou art a joint brother with the saints.
Li. P. Moç.

- Cydvrawdawl, *a.* (cydvrawd) Confraternal.
 Cydvrawdoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvrawdawl) Confraternity; a joint brotherhood.
 Cydvreinniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvraint) A granting, or establishing a joint privilege.
 Cydvreinniaw, *v. a.* (cydvraint) To establish a joint privilege, immunity, or right.
 Cydvreinniaawl, *a.* (cydvraint) Having joint right.
 Cydvrys, *s. m.* (brys) Joint haste, or hurry.
 Cydvrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvrys) Joint hurrying, or hastening.
 Cydvrysiaw, *v. a.* (cydvrys) To hurry together.
 Cydvrysiawl, *a.* (cydvrys) That hurry together.
 Cydvugez, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bugez) A joint life.
 Cydvugezawl,

CYD

Cydvuwezawl, *a.* (cydvuwez) That live together.
 Cydvuwezïad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvuwez) A leading the same, or joint course of life.
 Cydvuwezû, *v. a.* (cydvuwez) To live the same life.
 Cydvwgwith, *v. a.* (bwgwith) To threaten mutually.
 Cydvwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvwrw) Combination.
 Cydvwriadawl, *a.* (cydvwriad) Concurrent.
 Cydvwriadu, *v. a.* (cydvwriad) To concur.
 Cydvwriadwr, *s. m.—pl. cydvwriadwyr* (cydvwriad—gwr) One that combines, or concurs.
 Cydvwrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To throw together.
 Cydvwynâad, *s. m.* (mwynâd) Mutual enjoyment.
 Cydvwynâawl, *a.* (mwynâawl) Jointly fruitive.
 Cydvwynâu, *v. a.* (mwynâu) To enjoy jointly.
 Cydvwynïant, *s. m.* (mwynïant) Joint fruition.
 Cydvwyta, *v. a.* (bwyta) To eat together.
Cydvwyta â mab arglwyz, ac na cydswareu.
Eat in company with the son of a lord, but do not play together.
 Cydvwytâad, *s. m.* (cydvwyta) Commensality.
 Cydvydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bydiad) A coexisting.
 Cydvydiant, *s. m.* (bydiant) A coexistence.
 Cydvydiaw, *v. a.* (bydiaw) To coexist, or live together.
 Cydvydiawl, *a.* (bydiawl) Coexistent, living together.
 Cydvydraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mydraeth) Commensurability.
 Cydvydraiz, *a.* (mydraiz) Commensurate, coequal.
 Cydvydrawl, *a.* (mydrawl) Commensurable.
 Cydvydriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mydriad) Commensuration.
 Cydvydru, *v. a.* (mydru) To make commensurate.
 Cydvyvyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (myvyriad) Joint contemplation, or meditation.
 Cydvyvyriaw, *v. a.* (myvyriaw) To meditate with.
 Cydvyvyriawl, *a.* (myvyriawl) Jointly meditating.
 Cydvyned, *v. a.* (myned) To go together.
 Cydvynediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvyned) Concomitancy.
 Cydvyw, *v. a.* (byw) To live, or dwell together.
 Cydvywiaw, *v. a.* (cydvyw) To animate together.
 Cydvywiawl, *a.* (cydvyw) Jointly animating.
 Cydvywïoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydvywiawl) A living together, a joint livelihood.
 Cydfawd, *s. m.* (fawd) Joint prosperity.
 Cydfawg, *s. m.* (fawg) Mutual happiness.
 Cydfawr, *s. m.—pl. cydforion* (fawr) A joint search, investigation, or exposition.
 Cydfin, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (fîn) A joint boundary.
 Cydfiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfin) A bounding together.
 Cydfiniaw, *v. a.* (cydfin) To abut together.
 Cydfiniawl, *a.* (cydfin) That is conterminous.
 Cydfïam, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (flam) A joint flame.
 Cydfïamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfïam) Conflagration.
 Cydfïamiaw, *v. a.* (cydfïam) To conflagrate.
 Cydfïamiawl, *a.* (cydfïam) Conflagrant, flaming.
 Cydfo, *s. m.* (fo) A joint, or mutual flight.
 Cydfoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfo) A mutual retreating.
 Cydföawl, *a.* (cydfo) That run away together.
 Cydfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfawd) A jointly prospering.
 Cydfodiant, *s. m.* (cydfawd) Joint prosperity.
 Cydfodiaw, *v. a.* (cydfawd) To prosper together.
 Cydfodiawl, *a.* (cydfawd) Jointly prosperous.
 Cydfoi, *v. a.* (cydfo) To retreat, or fly together.

CYD

Cydforiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfawr) Joint exploration, elucidation, or investigation.
 Cydforiaw, *v. a.* (cydfawr) To explore together.
 Cydforiawl, *a.* (cydfawr) Jointly exploratory.
 Cydfrau, *s. m.* (frau) A joint, or united stream.
 Cydfreuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfrau) A joint effusion, pouring, or streaming out.
 Cydfreuaw, *v. a.* (cydfrau) To effuse, or effund.
 Cydfreuawl, *a.* (cydfrau) Pouring out together.
 Cydfrawd, *s. f.—pl. cydfrydiau* (frwd) Joint stream, or confluence, a conflux.
 Cydfrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfrawd) Confluence.
 Cydfrydiant, *s. m.* (cydfrawd) A confluxibility.
 Cydfrydiaw, *v. a.* (cydfrawd) To flow together.
 Cydfrydiawl, *a.* (cydfrawd) Confluent.
 Cydfuant, *s. m.* (fuant) Joint dissimulation.
 Cydfuantu, *v. a.* (cydfuant) Mutually to deceive.
 Cydfuantus, *a.* (cydfuant) Mutually feigning.
 Cydfugiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fugiad) Joint disguise.
 Cydfugiaw, *v. a.* (fugiaw) To deceive mutually.
 Cydfugiawl, *a.* (fugiawl) Mutually deceitful.
 Cydfulliad, *s. m.—pl. t.* (fulliad) A hurrying together.
 Cydfulliaw, *v. a.* (fulliaw) To hasten, or speed together.
 Cydfurviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (furviad) A configuration; a conformation.
 Cydfurviaw, *v. a.* (furviaw) To conform, or suit.
 Cydfurviawl, *a.* (furviawl) Conforming.
 Cydfwyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fwyr) Mutual impulse.
 Cydfwyrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydfwyr) A mutually driving, impelling, or hurrying on.
 Cydfwyrw, *v. a.* (cydfwyr) Mutually to hurry, or push on.
 Cydfwyrwl, *a.* (cydfwyr) Jointly impulsive.
 Cydfyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fyziad) A uniting in faith.
 Cydfyziaw, *v. a.* (fyziaw) To conform in faith.
 Cydfyziawl, *a.* (fyziawl) That conforms in faith.
 Cydfyziwr, *s. m.—pl. cydfyzwyr* (fyziwr) One that joins in faith; a conformist.
 Cydfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fyniad) A jointly prospering, or succeeding.
 Cydfyniant, *s. m.* (fyniant) Mutual prosperity.
 Cydfyniawl, *a.* (fyniawl) Mutually prosperous.
 Cydfynu, *v. a.* (fynu) To prosper mutually.
 Cydfysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fysgiad) A jointly speeding.
 Cydfysgiaw, *v. a.* (fysgiaw) To hasten together.
 Cydfysgiawl, *a.* (fysgiawl) Mutually hurrying.
 Cydgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep, or guard jointly.
 Cydgadwedig, *a.* (cydgadw) That is jointly kept.
 Cydgadwedigaeth, *s. m.* (cydgadwedig) Joint custody, guardianship, or keeping.
 Cydgadwynaw, *v. a.* (cadwynaw) To concatenate.
 Cydgadwynawl, *a.* (cadwynawl) Chained together.
 Cydgadwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cadwyniad) A chaining, or binding together; concatenation.
 Cydgaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Jointly captive.
 Cydgaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caethiad) Joint captivity; a binding captive together.
 Cydgaethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiwaw) To enslave together.
 Cydgaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To restrict, or bind together.
 Cydgafad, *s. m.* (cafad) A joint acquisition.
 Cydgafael, *v. a.* (cafael) To acquire together.

Yfilymy run gadgun gydgam rhad,
 Cydgafael a hael, a hwyliad.

There is to me a forward leader of battle, a follower of Grace that participates with the generous, and the manager.

Ein. ab Grogan.

Cydgafaeliad,

CYD

- Cydgafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgafael) Joint acquisition, attainment, or acquirement.
 Cydgafawd, *s. m.* (cafawd) A joint acquirement.
 Cydgais, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgeisiau* (cais) Competition.
 Cydgam, *s. m.* (cam) A going with; dalliance; pastime; play; delay
 Cydgam, *v. a.* (cam) To attend, or go with; to go about; to dally, to toy with, to trifle; to delay; to sport, or play.

Nid oes izo gydgam bwrw ymaith ei waith er hyny i gyd, ond myned rhagzo.

He is not to go about the casting off his labour for all that, but to proceed forward. *Jer. Owain.*

- Cydgamu, *v. a.* (càmu) To step together; to attend; to dally.

Daeth, dybygwn i, zeg ar hugain o lavurwyr—rhaf am adael eu gwaith i zylu bonezigion, ac wrth geisfaw cydgamu a'r rhaf hyr tori eu fwrç.

There came, I should suppose, about thirty labourers—some for leaving their work to follow the gentry, and in attempting to follow the steps of those breaking their legs. *Ellis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.*

- Cydgamus, *a.* (cydgam) Attendant upon, that dallies with.

Pevr-llys pen gydgamus pwyll,
 Mezwdawd ei llygaid moz-dwyll.

The fair growth of the head that sports with reason, her eyes of alluring turn cause infatuation. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Cydgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cân) A chorus; harmony.
 Cydganez, *s. m.* (cydgan) Consonance, harmony.
 Cydganriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgan) A harmonizing.
 Cydganlyn, *v. a.* (canlyn) Jointly to follow.
 Cydganlynawl, *a.* (cydganlyn) Concomitant.
 Cydganlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydganlyn) A joint following, or pursuing; concomitance.
 Cydganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To praise jointly.
 Cydganu, *v. a.* (cydgan) To sing in concert.
 Cydgar, *s. m.* (câr) One that is a correlative kin.
 Cydgarçarawl, *a.* (carçarawl) Jointly imprisoned.
 Cydgarçarawr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgarçarorion* (carçarawr) A fellow prisoner, or joint prisoner.
 Cydgarçariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carçariad) A jointly imprisoning; a joint imprisonment.
 Cydgarçarau, *v. a.* (carçarau) To imprison together.
 Cydgarçarwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgarçarwyr* (carçarwr) A joint keeper of a prison, or goaler.
 Cydgarzawl, *a.* (carzawl) Jointly expelled.
 Cydgarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carziad) Joint degradation.
 Cydgarzu, *v. a.* (carzu) To expel, or degrade together.
 Cydgaredigaw, *v.* (caredigaw) To be mutually fond.
 Cydgaredigawl, *a.* (caredigawl) Mutually fond.
 Cydgaredigrwyz, *s. m.* (caredigrwyz) Mutual affection, fondness, or tenderness.
 Cydgarennyz, *s. m.* (carennyz) Consanguinity.
 Cydgares, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cares) A joint female kin.
 Cydgariad, *s. m.* (cariad) Mutual love, joint love.
 Cydgartrev, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (cartrev) Joint home.
 Cydgartrevawl, *a.* (cydgartrev) That dwell together, or having a common home.
 Cydgartreviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgartrev) A dwelling, or residing in the same abode.
 Cydgartrevu, *v. a.* (cydgartrev) To dwell together.
 Cydgaru, *v. a.* (caru) To rival, or love jointly.
 Cydgarwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgarwyr* (carwr) Joint lover, or rival in love.
 Cydgafâad, *s. m.* (cafâad) A mutual hatred.
 Cydgafâawl, *a.* (cafâawl) That mutually hates.

CYD

- Cydgafâu, *v. a.* (cafâu) To hate reciprocally.
 Cydgafgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cafgliad) Assemblage.
 Cydgafglu, *v. a.* (cafglu) To collect together.
 Cydgau, *v. a.* (cau) To shut up together.
 Cydgeidwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgadw) Joint keeper.
 Cydgeidwadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgeidwad) A joint custody, keeping, or preservation.
 Cydgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgais) Competition; concurrence; a seeking the same object.
 Cydgeisiaw, *v. a.* (cydgais) To seek together, to rival.
 Cydgeisiawl, *a.* (cydgais) That jointly seek, or rival.
 Cydgelawg, *a.* (celawg) That jointly secludes.
 Cydgelriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celriad) Joint seclusion.
 Cydgelu, *v. a.* (celu) To hide, conceal, or seclude together.
 Cydgellwair, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgellweirion* (cellwair) Mutual jesting, irony, or allusion.
 Cydgellwair, *v. a.* (cellwair) To jest mutually.
 Cydgellweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgellwair) A mutually jesting, or playing upon.
 Cydgellweiriaw, *v. a.* (cydgellwair) To jest mutually.
 Cydgellweirus, *a.* (cydgellwair) Mutually jesting.
 Cydgenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cenad) Joint mission.
 Cydgenadawl, *a.* (cydgenad) Jointly missioned.
 Cydgenadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgenad) A jointly missioning; a joint commission.
 Cydgenadu, *v. a.* (cydgenad) To mission jointly.
 Cydgenatâad, *s. m.* (cydgenad) A jointly permitting.
 Cydgenatâawl, *a.* (cydgenad) Jointly permissive.
 Cydgenatâu, *v. a.* (cydgenad) Jointly to permit.
 Cydgenedlaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgenedyl) A joint, or united generation.
 Cydgenedlawg, *a.* (cydgenedyl) Congenite.
 Cydgenedledig, *a.* (cydgenedyl) That is begotten together; connate.
 Cydgenedliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgenedyl) A generating, or begetting together.
 Cydgenedlu, *v. a.* (cydgenedyl) To beget together.
 Cydgenedyl, *s. f.*—*pl. cydgenedloz* (cenedyl) One that is correlative. *a.* congenite; correlative.

Pwybynag â vno lysu tyft o garenayz nés, eve â zyly zwyn tyftion cydgenedyl.

Whoever should want to reject a witness of nearer affinity, he ought to bring correlative witnesses. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cydgerraint, *s. pl. aggr.* (ceraint) Correlatives.

Ni ellir canlyn cwyn a; ac edryd, eithyr ar welygorz o gydgeraint i'r neb a ho o y tir.

A plaint of flock and kindred cannot be prosecuted, but against the tribe of correlatives to such as doth claim the land. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cydgeryz, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cerz) A symphony.

Madawg—
 Cydgerz fawr gyw coedgad,
 Car ym yw, caru y mae.

Madawg, the chorus of the nightingale, a bird of the woody inclosure; he is my friend, he is wooing. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Cydgerved, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cerzed) Accompaniment.
 Cydgerved, *v. a.* (cerzed) To walk together, or accompany.
 Cydgerzediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgerzed) Concomitancy; a following, or accompanying.
 Cydgerzedrwyz, *s. m.* (cydgerzed) Concomitancy.
 Cydgeryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ceryz) Mutual reproach, censure, infamy, or scandal.
 Cydgeryzawl,

CYD

Cydgeryzawl, a. (cydgeryz) Mutually censurable.
Cydgeryziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgeryz) A mutually censuring, reprimanding, or reproaching.
Cydgeryzu, v. a. (cydgeryz) To censure mutually.
Cydgeulad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceulad) Concoagulation.
Cydgeulaw, v. a. (ceulaw) To concoagulate.
Cydgeulawg, a. (ceulawg) That is curdled together.
Cydgiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciliad) Joint retreat.
Cydgiliaw, v. a. (ciliaw) To retreat together.
Cydglaiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (claziad) Joint burying.
Cydglaizu, v. a. (clazu) To bury together.
Cydglo, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A joint close.
Cydgload, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydglo) Joint conclusion.
Cydgloawl, a. (cydglo) That is jointly conclusive.
Cydgloi, v. a. (cydglo) To lock, or close jointly.
Cydggludaw, v. a. (cludaw) To carry jointly.
Cydggludawl, a. (cludawl) That is jointly carried.
Cydggludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cludiad) A joint carrying.
Cydgglwm, s. m.—pl. cydglymau (clwm) Connection.
Cydglymawl, a. (cydgglwm) That is jointly tied.
Cydglymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgglwm) Alligation.
Cydglymu, v. a. (cydgglwm) To connect together.
Cydggnawd, s. m. (cnawd) Carnal copulation.

Na wna odineb. Yn y gair hwnw yz airc Duw na bo cydggnawd rhwng gwr a gwraig ozielithyr priodas.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. In that word God doth command that there be no carnal connection between man and woman, except by marriage. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Cydggnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgnawd) A having carnal copulation, or connection.
Cydggnodiaw, v. a. (cydgnawd) To have connection.
Cydggnodiawl, a. (cydgnawd) Carnally connected.
Cydggoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel) Joint token, or preface.
Cydggoeliaw, v. a. (cydggoel) To give joint credit to.
Cydggov, s. m.—pl. t. ion (côv) Joint remembrance.
Cydggoviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydggov) A jointly remembering, keeping in memory, or recording.
Cydggoviaw, v. a. (cydggov) To remember jointly.
Cydggovleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (covleidiad) A mutual embracing, or clasping in the arms.
Cydggovleidiaw, v. a. (covleidiaw) To embrace mutually.
Cydggovus, a. (cydggov) Jointly commemorated.
Cydggofa, v. a. (cofa) Mutually to remember.
Cydggofaad, s. m. (cydggofa) Mutual remembrance.
Cydggofaawl, a. (cydggofa) That is mutually thought of.
Cydggofaû, v. a. (cydggofa) To think of one another.
Cydggolez, s. m.—pl. t. au (colez) Mutual assiduity.
Cydggolez, v. a. (colez) To cherish mutually.
Cydggolezawg, a. (cydggolez) Having mutual care.
Cydggoleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydggolez) A mutually cherishing, comforting, or supporting.
Cydggolled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (colled) A mutual, or joint loss.
Cydggolledig, a. (cydggolled) That is jointly lost.
Cydggollediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydggolled) A losing jointly.
Cydggolledu, v. a. (cydggolled) To cause a joint loss.
Cydggolli, v. a. (colli) To lose jointly, or together.
Cydggor, s. m.—pl. t. iau (côr) A united choir, or circle. Wythnos y cydggoriau, ember-week.
Cydggorfawl, a. (corfawl) That is united in one body.

CYD

Cydggorfolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydggorfawl) Concorporeity.

Ni zylid rhozi gormoz amcanion ar zycymyg—can ni's gellir iawn-drevyn, a cydggorfolaeth cywir ar hyny.

There ought not to be an excess of purposes put in the invention, for there cannot be made a proper arrangement, and accurate consolidation in that case. *Barzaz.*

Cydggorfoli, v. a. (codgorfawl) To concorporate.
Cydggorforaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corforaeth) Consubstantiality; a union in one body, or mass.
Cydggorforawl, a. (corforawl) Consubstantial.
Cydggorfori, v. a. (corfori) To consubstantiate.
Cydggorforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corforiad) A uniting in one body; consubstantiation.
Cydggrëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crëad) What is jointly created; a. that is jointly created, or created together.
Cydggrëadur, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (cydggrëad) Fellow-creature.
Cydggrez, s. f.—pl. t. au (crez) Contemperament.
Cydggrezawl, a. (cydggrez) Connatural, congenial.
Cydggreziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydggrez) A union of nature, temperament, or disposition.
Cydggrezu, v. a. (cydggrez) To render congenial.
Cydggrevyz, s. f.—pl. t. au (crevyz) Unity of faith.
Cydggrevyzawl, a. (cydggrevyz) Of the same faith.
Cydggrevyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydggrevyz) A uniting, or conforming in religion.
Cydggrevyzu, v. a. (cydggrevyz) To unite in faith.
Cydggrevyzwr, s. m.—pl. cydggrevyzwyr (cydggrevyz—gwr) One that conforms in religion; a conformist.
Cydggreiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiziad) A joint pervasion, passing through, or peragrations.
Cydggreiziaw, v. a. (creiziaw) To pass through, to permeate, to pervade together.
Cydggreiziawl, a. (creiziawl) Jointly pervasive.
Cydggreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiniad) A lying down, prostrating, or tumbling together.
Cydggreiniaw, v. a. (creiniaw) To lie down, prostrate, or tumble about together.
Cydggreiniawl, a. (creiniawl) Prostrate together.
Cydggreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiriad) A mutual adjuration, adjurement, or solemn injunction.
Cydggreiriaw, v. a. (creiriaw) To conjure mutually.
Cydggreiriawl, a. (creiriawl) That is jointly adjured.
Cydggroesawl, a. (croesawl) Jointly transverse.
Cydggroesi, v. a. (croesi) To cross together.
Cydggroesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croesiad) A joint crossing.
Cydggrwydrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydrad) A wandering about together; a joint peregrination.
Cydggrwydraw, v. a. (crwydraw) To wander together.
Cydggrwydrawl, a. (crwydrawl) Wandering together.
Cydgryvâad, s. m. (cryvâad) A confortation.
Cydgryvâawl, a. (cryvâawl) That jointly strengthens.
Cydgryvâu, v. a. (cryvâu) To strengthen jointly.
Cydgrymawl, a. (crymawl) Bending together.
Cydgrymez, s. m. (crymez) A mutual bow, or bend.
Cydgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crymiad) A bowing together.
Cydgrymu, v. a. (crymu) To bow, or bend together.

Gofyngant, cydgrymant: ni allant aſub y llwyth.

They stoop, they bow down together: they cannot deliver the burden. *Isaiab xlviii. 2.*

Cydgrynôad.

CYD

Cydgrynôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crynôad) A joint collection.
 Cydgrynôawl, *a.* (crynôawl) That is jointly collected together.
 Cydgrynôî, *v. a.* (crynôî) To collect jointly.
 Cydgryfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryfiad) A mutual hastening, or speeding.
 Cydgryfiaw, *v. a.* (cryfiaw) To hasten mutually.
 Cydgryfiawl, *a.* (cryfiawl) Mutually hastening.
 Cydgwblâad, *s. m.* (cwblâad) A joint completion.
 Cydgwblâawl, *a.* (cwblâawl) That is jointly completed, fulfilled, or perfected.
 Cydgwblâu, *v. a.* (cwblâu) To complete jointly.
 Cydgwmpafawl, *a.* (cwmpafawl) That mutually encircles, surrounds, or encompasses.
 Cydgwmpafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwmpafiad) A mutually surrounding, or encompassing.
 Cydgwmpafu, *v. a.* (cwmpafu) To encircle, encompass, or surround mutually.
 Cydgwnawl, *a.* (cwnawl) That rise together.
 Cydgwniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwniad) A rising together; a mutual ascension.
 Cydgwnu, *v. a.* (cwnu) To resurge, or rise together.
 Cydgwyzaw, *v. a.* (cwyzaw) To tumble together.
 Cydgwyzawl, *a.* (cwyzawl) That fall down together.
 Cydgwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwyziad) A joint fall, A falling together.
 Cydgwymp, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwymp) A joint fall.
 Cydgwympaw, *v. a.* (cydgwymp) To fall together.
 Cydgwympawl, *a.* (cydgwymp) That fall together.
 Cydgwympiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgwymp) A falling down, or tumbling together.
 Cydgwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwyh) Condolence.
 Cydgwynaw, *v. a.* (cydgwyn) To condole, to commiserate.
 Cydgwynawl, *a.* (cydgwyn) That condoles with.
 Cydgwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgwyn) Condolence.
 Cydgwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgwynwyr* (cwydgwyn—gwr) One that commiserates, or condoles with.
 Cydgyçwn, *v. a.* (cyçwn) To set off together.
 Cydgyçwnawl, *a.* (cydgyçwn) That begin to stir, or move together.
 Cydgyçwniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyçwn) A setting off, or a beginning to rise, or move together.
 Cydgyçwnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyçwnwyr* (cydgyçwn—gwr) One that sets off, or rises with another.
 Cydgyvazafawl, *a.* (cyvazafawl) Jointly suitable.
 Cydgyvazafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvazafiad) A jointly adapting, suiting, or appropriating.
 Cydgyvazafu, *v. a.* (cyvazafu) Mutually to suit.
 Cydgyvazev, *v. a.* (cyvazev) To own mutually.
 Cydgyvazevawl, *a.* (cyvazevawl) Mutually owned.
 Cydgyvazeviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvazeviad) A mutual confession, or acknowledgment.
 Cydgyvazevwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyvazevwyr* (cyvazevwr) One that mutually acknowledges.
 Cydgyvaill, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyveillion* (cyvaill) A joint or common friend, or companion.
 Cydgyvammod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvammod) A joint, or reciprocal covenant, or agreement.
 Cydgyvammodawl, *a.* (cydgyvammod) That reciprocally covenanteth, or agreeth.
 Cydgyvammodi, *v. a.* (cydgyvammod) To covenant, agree, or accede to mutually.
 Cydgyvammodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyvammodwyr* (cydgyvammod—gwr) A joint covenanter.
 Cydgyvannez, *a.* (cyvannez) Domestic together.

CYD

Cydgyvannezawl, *a.* (cydgyvannez) That is jointly inhabited, dwelt in, or occupied.
 Cydgyvanneziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyvannez) A jointly inhabiting, or occupying.
 Cydgyvannezu, *v. a.* (cydgyvannez) To inhabit, dwell in, or occupy jointly.
 Cydgyvannezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyvannezwyr* (cydgyvannez—gwr) A joint occupier.
 Cydgyvarç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvarç) A mutual greeting, or compliment.
 Cydgyvarç, *v. a.* (cyvarç) To greet one another.
 Cydgyvarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyvarç) A mutually greeting, or complimenting.
 Cydgyvarçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyvarçwyr* (cydgyvarç—gwr) A mutual congratulator, or greeter.
 Cydgyvarvod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvarvod) A coincidence.
 Cydgyvarvod, *v. a.* (cyvarvod) To meet, or come together.
 Cydgyvartal, *a.* (cyvartal) Jointly proportionate.
 Cydgyvartalez, *s. m.* (cydgyvartal) Coequality.
 Cydgyvartaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyvartal) A reciprocal proportion, or equation.
 Cydgyvartalu, *v. a.* (cydgyvartal) To make coequal, or of equal proportion.
 Cydgyvarwyzaw, *v. a.* (cyvarwyzaw) To guide, direct, or conduct together.
 Cydgyvarwyzawl, *a.* (cyvarwyzawl) That is jointly directed, guided, or informed.
 Cydgyvarwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvarwyziad) A joint direction, guidance, or information.
 Cydgyvarwyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyvarwyzwyr* (cyvarwyzwr) A joint, or reciprocal guider.
 Cydgyvarwyzyd, *s. m.* (cyvarwyzyd) Joint skill.
 Cydgyvathraç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvathraç) Con-fociation; joint kindred, or affinity.
 Cydgyvathraç, *v. a.* (cyvathraç) To form joint kindred, affinity, or relationship.
 Cydgyvathraçawl, *a.* (cydgyvathraç) Of joint kindred, family connection, or affinity.
 Cydgyvathraçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyvathraç) The forming a reciprocal relationship.
 Cydgyvathraçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgyvathraçwyr* (cydgyvathraç—gwr) One that is correlative.
 Cydgyvez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvez) Computation.
 Cydgyvezaç, *s. m.* (cydgyvez) A computation.
 Cydgyvezaç, *v. a.* (cydgyvez) To feast together.
 Cydgyveiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyveiriad) Confrontation; a coming, or meeting together.
 Cydgyveiriaw, *v. a.* (cyveiriaw) To confront.
 Cydgyveiriawl, *a.* (cyveiriawl) Confronted.
 Cydgyvhrz, *v. a.* (cyvhrz) To meet, or touch one another.
 Cydgyvhrzawl, *a.* (cydgyvhrz) Meeting, or touching one another.
 Cydgyvhrziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyvhrz) A meeting, or touching one another.
 Cydgyviawnâad, *s. m.* (cyviawnâad) A mutual justification, vindication, or asserting of innocence.
 Cydgyviawnâawl, *a.* (cyviawnâawl) Jointly justified.
 Cydgyviawnâu, *v. a.* (cyviawnâu) To justify mutually.
 Cydgyviawnder, *s. m.* (cyviawnder) Joint righteousness.
 Cydgyviawni, *v. a.* (cyviawni) To make just together.
 Cydgyvlawnâad, *s. m.* (cyvlawnâad) Joint completion, fulfilment, or performance.
 Cydgyvlawnâawl, *a.* (cyvlawnâawl) Jointly completed.

Cydgyvlawnâu.

CYD

Cydgylawnâu, *v. a.* (cyglawnâu) To fulfil jointly.
Cydgylawni, *v. a.* (cyglawni) To complete jointly.
Cydgylawniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglawniad) A joint completion, fulfillment, or accomplishment.
Cydgyllog, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cygllog) Joint hire.
Cydgyllogi, *v. a.* (cydgyllog) To covenant jointly.
Cydgylnewid, *v. a.* (cyglnewid) To interchange.
Cydgylnewidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylnewid) A mutual exchange; interchanging.
Cydgylnewidiawl, *a.* (cydgylnewid) Interchangeable.
Cydgylvodawl, *a.* (cyglvodawl) That rise together.
Cydgylvodi, *v. a.* (cyglvodi) To raise, or rise up together.
Cydgylvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvodiad) A rising, uplifting, exalting, or ascending together.
Cydgylvran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyglvran) Joint portion.
Cydgylvranawg, *a.* (cydgylvran) Participant, *s. m.* A partaker; an accomplice.
Cydgylvranawl, *a.* (cydgylvran) Jointly portioned.
Cydgylvraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvran) Joint participation.
Cydgylvranogawl, *a.* (cydgylvranawg) Jointly participating.
Cydgylvranogi, *v. a.* (cydgylvranawg) To inter-communicate.
Cydgylvranogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvranawg) Mutual participation; mutual intercourse.
Cydgylvreidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvreidiad) A jointly necessitating, or rendering incumbent.
Cydgylvreidiaw, *v. a.* (cyglvreidiaw) To necessitate jointly.
Cydgylvreidiawl, *a.* (cyglvreidiawl) Jointly necessary.
Cydgylvrin, *a.* (cyglvrin) Mutually privy to.
Cydgylvrinaç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvrinaç) A cabal.
Cydgylvrinaçawl, *a.* (cydgylvrinaç) That cabal together.
Cydgylvrinaçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvrinaç) A caballing, or intriguing together.
Cydgylvrinaçu, *v. a.* (cydgylvrinaç) To cabal together.
Cydgylvrinaçuwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvrinaçuwr) A joint intriguer, or caballer.
Cydgylvrwyazaw, *v. a.* (cyglvrwyazaw) To facilitate jointly.
Cydgylvrwyazawl, *a.* (cyglvrwyazawl) That jointly facilitate, or render successful and prosperous.
Cydgylvrwyaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvrwyaziad) A jointly facilitating, or ensuring success.
Cydgylvrwyazwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvrwyazwr) One that jointly facilitates.
Cydgylvrwyzyd, *s. m.* (cyglvrwyzyd) Mutual facility.
Cydgylvryngawl, *a.* (cyglvryngawl) Jointly intermediate, intervening, or placed between.
Cydgylvryngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvryngiad) A joint intermediacy, intervention, or interposition.
Cydgylvryngu, *v. a.* (cyglvryngu) To intervene jointly.
Cydgylvryngwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylvryngwr) A joint interposer, or mediator.
Cydgylvunaw, *v. a.* (cyglvunaw) To combine together.
Cydgylvunawl, *a.* (cyglvunawl) Consentaneous.
Cydgylvundawd, *s. m.* (cyglvundawd) Consension.
Cydgylvundeb, *s. m.* (cyglvundeb) Mutual union.
Cydgylvunez, *s. m.* (cyglvunez) Mutual connection.
Cydgylvuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvuniad) A joint combination, agreement, or confederacy.
Cydgylvunwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvunwr) A joint confederate, or combiner.

CYD

Cydgylvurzaw, *v. a.* (cyglvurzaw) To co-ordinate.
Cydgylvurzawl, *a.* (cyglvurzawl) Co-ordinate.
Cydgylvurziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvurziad) Co-ordination.
Cydgylvwezawl, *a.* (cyglvwezawl) Mutually connective.
Cydgylvweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvweziad) A mutually connecting, or constituting.
Cydgylvwezu, *v. a.* (cyglvwezu) Jointly to constitute.
Cydgylvyngawl, *a.* (cyglvyngawl) Jointly constrictive.
Cydgylvyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglvyngiad) A mutual constriction, compression, or contraction.
Cydgylvyngu, *v. a.* (cyglvyngu) To constrict jointly.
Cydgylfelybawl, *a.* (cyglfelybawl) Jointly comparative.
Cydgylfelybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglfelybiad) A mutual comparison, or assimilation.
Cydgylfelybu, *v. a.* (cyglfelybu) To assimilate together.
Cydgylfred, *v. a.* (cyglfred) To comprehend jointly.
Cydgylfredawl, *a.* (cyglfred) Jointly comprehended.
Cydgylfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglfred) Joint conception, comprehension, or intelligence.
Cydgylfrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglfrôad) Con-citation.
Cydgylfrôawl, *a.* (cyglfrôawl) That is jointly agitated.
Cydgylfrôi, *v. a.* (cyglfrôi) To agitate together.
Cydgylhoezawl, *a.* (cyglhoezawl) Jointly declared.
Cydgylhoezi, *v. a.* (cyglhoezi) To publish together.
Cydgylhoeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglhoeziad) A joint proclamation, declaration, or publication.
Cydgylhuzaw, *v. a.* (cyglhuzaw) Mutually to impeach.
Cydgylhuzawl, *a.* (cyglhuzawl) Jointly impeachable.
Cydgylhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglhuziad) A joint accusation, impeachment, or crimination.
Cydgylhuzwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglhuzwr) Joint accuser.
Cydgylhwrz, *v. a.* (cyglhwrz) To come in contact.
Cydgylhyrzawl, *a.* (cyglhyrzawl) That come together.
Cydgylhyrziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglhyrziad) A coming in contact, meeting, or touching together.
Cydgylçawl, *a.* (cyglçawl) That is jointly convoluted.
Cydgylçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglçiad) A convolution.
Cydgylçu, *v. a.* (cyglçu) To convolve together.
Cydgylçynawl, *a.* (cyglçynawl) That revolve together.
Cydgylçyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglçyniad) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.
Cydgylçynu, *v. a.* (cyglçynu) To revolve together.
Cydgylmdeithas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyglmdeithas) Confociation; a union of society.
Cydgylmdeithasawl, *a.* (cyglmdeithas) Jointly sociable.
Cydgylmdeithasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglmdeithas) A confociating, or uniting together in society.
Cydgylmdeithasu, *v. a.* (cyglmdeithas) To confociate.
Cydgylmharawl, *a.* (cyglmharawl) Of joint similitude.
Cydgylmhariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyglmhariad) A comparing together; a joint comparison.
Cydgylmharu, *v. a.* (cyglmharu) To compare together.
Cydgylmhell, *v. a.* (cyglmhell) Jointly to impel, or to offer.
Cydgylmhellawl, *a.* (cyglmhell) Jointly exciting.
Cydgylmhelliad,

CYD

- Cydgymhelliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymhell) A jointly impelling, exciting, inducing, or egging on.
- Cydgymhorth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhorth) Joint assistance.
- Cydgymhorthawl**, *a.* (cydgymhorth) Of mutual aid.
- Cydgymhorthi**, *v. a.* (cydgymhorth) To aid jointly.
- Cydgymhorthiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymhorth) A jointly supporting, helping, or assisting.
- Cydgymhwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhwyad) A jointly vexing, or afflicting; a joint affliction.
- Cydgymhwyaw**, *v. a.* (cymhwyaw) To afflict jointly.
- Cydgymhwyawl**, *a.* (cymhwyawl) Jointly afflictive.
- Cydgymhwyll**, *v. a.* (cymhwyll) To reason together.
- Cydgymhwyllaw**, *v. a.* (cydgymhwyll) To discourse together.
- Cydgymhwyllawg**, *a.* (cydgymhwyll) That hold mutual discourse, argument, or debate.
- Cydgymhwylliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymhwyll) A joint reasoning, argumentation, or discussion.
- Cydgymhwyfaw**, *v. a.* (cymhwyfaw) To make jointly fit; to equilibrate; to render coequal.
- Cydgymhwyfawl**, *a.* (cymhwyfawl) That jointly fits.
- Cydgymhwyfiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhwyfiad) A jointly fitting, proportioning, or corresponding.
- Cydgymmal**, *a.* (cymmal) Having a connection.
- Cydgymmalawg**, *a.* (cydgymmal) Jointed together.
- Cydgymmaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmal) The articulation of the joints together.
- Cydgymmalu**, *v. a.* (cydgymmal) To joint together.

Bid hevyd y myvyrdawd—yn bwrw llawn olwg ar bob cymmal o'r zygmye, val ai cydgymmalu yn iawn-drevyn.

Let the thought be also taking a full view of every article of the design, so that it may be connected together in proper order.

Barrow.

- Cydgymmenawl**, *a.* (cymmenawl) Jointly discursive.
- Cydgymmeniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmeniad) A discoursing, talking, or tattling together.
- Cydgymmenu**, *v. a.* (cymmenu) To discourse together.
- Cydgymmerawl**, *a.* (cymmerawl) Jointly taken.
- Cydgymmeriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmeriad) A jointly taking, or receiving; a joint acceptance.
- Cydgymmeryd**, *v. a.* (cymmeryd) To accept jointly.
- Cydgymmod**, *v. a.* (cymmod) To reconcile mutually.
- Cydgymmodawl**, *a.* (cydgymmod) Mutually conciliatory.
- Cydgymmodi**, *v. a.* (cydgymmod) To conciliate mutually.
- Cydgymmodiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmod) A mutually reconciling; a reciprocal reconciliation.
- Cydgymmwynas**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cymmwynas) A mutual kindness, favour, or good turn.
- Cydgymmwynafawl**, *a.* (cydgymmwynas) Mutually kind, favourable, or propitious.
- Cydgymmwynafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmwynas) A returning of a mutual favour, or kindness.
- Cydgymmwynafu**, *v. a.* (cydgymmwynas) To return mutual favour, kindness, or good office.
- Cydgymmysg**, *a.* (cymmysg) Jointly mixed.
- Cydgymmysgawl**, *a.* (cydgymmysg) Tending to commix, or mix together.
- Cydgymmysgez**, *s. m.* (cydgymmysg) Intermixture.

CYD

- Cydgymmysgiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgymmysg) Intermixture; a blending together; a commixion.
- Cydgymmysgu**, *v. a.* (cydgymmysg) To commix.
- Cydgynllwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynllwyn) A lying together in wait, or ambuscade.
- Cydgynllwyn**, *v. a.* (cynllwyn) To way-lay together.
- Cydgynllwynawl**, *a.* (cydgynllwyn) That jointly way-lay, or lay in ambush together.
- Cydgynllwyniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynllwyn) A jointly way-laying, or setting upon suddenly.
- Cydgynnadlawl**, *a.* (cynnadlawl) That chat together.
- Cydgynnadlez**, *s. m.* (cynnadlez) Mutual debate.
- Cydgynnadliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnadliad) A chatting, discoursing, or conversing together.
- Cydgynnadlu**, *v. a.* (cynnadlu) To debate together.
- Cydgynnal**, *v. a.* (cynnal) To support jointly.
- Cydgynnaliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnal) A jointly supporting, or upholding; joint supportation.
- Cydgynnaliath**, *s. m.* (cydgynnal) Joint support.
- Cydgynnezvawl**, *a.* (cydgynnezyv) Congenious.
- Cydgynnezviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnezyv) A rendering congenial, or of the same quality.
- Cydgynnezvu**, *v. a.* (cydgynnezyv) To make congenial, or of the same quality; to consubstantiate.
- Cydgynnezyv**, *s. f.—pl.* cydgynnezvau (cynnezyv) A joint quality, or nature.
- Cydgynnevinaw**, *v. a.* (cynnevinaw) To accustom, or habituate mutually.
- Cydgynnevinawl**, *a.* (cynnevinawl) That is mutually habituated, or accustomed.
- Cydgynneviniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynneviniad) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.
- Cydgynnenawl**, *a.* (cynnenawl) Apt to contend.
- Cydgynneniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynneniad) A contending, debating, or striving together.
- Cydgynnenu**, *v. a.* (cynnenu) To strike together.
- Cydgynnhyrvawl**, *a.* (cynnhyrvawl) That stir together.
- Cydgynnhyrviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnhyrviad) A stirring, or agitating together; a joint concussion.
- Cydgynnhyrvu**, *v. a.* (cynnhyrvu) Jointly to agitate.
- Cydgynniwair**, *v. a.* (cynniwair) To hover together.
- Cydgynniweiriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynniwair) A frequenting, resorting, or haunting together.
- Cydgynniweiriawl**, *a.* (cynniweiriawl) That jointly resorts.
- Cydgynnorthwy**, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cynnorthwy) A joint support, assistance, or relief.
- Cydgynnorthwyad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnorthwy) A jointly assisting, or succouring.
- Cydgynnorthwyaw**, *v. a.* (cydgynnorthwy) To succour, assist, support, or help jointly.
- Cydgynnorthwyawl**, *a.* (cydgynnorthwy) Jointly aiding.
- Cydgynnorthwywr**, *s. m.—pl.* cydgynnorthwywyr (cydgynnorthwy—gwr) A joint, or mutual support.

Ni a zylem gan hyny zetbyn y cyvryw rai, mal y bysom cydgynnorthwywyr i'r gwirionez.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellow helpers to the truth.

3 John viii.

- Cydgynnull**, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect jointly.
- Cydgynnullawl**, *a.* (cydgynnull) Jointly collective.
- Cydgynnulliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnull) A collecting, or heaping together; an assemblage.
- Cydgynnwylaw**, *v. a.* (cynnwylaw) To contract together.

CYD

- Cydgynnwysawl**, *a.* (cynnwysawl) Tending to condense, close, or contract together.
Cydgynnwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnwysiad) A condensing, closing, or contracting together.
Cydgynnyzawl, *a.* (cynnyzawl) Jointly increasing.
Cydgynnyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnyziad) A prospering, or increasing together.
Cydgynnyzu, *v. a.* (cynnyzu) To increase together.
Cydgynnyg, *v. a.* (cynnyg) To offer together.
Cydgynnygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnyg) A trying, or offering together; a joint offer.
Cydgynnygiawl, *a.* (cydgynnyg) That jointly offers.
Cydgynnyrç, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynnyrç) Joint produce.
Cydgynnyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynnyrç) A jointly increasing, or producing; a joint increase.
Cydgynnyrçiawl, *a.* (cydgynnyrç) Jointly produced.
Cydgynnyrçu, *v. a.* (cydgynnyrç) To increase jointly.
Cydgynghor, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynghor) Joint advice.

Ac o gydgynghor, a cydfyniedigaeth y doethion a zaethant yno, yr heu gyvreithiau a edrycafant.

And by joint advice, and joint deliberation of the wise men that came there, the old laws they looked over.

Welsh Laws.

- Cydgynghorawl**, *a.* (cydgynghor) Jointly advised.

Codi y mae breainoz byd,
 A'u bryd yn gydgynghorawl
 Yn erbyn Duw

The kings of the world rise up, with their purpose by mutual counsel against God.

- Cydgynghori**, *v. a.* (cydgynghor) To counsel together.
Cydgynghoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynghor) A counselling together; a joint consultation.
Cydgynghorwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgynghorwyr* (cydgynghor—gwr) A joint adviser, or counsellor.
Cydgynghrair, *s. m.—pl. cydgynghreirion* (cynghrair) Joint league.
Cydgynghreiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgynghrair) A confederating, or combining by oath together.
Cydgynghreiriaw, *v. a.* (cydgynghrair) To league together.
Cydgynghreiriawl, *a.* (cydgynghrair) Jointly leagued.
Cydygrç, *a.* (cyrç) Going together; concomitant.
Cydygrçawl, *a.* (cydygrç) That assemble together.
Cydygrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygrç) A coming together.
Cydygrçu, *v. a.* (cydygrç) To assemble together.
Cydygrhaez, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To reach together.
Cydygrhaezawl, *a.* (cydygrhaez) Co-extensive.
Cydygrhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydygrhaez) A reaching, or extending together; coextension.
Cydygrhaezyd, *v. a.* (cydygrhaez) To reach together.
Cydysgodawl, *a.* (cysgodawl) Mutually sheltering.
Cydysgodi, *v. a.* (cysgodi) To shelter mutually.
Cydysgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) A jointly sheltering, or shading; a mutual shelter.
Cydysonawl, *a.* (cysonawl) Mutually harmonized.
Cydysondeb, *s. m.* (cysondeb) Mutual harmony.
Cydysoni, *v. a.* (cysoni) To harmonize together.
Cydysoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysoniad) A harmonizing together; mutual harmony.
Cydystuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cystuziad) A mutually afflicting, or grieving; mutual vexation.
Cydystuziaw, *v. a.* (cystuziaw) To vex one another.

CYD

- Cydystuziawl**, *a.* (cystuziawl) Mutually vexed.
Cydystwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cystwyad) A mutual correction, castigation, or chastisement.
Cydystwyaw, *v. a.* (cystwyaw) To correct mutually.
Cydystwyawl, *a.* (cystwyawl) Mutually chastised.
Cydyfylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfylltiad) A reciprocal conjunction, or union.
Cydyfylltiawl, *a.* (cyfylltiawl) Mutually united.
Cydyfylltu, *v. a.* (cyfylltu) To unite together.
Cydythruziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythruziad) A mutual perturbation, or agitation.
Cydythruziaw, *v. a.* (cythruziaw) To perturbate, agitate, or trouble one another.
Cydythruziawl, *a.* (cythruziawl) Mutually agitated.
Cydywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To carry jointly.
Cydyweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydywain) A mutually carrying, bearing, or conveying.
Cydyweiniawl, *a.* (cydywain) Jointly carried.
Cydyweithas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyweithas) Con-fociation.
Cydyweithasawl, *a.* (cydyweithas) Mutually sociable.
Cydyweithasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyweithas) A mutually associating, or uniting together.
Cydyweithasu, *v. a.* (cydyweithas) To associate together.
Cydywilyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywilyziad) A being mutually confounded, or ashamed.
Cydywilyziaw, *v. a.* (cywilyziaw) To shame one another; to be mutually confounded.
Cydywilyziawl, *a.* (cywilyziawl) Mutually ashamed.
Cydywiraw, *v. a.* (cywiraw) To perfect mutually.
Cydywirawl, *a.* (cywirawl) Jointly perfective.
Cydywiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywiriad) A jointly perfecting, or completing; joint completion.
Cydhæzawl, *a.* (hæzawl) That jointly merits.
Cydhæziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæziad) A jointly deserving.
Cydhæzu, *v. a.* (hæzu) To deserve jointly.
Cydhærawl, *a.* (hærawl) That jointly disputes.
Cydhæriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæriad) A disputing together.
Cydhæru, *v. a.* (hæru) To dispute together.
Cydhalogawl, *a.* (halogawl) That is jointly defiled.
Cydhalogi, *v. a.* (halogi) To defile mutually.
Cydhalogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (halogiad) A defiling, polluting, or corrupting mutually.
Cyghanawl, *a.* (hanawl) Jointly proceeding from.
Cyghanvod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hanvod) Coexistence.
Cyghanvod, *v. a.* (hanvod) To coexist, or be together.
Cyghanvodawl, *a.* (cyghanvod) Coexistent.
Cyghanvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyghanvod) Con-substantiation.
Cyghanvodoldeb, *s. m.* (cyghanvodawl) Consubstantiality.
Cydhaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (haniad) Joint derivation.
Cydhanu, *v. a.* (hanu) To proceed from jointly.
Cydebrwng, *v. a.* (hebrwng) To accompany jointly.
Cydebrwngawl, *a.* (cydebrwng) That jointly attend.
Cydebrwngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydebrwng) A jointly attending, sending, or accompanying.
Cydebgor, *v. a.* (hebgor) Jointly to excuse.
Cydebgorawl, *a.* (cydebgor) That is jointly excused.
Cydebgoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydebgor) A jointly excusing, excepting, or sparing.

Cydezyçawl,

CYD

- Cydezyçawl**, *a.* (hezyçawl) Mutually pacified.
Cydezyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hezyçiad) A mutual pacification, or appeasing.
Cydezyçu, *v. a.* (hezyçu) To appease mutually.
Cydhiraethawl, *a.* (hiraethawl) Mutually longing.
Cydhiraethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hiraethiad) A mutual longing, panting, or wishing for.
Cydhiraethu, *v. a.* (hiraethu) To long mutually.
Cydhodlawg, *a.* (hodlawg) Coetaneous.
Cydhodli, *v. a.* (hodli) To live the same time.
Cydhodliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hodliad) Coexistence; a living at the same time.
Cydhofi, *v. a.* (hofi) To like, or love mutually.
Cydhofiant, *s. m.* (hofiant) A mutual liking, or attachment.
Cydholi, *v. a.* (holi) To enquire, or demand jointly.
Cydholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (holiad) A joint enquiry, or asking.
Cydhonawl, (honawl) That is jointly asserted.
Cydhoni, *v. a.* (honi) To assert, or insist jointly.
Cydhoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (honiad) Joint assertion.
Cydhustying, *v. a.* (hustying) To whisper, or cabal together.
Vy holl gasfeion â gydhustyingant i'm herbyn.
All that hate me whisper together against me. Psalm xci. 7.
Cydhustyingawl, *a.* (cydhustying) That cabal together.
Cydhustyingiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydhustying) A whispering, a caballing, or plotting together.
Cydyderawl, *a.* (hyderawl) Having mutual trust.
Cydyderiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hyderiad) Joint reliance.
Cydyderu, *v. a.* (hyderu) To rely mutually.
Cydyhrzawl, *a.* (hyrzawl) That jointly propelleth.
Cydyhrziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hyrziad) Joint propulsion, impulsion, or pushing off.
Cydyhrzu, *v. a.* (hyrzu) To propel jointly.
Cydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd) A joining together, a junction, coupling, or copulation; a biting.
Cydiaith, *a.* (iaith) Having the same language.
Cydiaw, *v. a.* (cyd) To join, couple, or copulate; to be joined, or coupled together; to close; to bite; to take hold. *Cydia yn hwn*, take hold of this; *Cydiaw a'r gelyn*, to contend with the foe.

*Gwedi cyfyniaw cydiaw cadau,
 Gwedi dwyn gorwynt wrth y gorau—
 Gorpwyv y gan Zuw!*

After having combined to contend in the battles, after having borne a grudge to him that excelled—May I be found of God!
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

- Cydiawl**, *a.* (cyd) Conjunctive, copulative, joining.
Cydiedig, *a.* (cydiad) Conjunct, conjoined, or connected.
Cydiedigawl, *a.* (cydiedig) Tending to conjoin, or unite.
Cydieithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydiaith) A making of one speech; a conforming in language.
Cydieithiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaith) To make of one language.
Cydieithiawg, *a.* (cydiaith) Having the same language.
Cydieithiawl, *a.* (cydiaith) Of the same language.
Cydieuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ieudad) Conjugation.
Cydieuaw, *v. a.* (ieudaw) To conjugate; to interchain.
Cydieuawl, *a.* (ieudawl) That are yoked together.
Cydlaz, *v. a.* (llaz) To cut, or lop off together.
Cydlazawl, *a.* (cydlaz) That is jointly cut off.
Cydlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlaz) Mutual excision.
Cydlafawl, *a.* (llaefawl) That is jointly lowered.

CYD

- Cydlafiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llaefiad) A lowering together.
Cydlafu, *v. a.* (llaefu) To lower together.
Cydlais, *s. m.—pl.* cydleisïau (llais) Consonance.
Cydlawenâad, *s. m.* (llawenâad) Congratulation.
Cydlawenâawl, *a.* (llawenâawl) Congratulatory.
Cydlawenâu, *v. a.* (llawenâu) To congratulate.

Ai anrhydezu â wneir un aelawd, y mae yr holl aelodau yn cydlawenâu.

Or if one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it.
1 Cor. xii. 26.

- Cydlawenyçawl**, *a.* (llawenyçawl) Tending to give mutual rejoicing, or gladness.
Cydlawenyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llawenyçiad) A mutually rejoicing; mutual exultation.
Cydlawenyçu, *v. a.* (llawenyçu) To rejoice together.
Cydlêad, *s. m.* (lleâad) Collocation; a placing together.
Cydlêawl, *a.* (lleâawl) That is jointly placed.
Cydlêau, *v. a.* (lleâu) To collocate, or place together.
Cydlêçawl, *a.* (lleçawl) That secrete together.
Cydlêçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleçiad) A hiding together.
Cydlêçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To hide, or seclude together.
Cydlled, *a.* (lled) Having equal, or even breadth.
Cydlledawl, *a.* (cydlled) That extends jointly.
Cydllediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlled) Joint extension.
Cydlledu, *v. a.* (cydlled) To extend together.
Cydllezvawl, *a.* (llezvawl) Mutually yielding.
Cydllezviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llezviad) A mutually softening, assuaging, or yielding.
Cydllezvu, *v. a.* (llezvu) To soften, bend, or yield mutually.
Cydllev, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llev) A joint shout, or cry.
Cydllevain, *v. a.* (cydllev) To cry, or shout together.
Cydllevarawl, *a.* (llevarawl) Jointly speaking.
Cydllevariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llevariad) A speaking together; a joint conversation.
Cydllevaru, *v. a.* (llevaru) To speak together.
Cydllevawl, *a.* (cydllev) That sounds jointly.
Cydlleviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydllev) Conclamation.
Cydleisïad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlais) Consonancy.
Cydleisïaw, *v. a.* (cydlais) To sound together.
Cydleisïawl, *a.* (cydlais) Jointly sounding.
Cydlennwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) A filling together.
Cydlennwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) That is jointly filled.
Cydlenniwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To fill together.
Cydlles, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llês) Mutual advantage.

Cydlles i bawb galw yr yçain.

The driving of the oxen is a common good to all. *Adage,*

- Cydllesâad**, *s. m.* (cydlles) A mutually benefiting.
Cydllesâawl, *a.* (cydlles) Tending to mutual good.
Cydllesâu, *v. a.* (cydlles) To benefit mutually.
Cydllesawl, *a.* (cydlles) That is jointly advantageous.
Cydllesiant, *s. m.* (cydlles) A reciprocal benefit.
Cydllesu, *v. a.* (cydlles) To afford mutual benefit.
Cydlletty, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lletty) Joint lodging. *a.* jointly lodged, or having a joint lodging.
Cydllettyad, *s. m.* (cydlletty) A lodging together.
Cydllettyaw, *v. a.* (cydlletty) To lodge together.
Cydllettyawl, *a.* (cydlletty) That is jointly lodged.
Cydllewyçawl, *a.* (llewyçawl) Shining together.
Cydllewyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llewyçiad) Conuscation; a shining, or illuminating together.

Cydllewyçu

CYD

Cydlewycu, *v. a.* (llewycu) To shine together.
 Cydlid, *s. m.* (llid) Mutual anger, or wrath.

A thithau ar yv cadau cydlid,
 Athrugar cerzgar cyvrdelid.

And thou also the weapon of the battles of mutual wrath, merciful, and fond of the song, highly polished.

Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Cynan.

Cydlidiaw, *v. n.* (cydlid) To be mutually angry.
 Cydlidiawg, *a.* (cydlid) Having mutual anger.
 Cydliv, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (lliv) A conflux.
 Cydlivaw, *v. a.* (cydliv) To flow together.
 Cydlivawl, *a.* (cydliv) Confluent, jointly flowing.
 Cydliviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydliv) Confluence.
 Cydliviant, *s. m.* (cydliv) A confluentness.
 Cydlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llithiad) Mutual allure-
 ment, or enticement; a bringing up together.
 Cydlithiaw, *v. a.* (llithiaw) To allure together.
 Cydlithiawl, *a.* (llithiawl) Mutually alluring.
 Cydlônawl, *a.* (llônawl) Mutually pleased.
 Cydlôni, *v. a.* (llôni) To please, or content mu-
 tually.
 Cydloniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llôniad) A mutually
 pleasing.
 Cydlosgawl, *a.* (llosgawl) Conflagrant; burning to-
 gether.
 Cydlosgi, *v. a.* (llosgi) To burn, or consume to-
 gether.
 Cydlosgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llosgiad) A burning
 together.
 Cydluziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluziad) Joint obstruc-
 tion.
 Cydluziaw, *v. a.* (lluziaw) To hinder mutually.
 Cydluziawl, *a.* (lluziawl) Mutually obstructive.
 Cydluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluniad) Configuration.
 Cydluniaw, *v. a.* (lluniaw) To form together.
 Cydluniawl, *a.* (lluniawl) That is jointly formed.
 Cydlüyzawl, *a.* (llüyzawl) Having joint warfare.
 Cydlüyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llüyziad) Joint war-
 fare.
 Cydlüyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llüyziaeth) combi-
 ned warfare.
 Cydlüyzu, *v. a.* (llüyzu) To carry on joint war.
 Cydlwyzaw, *v. a.* (llwyzaw) To prosper mutually.
 Cydlwyzawl, *a.* (llwyzawl) Jointly prosperous.
 Cydlwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwyziad) A jointly
 prospering, or being successful.
 Cydlwyziant, *s. m.* (llwyziant) Joint success.
 Cydlwythaw, *v. a.* (llwythaw) To load jointly.
 Cydlwythawg, *a.* (llwythawg) Having a joint load.
 Cydlwythawl, *a.* (llwythawl) Jointly burdened.
 Cydlwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwythiad) A joint-
 ly loading.
 Cydlyvasawl, *a.* (llyvasawl) Mutually venturous.
 Cydlyvasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyvasiad) A jointly
 daring.
 Cydlyvasu, *v. a.* (llyvasu) To venture together.
 Cydlygrawl, *a.* (llygrawl) That is jointly defiled.
 Cydlygriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llygriad) Joint pol-
 lution.
 Cydlygru, *v. a.* (llygru) To pollute mutually.
 Cydlynawl, *a.* (glynawl) Jointly adherent.
 Cydlynedig, *a.* (glynedig) United, or joined together.
 Cydlynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlynedig) A
 mutual connection, union, or alliance.
 Cydlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (glynial) Cohesion.
 Cydlywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywiad) Joint gui-
 dance.
 Cydlywiaw, *v. a.* (llywiaw) To govern jointly.
 Cydlywiawl, *a.* (llywiawl) That is jointly guided.
 Cydlywiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydlywiad) Joint
 leader.

CYD

Cydlywodraeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llywodraeth) A
 joint government, management, or direction.
 Cydlywodraethawl, *a.* (cydlywodraeth) Having
 joint governance, or direction.
 Cydlywodraethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlywodraeth)
 A governing, or managing together.
 Cydlywodraethu, *v. a.* (cydlywodraeth) To go-
 vern, manage, or hold dominion jointly.
 Cydlywodraethwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlywodraethwyr)
 (cydlywodraeth—gwr) A joint governor.
 Cydlywyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywyz) Joint governor.
 Cydlywyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlywyz) Joint
 presidency.
 Cydnabod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabod) Acquaintance.
 Cydnabod, *v. a.* (nabod) To acknowledge, to own.
 Cydnabodawl, *a.* (cydnabod) That is confessed.
 Cydnabodedig, *a.* (cydnabod) That is confessed.
 Cydnabodedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnabodedig)
 Acknowledgment, or confession.
 Cydnabodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnabod) A con-
 fessing, owning, or acknowledging.
 Cydnabyzawl, *a.* (nabyzawl) That is confessed.
 Cydnabyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabyziad) A own-
 ing, or confessing; acknowledgment.
 Cydnabyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabyziaeth) What
 is acknowledged; familiarity; acquaintance.
 Cydnabyzu, *v. a.* (nabyzu) To acknowledge.
 Cydnabyzus, *a.* (nabyzus) Acquainted together.
 Cydnabyzwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nabyzwr) (nabyzwr)
 One that acknowledges; one that is acquainted.
 Cydnacâad, *s. m.* (nacâad) A joint denial, or refusal.
 Cydnacâawl, *a.* (nacâawl) Jointly denying.
 Cydnacâu, *v. a.* (nacâu) To refuse jointly.
 Cydnad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nad) Conclamation. *a.*
 consonous. Cyrz cydnad, accordant songs.
 Cydnadawl, *a.* (cydnad) That is in unison.
 Cydnadu, *v. a.* (cydnad) To shout together.
 Cydnaid, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydneidiau) (naid) A joint
 leap. *a.* leaping together, or having one motion.

Gwyr i gryffiant, buant gydnad,
 Hoedlvyron mezwon uç mez hldlad.

Heroes armed with speed, they were of one motion, short-lived
 ones, drunk over the well-strained mead. *Anacrin*

Cydnawz, *s. m.* (nawz) Joint refuge. *a.* mutually
 protected.
 Cydnaws, *s. m.* (naws) Unity of quality. *a.* connat-
 ural, congenial, of the same nature.

Camymzwyn ar gerz yw moli yn anmherthynas—mal pei moliâ
 rhain vouezig am wrodeh ac ymlaz; neu voli gwr am lendid corf
 ac wyneb; y rhai'n bethau nid ydynt gydnaws a cyfevin vawl.

A discrepancy in composition is to praise irrelevantly; as if
 a noble lady was extolled for manliness and fighting; or to praise a
 man for delicacy of form, or countenance; these things they are
 not congenial with just praise. *Birzas.*

Cydnawfaiz, *a.* (cydnaws) Of congenial quality.
 Cydnawfeiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnawfaiz) A ren-
 dering connatural, or congenerous.
 Cydnawfeiziaw, *v. a.* (cydnawfaiz) To make con-
 genial.
 Cydnawfeiziawl, *a.* (cydnawfaiz) Tending to be
 connatural, or congenerous.
 Cydneidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnaid) A leaping to-
 gether.
 Cydneidiaw, *v. a.* (cydnaid) To leap together.
 Cydneidiawl, *a.* (cydnaid) That jointly leaps.
 Cydneilltuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (neilltuad) A jointly
 going aside, separating, or seceding.
 Cydneilltuaw, *v. a.* (neilltuaw) To secede to-
 gether.
 Cydneilltuawl, *a.* (neilltuawl) Jointly seceding.
 Cydnerth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (nerth) Equipollence.
a. equipollent. Dyn cydnerth, a well set man.
 Cydnerthawl, *a.* (cydnerth) That is equipollent.
 Cydnerthez,

CYD

Cydnerthez, *s. m.* (cydnert) A coëfficiency.
Cydnertiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnert) A jointly strengthening, aiding, or supporting.
Cydnertu, *v. a.* (cydnert) To strengthen jointly.
Cydnêsâad, *s. m.* (nêsâad) Mutual approximation.
Cydnêsâawl, *a.* (nêsâawl) Mutually approaching.
Cydnêsâu, *v. a.* (nêsâu) To come near together.
Cydnêfu, *v. a.* (nêfu) To approximate mutually.
Cydnêwid, *v. a.* (nêwid) To interchange together.
Cydnêwidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnêwid) Interchangeament.
Cydnêwidiawl, *a.* (cydnêwid) Interchangeable.
Cydniweidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (niweidiad) Mutual harm; a mutually hurting, or molesting.
Cydniweidiaw, *v. a.* (niweidiaw) To hurt one another.
Cydniweidiawl, *a.* (niweidiawl) Mutually hurtful.
Cydnôzawl, *a.* (cydnawz) That gives joint refuge.
Cydnôzi, *v. a.* (cydnawz) To protect mutually.
Cydnôziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydnawz) Joint refuge.
Cydoëaith, *s. f.—pl.* cydoëaithiau (gobaith) Mutual hope, expectancy, or a looking for.
Cydoëaithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoëaith) A mutually hoping, or looking for; mutual expectation.
Cydoëaithiaw, *v. a.* (cydoëaith) To hope mutually.
Cydoëaithiawl, *a.* (cydoëaith) Mutually expectant.
Cydoëbrwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gobrwy) Joint reward.
Cydoëbrwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoëbrwy) A jointly rewarding, recompensing, or satisfying.
Cydoëbrwyaw, *v. a.* (cydoëbrwy) To reward jointly.
Cydoëbrwyawl, *a.* (cydoëbrwy) Having joint reward.
Cydoë, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (oë) A mutual grief.

Arw torvoz tervysig Eingyl y' nghydoë,
 O Vangor hyd Vangeibyr Dudoë.

The weapon of hosts causing tumult to the Angles in mutual wailing, from Bangor as far as the Priory of Tudoc.
Cynxelw, i O. Cyvelliawg.

Cydoëel, *v. a.* (goëel) To avoid mutually.
Cydoëelawg, *a.* (cydoëel) That mutually avoids.
Cydoëeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoëel) A mutually shunning.
Cydoëelu, *v. a.* (cydoëel) To avoid mutually.
Cydoëi, *v. a.* (cydoë) To groan together.
Cydoërawl, *a.* (oërawl) Having parallel sides.
Cydoëri, *v. a.* (oëri) To make collateral.
Cydoëriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oëriad) A making collateral.
Cydoëev, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (goëev) Sympathy.
Cydoëev, *v. a.* (goëev) To sympathize.

Cydoëev di gyftuz a'r Evengyl, yn ol nert Duw.

Be thou partaker of the afflictions of the Gospel, according to the power of God.
2 Timothy i. 8.

Cydoëevawl, *a.* (cydoëev) Sympathetical.
Cydoëevéz, *s. m.* (cydoëev) A fellow-feeling.
Cydoëeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoëev) A sympathizing.
Cydoëd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (oëd) A contemporary.
a. being of the same age, or time; contemporaneous.

Cadarn i rhoes i'm cydoëd:
 Colles a rozes erioed.

Mightily have I given to my contemporary; what I have ever given has been lost.
Llywelyn ab Idris.

Cydoëdawl, *a.* (cydoëd) Staying together.
Cydoëdi, *v. a.* (cydoëd) To stay, or delay together.
Cydoëdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoëd) A jointly delaying.
Cydoës, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (oes) Coeval. *a. coëvous.*
Cydoëfawl, *a.* (cydoës) Being of the same age.
Cydoëfi, *v. a.* (cydoës) To live together; to contemporise.

CYD

Cydoëfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoës) A living the same time.
Cydoval, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (goval) Mutual care.
Cydovaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoval) A mutually attending to, caring for, or regarding.
Cydovalu, *v. a.* (cydoval) To be mutually careful.
Cydovid, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (govid) Mutual trouble.
Cydovidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydovid) A mutually grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, or afflicting.
Cydovidiaw, *v. a.* (cydovid) To grieve together.
Cydovidiawl, *a.* (cydovid) Mutually grieving.
Cydoynawl, *a.* (ovnawl) Being in mutual fear.
Cydoyni, *v. a.* (ovni) To fear mutually.
Cydoyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ovniad) A mutually dreading, fearing, or standing in awe.
Cydoynwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (govwyad) A mutually visiting, a going to see each other.
Cydoynwyaw, *v. a.* (govwyaw) To visit mutually.
Cydoynwyawl, *a.* (govwyawl) Mutually visited.
Cydoynwywr, *s. m.—pl.* cydoynwywyr (govwywr) Joint visitor.
Cydoyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (govyn) Joint request.

Y dolwg heno, lle dël cwynion,
 Yn cadw v'anwyl, a'n cydoynion.

Be there gratitude to night, where complaints shall come, keeping my dear, and our joint concerns.

G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Vychan.

Cydoyn, *v. a.* (govyn) To ask together.
Cydoynawl, *a.* (cydoyn) Being jointly asked.
Cydoyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoyn) A jointly asking.
Cydogan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gogan) A mutual satire.
Cydoganawl, *a.* (cydogan) Mutually satirical.
Cydoganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydogan) A satirizing mutually.
Cydoganu, *v. a.* (cydogan) To satirize one another.
Cydogelawg, *a.* (gogelawg) Mutually cautious.
Cydogeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogeliad) A mutually avoiding; mutual caution.
Cydogelu, *v. a.* (gogelu) To be cautious mutually.
Cydogelwç, *s. m.* (gogelwç) A mutual care.
Cydogonezawl, *a.* (gogonezawl) Glorified together.
Cydogoneziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogoneziad) A glorifying, honouring, or exalting together.
Cydogonezu, *v. a.* (gogonezu) To glorify together.

Os ydym yn cydzyoëev gydag ev, yna i'n cydogonezer hevyd.

If so be that we suffer with him, then we shall be also glorified together.
Romans. viii. 17.

Cydogwyzaw, *v. a.* (gogwyzaw) To incline together.
Cydogwyzawl, *a.* (gogwyzawl) Leaning together.
Cydogwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogwyziad) A leaning, or inclining the same way.
Cydoghiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gohiriad) A loitering together.
Cydoghiriaw, *v. a.* (gohiriaw) To loiter together.
Cydoghiriawl, *a.* (gohiriawl) Lingered together.
Cydoglwyz, *s. m.* (cydawl) Continuity; cohesion.
Cydoglygawl, *a.* (golygawl) That is jointly viewed.
Cydoglygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (golygiad) A viewing together.
Cydoglygu, *v. a.* (golygu) To view, or look over jointly.
Cydogllwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) Mutually to let go.
Cydogllwyngawl, *a.* (cydogllwng) That is jointly liberated,
Cydogllwyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydogllwng) Joint liberation.

Cydogest,

CYD

Cydorçest, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorçest) A joint exploit.
Cydorçestawl, *a.* (cydorçest) Emulative, emulous.
Cydorçestiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydorçest) Emulation.
Cydorçestu, *v. a.* (cydorçest) To emulate, or strive together.
Cydorçestwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydorçestwyr* (cydorçest—*gwr*) One that jointly strives, an emulator.
Cydorçvygawl, *a.* (gorçvygawl) That is jointly subdued.
Cydorçvygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorçvygiad) A jointly overcoming, vanquishing, or subduing.
Cydorçvygu, *v. a.* (gorçvygu) To subdue together.
Cydorçuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorçuziad) A shading over, darkening, or covering together.
Cydorçuziaw, *v. a.* (gorçuziaw) To close up together.
Cydorçuziawl, *a.* (gorçuziawl) Jointly covered.
Cydorçwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorçwyl) A joint undertaking.
Cydorçwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydorçwyl) A jointly labouring.
Cydorçwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorçwyad) A joint oppression, molestation, or violence.
Cydorçwyaw, *v. a.* (gorçwyaw) To oppress jointly.
Cydorçwyawl, *a.* (gorçwyawl) Jointly oppressive.
Cydorçyvnawl, *a.* (gorçyvnawl) Jointly used to.
Cydorçyyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorçyyniad) A mutually using, or being accustomed with.
Cydorçyynu, *v. a.* (gorçyynu) Mutually to use.
Cydoreigyn, *v. a.* (goreigyn) Jointly to overcome.
Cydoreigynawl, *a.* (cydoreigyn) Jointly victorious.
Cydoreigyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydoreigyn) A jointly overcoming, subduing, or bringing under.
Cydorvod, *v. a.* (gorvod) To conquer jointly.
Cydorvodawg, *a.* (cydorvod) Having joint victory.
Cydorvodogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydorvodawg) Joint subjection; a holding joint dominion over.
Cydorvolez, *s. m.* (gorvolez) Mutual rejoicing.
Cydorvolezawl, *a.* (cydorvolez) Jointly exulting.
Cydorvoleziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydorvolez) A rejoicing, exulting, or triumphing together.
Cydorvolezu, *v. a.* (cydorvolez) To rejoice together.
Cydorfen, *v. a.* (gorfen) To finish together.
Cydorfenawl, *a.* (cydorfen) That is jointly ended.
Cydrfeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydorfen) A jointly ending, finishing, or concluding.
Cydrfwys, *v. a.* (gorfwys) To rest together.
Cydrfwysawl, *v. a.* (cydrfwys) To rest together.
Cydrfwysawl, *a.* (cydrfwys) Mutually resting.
Cydrfwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydrfwys) A jointly resting, desisting from, or leaving off.
Cydormail, *s. m.*—*pl. cydormeiliau* (gormail) A joint torment, oppression, or affliction.
Cydormeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydormail) A jointly vexing, molesting, or afflicting.
Cydormeiliaw, *v. a.* (cydormail) To oppress jointly.
Cydormeiliawg, *a.* (cydormail) Jointly oppressed.
Cydormeiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydormeiliwyr* (cydormail—*gwr*) A joint oppressor, or tormentor.
Cydormes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gormes) A joint vexation.
Cydormesawl, *a.* (cydormes) Jointly troubling.
Cydormesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydormes) A jointly plaguing, troubling, or vexing.
Cydormesu, *v. a.* (cydormes) To trouble jointly.
Cydormeswr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydormeswyr* (cydormes—*gwr*) A joint tormentor or oppressor.

CYD

Cydormozawl, *a.* (gormozawl) Jointly glutton.
Cydormozi, *v. a.* (gormozi) To glut together.

Gyda'r glwth yn rhwth anrheithiais wirion,
 Gyda rhai mezwon mi a gydormozais.

With the glutton I have greedily ruined the innocent, with the
 drunken ones I did jointly commit excesses. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Cydormoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gormoziad) A jointly committing an excess, or intemperate act.
Cydrthreçawl, *a.* (gorthreçawl) Jointly oppressive.
Cydrthreçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthreçiad) A jointly oppressing, or holding in subjection.
Cydrthreçu, *v. a.* (gorthreçu) To oppress jointly.
Cydrthreçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydrthreçwyr* (gorthreç—*wr*) A joint oppressor, or vanquisher.
Cydrthrymawl, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Jointly oppressive.
Cydrthrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthrymiad) A joint oppression, tyranny.
Cydrthrymu, *v. a.* (gorthrymu) Jointly to oppress.
Cydrwez, *v. a.* (gorwez) To lie together.
Cydrwezawl, *a.* (cydrwez) Jointly recumbent.
Cydrweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydrwez) A lying down together.
Cydsawd, *v. a.* (gosawd) To set upon jointly.
Cydsbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gosbarth) A joint analysis, resolution, or separation of parts.
Cydsbarthawl, *a.* (cydsbarth) Jointly analytic.
Cydsbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydsbarth) A jointly analyzing; a joint elucidation.
Cydsbarthu, *v. a.* (cydsbarth) Jointly to analyze.
Cydsodawl, *a.* (cydsawd) That is jointly set upon.
Cydsodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydsawd) A setting together.
Cydsoteg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gosteg) Mutual silence.
Cydsotegawl, *a.* (cydsoteg) Mutually silent.
Cydsotegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydsoteg) A mutually silencing; a being mutually silent.
Cydsotegu, *v. n.* (cydsoteg) To be mutually silent.
Cydras, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (graz) Equal degree, or condition. *a.* of the same degree, equal.

Azas i bawb ei gydras.

Proper for every one his coequal.

Adage.

Cydragorawl, *a.* (rhagorawl) Jointly excelling.
Cydragori, *v. a.* (rhagori) Jointly to excel.
Cydragoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagoriad) Jointly excelling.
Cydragrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagrith) A mutually dissimulating; a being mutually hypocritical.
Cydragrithiaw, *v. a.* (rhagrithiaw) To deceive, or act hypocritically together.
Cydragrithiawl, *a.* (rhagrithiawl) Mutually false.
Cydragrithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydragrithwyr* (rhagrithiwr) A joint dissimulator.
Cydraib, *s. f.*—*pl. cydreibiau* (rhaib) Joint pillage.
Cydraid, *s. m.*—*pl. cydreidiau* (rhaid) Mutual want.
Cydraith, *s. f.*—*pl. cydreithiau* (rhaith) Joint rule, or order.
Cydran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) A joint share.

A'm dewys gydran gyhydreg a bun,
 A bod yn gyvriin am rin, am reg.

And my choice is a joint share united with the fair, and to be in
 confidence as to secrets and gifts. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Cydranawg, *a.* (cydran) Jointly participant.
Cydranawl, *a.* (cydran) That is jointly shared.
Cydraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydran) Participation.
 Cydranu,

CYD

Cydranu, *v. a.* (cydran) To share mutually.
Cydranwr, *s. m.—pl. cydranwyr* (cydran—gwr) A joint sharer, or participator.
Cydrathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rathiad) Confrication.
Cydrawd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhawd) A joint party.
Cydred, *a.* (rhed) That goes together, concurrent.
Iaith a gyll ei friddoldeb pan na vyzo cydred gair a mezwyl, ac yn gydegyr cydgais a fob rhyw zycymyg.
A language loses its propriety when the word and the thought are not concurrent, concomitant, and coactive with every kind of intention.
Cydedrawl, *a.* (cydred) Tending to be concurrent.
Cydedeg, *v. a.* (cydred) To go together, or to concur.
Cydrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydred) A running together, or concurring; a concurrence.
Cydeibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydraib) A joint snatching.
Cydeibiaw, *v. a.* (cydraib) To seize jointly.
Cydeibiawl, *a.* (cydraib) Jointly rapacious.
Cydeibiwr, *s. m.—pl. cydeibwyr* (cydraib—gwr) One that joins in rapacity, or pillage.
Cydeidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydraid) A jointly necessitating, or making necessary.
Cydeidiant, *s. m.* (cydraid) Mutual necessity.
Cydeidiaw, *v. a.* (cydraid) Jointly to necessitate.
Cydeidiawl, *a.* (cydraid) Jointly necessary.
Cydeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydraith) A joint rite.
Cydeithiaw, *v. a.* (cydraith) To ordinate jointly.
Cydeithiawl, *a.* (cydraith) That is jointly ordina-
 ble.
Cydeithiwr, *s. m.—pl. cydeithwyr* (cydraith—gwr) One that jointly ordines, or appoints a rule.
Cydeol, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rheol) A joint rule.
Cydeolaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydeol) Joint regulation.
Cydeoli, *v. a.* (cydeol) To rule jointly.
Cydeolwr, *s. m.—pl. cydeolwyr* (cydeol—gwr) A joint ruler, regulator, or manager.
Cydes, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (rhês) A joint row, or rank.
Cydesawl, *a.* (cydes) In parallel rows.
Cydesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydes) A setting in parallel rows, order, or situation.
Cydesrawl, *a.* (cydestyr) Arranged together.
Cydestriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydestyr) A jointly ranging, or a placing in parallel order.
Cydestru, *v. a.* (cydestyr) To rank together.
Cydestyr, *s. f.—pl. cydestrau* (rhestr) Joint range.
Cydesfu, *v. a.* (cydes) To set in parallel rows.
Cydriv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhiv) Joint number.
Cydrivaw, *v. a.* (cydriv) To reckon together.
Cydrivawl, *a.* (cydriv) Numbered together.
Cydriviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydriv) A joint counting.
Cydrin, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (rhîn) Mutual secret.
Cydriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydrin) A caballing together.
Cydriniaw, *v. a.* (cydrin) To cabal together.
Cydriniawl, *a.* (cydrin) That is a mutual secret.
Cydrith, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhith) Mutual mask, semblance, or appearance; a simile.
Cydrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydrith) A mutually appearing, a joint semblance.
Cydrithiaw, *v. a.* (cydrith) To appear together.
Cydrithiawl, *a.* (cydrith) Mutually appearing.
Cydroz, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (rhoz) A joint present.
Cydrozawl, *a.* (cydroz) Contribution; that is jointly given.

CYD

Cydrozi, *v. a.* (cydroz) To give, or contribute jointly.
Gwyr ni olaith laith, oni lloçir, Heilyn, mez ancwyn a'n cydrozir.
Men whom death cannot kill, if the butler is not confined, sweet cheering mead will be mutually given to us. O. Cyvelliawg.
Cydroziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydroz) Contribution.
Cydrozwr, *s. m.—pl. cydrozwyr* (cydroz—gwr) Contributor, one who gives, or contributes a part.
Cydrwy, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (rhwy) A joint link.
Cydrwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydrwy) A linking together.
Cydrwyaw, *v. a.* (cydrwy) To link together.
Cydrwyawl, *a.* (cydrwy) Linked together.
Cydrwyaw, *v. a.* (rhwyaw) To facilitate jointly.
Cydrwyawl, *a.* (rhwyawl) Jointly facilitated.
Cydrwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhwyziad) A jointly facilitating.
Cydrwyvaw, *v. a.* (rhwyvaw) To row together.
Cydrwyvawl, *a.* (rhwyvawl) Jointly rowed.
Cydrwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhwyviad) A rowing together.
Cydrwymaw, *v. a.* (rhwymaw) To bind together.
Cydrwymawl, *a.* (rhwymawl) Jointly restrictive.
Cydrwymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhwymiad) A tying together.
Cydrwyfgaw, *v. a.* (rhwyfgaw) Jointly to sway.
Cydrwyfgawl, *a.* (rhwyfgawl) Jointly bearing sway.
Cydrwyfgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhwyfgiad) A joint swaying.
Cydrwystraw, *v. a.* (cydrwystyr) Jointly to obstruct.
Cydrwystrawl, *a.* (cydrwystyr) Jointly obstructive.
Cydrwystriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydrwystyr) A jointly obstructing, hindering, or impeding.
Cydrwystyr, *s. m.—pl. cydrwystrau* (rhwystyr) Joint stoppage, obstruction, or impediment.
Cydryzâad, *s. m.* (rhyzâad) A jointly liberating.
Cydryzâawl, *a.* (rhyzâawl) Jointly liberated.
Cydryzâu, *v. a.* (rhyzâu) To liberate together.
Cydryzid, *s. m.* (rhyzid) Mutual liberty, or freedom.
Cydryvel, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (rhyvel) Joint warfare.
Cydryvelawg, *a.* (cydryvel) Jointly warring.
Cydryveliawg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydryvel) A jointly warring.
Cydryvelu, *v. a.* (cydryvel) To war, or fight jointly.
Cydryvelwr, *s. m.—pl. cydryvelwyr* (cydryvel—gwr) A fellow soldier, or a brother warrior.
Cydryvyg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhyvyg) Joint assurance.
Cydryvygawl, *a.* (cydryvyg) Mutually presuming.
Cydryvygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydryvyg) A mutually arrogating, or presuming; mutual presumption.
Cydryvygu, *v. a.* (cydryvyg) Mutually to arrogate.
Cydrythawl, *a.* (rhythawl) Stretched together.
Cydrythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhythiad) A distending together.
Cydrythu, *v. a.* (rhythu) To distend together.
Cydryw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhyw) A hermaphrodite. *a.* congener, or homogeneous.
Cydrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydryw) A rendering homogeneous, congenial, or of the same nature.
Cydrywiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydryw) Homogeneous.
Cydrywiaw, *v. a.* (cydryw) To make homogeneous.
Cydrywiawl, *a.* (cydryw) Homogeneous.
 Cydrywiolaeth,

- Cydrywiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydrywiawl)** Homogeny, or homogeneousness.
- Cydrywioli, v. a. (cydrywiawl)** To make congenial.
- Cydfav, a. (fav)** Stationed, or placed together.
- Cydfavawl, a. (cydfav)** That is jointly standing.
- Cydfaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfav)** A standing together.
- Cydfaig, s. m.—pl. cydfeigiau (faig)** A joint mess.
- Cydfain, s. f.—pl. cydfeiniau (fain)** Consonance. *a.* consonant, or agreeing in sound.
- Cydfangawl, a. (fangawl)** That is jointly trodden.
- Cydfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fangiad)** A treading together.
- Cydfangu, v. a. (fangu)** To tread together.
- Cydfarzawl, a. (farzawl)** Mutually provoking.
- Cydfarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (farziad)** Mutual provocation.
- Cydfarzu, v. a. (farzu)** To provoke mutually.
- Cydfathrawl, a. (fathrawl)** That is jointly trodden.
- Cydfathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fathriad)** A joint treading.
- Cydfathru, v. a. (fathru)** To tread together.
- Cydfeydlaug, a. (feydlaug)** Jointly stationary.
- Cydfeydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (feydliad)** A jointly establishing, or fixing; a joint establishment.
- Cydfeydlu, v. a. (feydlu)** To establish jointly.
- Cydfeyyll, v. a. (feyyll)** To stand together.
- Cyfeiviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfaviad)** A connection.

O iawn zofbarth y daw iawn berthynas, a cyviawn gydfeyviad, a cydfeifiad, a cydweithiad ar gerz.

From a just discrimination comes just reference, and proper connection, concurrence, and co-operation in composition.

Barzas.

- Cydfeinez, s. m. (cydfain)** A consonancy; a jingle.
- Cydfeiniad, s. m.—pl. cydfeiniaid (cydfain)** A consonant.
- Cydfeiniannawg, a. (cydfeiniant)** Having consonancy.
- Cydfeiniant, s. m. (cydfain)** Agreement of sound.
- Cydfeiniaw, v. a. (cydfain)** To agree in sound.

Tawawd gelyn ar zannez
Ni cydfain a'r wirionez.

The tongue of the foe on the teeth will not accord with the truth.

Adage.

- Cydfeiniawg, a. (cydfain)** Consonant. **Cynghanez cydfeiniawg**, consonant harmony.
- Cydfeiniawl, a. (cydfain)** Agreeing in sound.
- Cydfeinig, a. (cydfain)** Consonous, of one sound.
- Cydfenawl, a. (fenawl)** Mutually reprehensible.
- Cydfeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (feniad)** A mutual chiding.
- Cydfenu, v. a. (fenu)** To chide, or reprove mutually.
- Cydfery, s. m. (fery)** Mutual love, or affection.
- Cydfiarad, s. m. (fiarad)** A talking together.
- Cydfiared, v. a. (fiared)** To talk, or speak together.
- Cydfisial, s. m. (fisial)** A whispering together.

Clywais gablair—
A cydfisial, vezal voes
Zawn vunydd, i zwyn v' einioes.

I heard calumny, and a whispering together, with canting manners of mimic gift, for taking away my life. *W. Middleton.*

- Cydfisial, v. a. (fisial)** To whisper to each other.
- Cydfozawl, a. (fozawl)** That jointly sinks into.
- Cydfози, v. a. (fozi)** To sink or immerse together.
- Cydfозиad, s. m.—pl. t. au (foziad)** Joint immersion.
- Cydforawl, a. (forawl)** That is mutually offended.
- Cydfori, v. (fōri)** To be mutually offended.
- Cydforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fōriad)** A mutually offending.

- Cydforiant, s. m. (fōriant)** A mutual offence.
- Cydfuzaw, v. a. (fuzaw)** To sink together.
- Cydfuzawl, a. (fuzawl)** That jointly sinks.
- Cydfuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fuziad)** A sinking together.
- Cydfuziant, s. m. (fuziant)** A joint immersion.
- Cydfwllt, s. m. aggr. (fwllt)** That is heaped, or joined together.
- Cydfwyz, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwyz)** A joint office.
- Cydfwyzawg, a. (cydfwyz)** Having joint duty. *s. m.—pl. cydfwyzogion.* A colleague in office.
- Cydfwyzawl, a. (cydfwyz)** Jointly officiating.
- Cydfwyzogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfwyzawg)** Joint duty.
- Cydfylw, s. m.—pl. t. on (fylw)** A joint remark.
- Cydfylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfylw)** A joint remarking.
- Cydfylwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (fylwez)** Consubstantiality.
- Cydfylwezawl, a. (cydfylwez)** Consubstantial.
- Cydfylweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfylwez)** Consubstantiation, consolidation.
- Cydfylwezoldeb, s. m. (cydfylwezawl)** Consubstantiality, or a unity of substances.
- Cydfylwezoli, v. a. (cydfylwezawl)** To consubstantiate, or to unite in one substance.
- Cydfylwezu, v. a. (cydfylwez)** To consubstantiate.
- Cydfylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fylliad)** A looking together.
- Cydfylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfwllt)** Conjunction.
- Cydfylltiawl, a. (cydfwllt)** Conjunction.
- Cydfylltu, v. a. (cydfwllt)** To connect, or join together.

Amfer cyvraniad a' yz val y bo amfer y gair a gydfyllter ag ev.

The time of the participle will be like the time of the verb that shall be conjoined with it. *Sim. Pycan.*

- Cydfyllu, v. a. (fyllu)** Jointly to notice, or look.
- Cydfymud, v. a. (fymud)** To move together.
- Cydfymudawl, a. (cydfymud)** Jointly moving.
- Cydfymudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfymud)** A moving together; a joint motion, or movement.
- Cydfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyniad)** Agreement of opinion, unanimity; combination.
- Cydfyniaw, v. n. (fyniaw)** To consent.
- Cydfyniawl, a. (fyniawl)** Consentaneous.
- Cydfynied, v. n. (fynied)** To consent, to accord.
- Cydfyniedig, a. (cydfynied)** That is consented to.
- Cydfyniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydfyniedig)** Concurrence; a joint consent, or accordance.

O gydfyniedigaeth ei holl wyrda eilwng a' orug Beli Gwythlac ya rhyz o'i garçar.

By the joint consent of all his nobles Beli set Gwythlac at liberty from his prison. *Gr. ab. Arthur.*

- Cydfynioldeb, s. m. (cydfyniawl)** Concurrence.
- Cydfyniwr, s. m.—pl. cydfyniwr (fyniwr)** One that concurs, consents, agrees to, or joins with.
- Cydfyrthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyrthiad)** A falling together; a mutually falling.
- Cydfyrthiaw, v. a. (fyrthiaw)** To fall together.
- Cydfyrthiawl, a. (fyrthiawl)** Jointly falling.
- Cydfyrthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fythiad)** A jointly stiffening, straightening, or becoming erect.
- Cydfyrthiawl, a. (fythiawl)** That is jointly straightened.
- Cydfythu, v. a. (fythu)** To stiffen together.
- Cydu, v. a. (cud)** To bag; also to put into a bag.
- Cydun, a. (un)** Unanimous, accordant, united.
- Cydunaw, v. a. (cydun)** To accord, or acquiesce.
- Cydunawl, a. (cydun)** Accordant, or consenting.
- Cydundeb, s. m. (cydun)** Accordance, or agreement.

Cydunder,

CYD

Cydunder, *s. m.* (cydun) Conformity; agreement.
 Cyduniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydun) A consenting.
 Cydurzas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (urzas) A joint investiture.
 Cydurzafawl, *a.* (cydurzas) Jointly invested.
 Cydurzafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydurzas) Joint ordination; a jointly investing, or ordaining.
 Cydurzafu, *v. a.* (cydurzas) To invest together.
 Cydurzaw, *v. a.* (urzaw) To ordain together.
 Cydurzawl, *a.* (urzawl) That is jointly dignified.
 Cydurziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urziad) A jointly dignifying.
 Cydwad, *s. m.* (gwâd) A joint denial, or disowning.
 Cydwadawl, *a.* (cydwad) Jointly disowned.
 Cydwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwad) A jointly denying.
 Cywadu, *v. a.* (cydwad) To deny jointly.
 Cydwazawl, *a.* (gwazawl) That is jointly endowed.
 Cydwazoli, *v. a.* (cydwazawl) To endow together.
 Cydwazoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwazawl) A jointly endowing, or giving portion.
 Cydwaed, *s. m.* (gwaed) One of the same blood.
a. akin.
 Cydwaedawl, *a.* (cydwaed) Of the same blood.
 Cydwaedoli, *v. a.* (cydwaedawl) To connect by blood.
 Cydwaedoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaedawl) A connecting by blood, or forming connection by kindred.
 Cydwaedoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaedawl) Consanguinity.
 Cydwaez, *s. f.* (gwaez) A joint cry, or shout.
 Cydwaezawl, *a.* (cydwaez) Jointly shouting.
 Cydwaezi, *v. a.* (cydwaez) To shout together.
 Cydwaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaez) Conclamation.
 Cydwahan, *a.* (gwahan) Being mutually parted.
 Cydwahanawl, *a.* (cydwahan) Mutually separable.
 Cydwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwahan) A joint parting, separation, or division.
 Cydwahanu, *v. a.* (cydwahan) To separate jointly.
 Cydwaharz, *v. a.* (gwaharz) Mutually to forbid.
 Cydwaharzawl, *a.* (cydwaharz) Jointly forbidden.
 Cydwaharziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwaharz) Joint restraint, forbiddance, or restriction.
 Cydwaharzu, *v. a.* (cydwaharz) Mutually to forbid.
 Cydwahawz, *v. a.* (gwahawz) To invite mutually.
 Cydwahozawl, *a.* (cydwahawz) Jointly invited.
 Cydwahoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwahawz) Joint invitation, or bidding.
 Cydwaifg, *a.* (gwaifg) Coactively expert.

Gwafgawd braifg cydwaifg, cydwez Benlli Gawr,
 Gwr clodvawr y'ngawr y'ngwrhydri.

A shelter potent and coactively expert, similar to Benlli Gawr, a man famous in the shout, and in valourous deeds.

Gr. ab M. ab Davydd, i Gronwy.

Eydwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. cydweithiau* (gwaith) Joint work.

I oſel cydwaith dynion drwg—
 Ve zyſgwyd i'm ei hebgor.

To escape the joint work of evil men, it has been taught to me to be out of its way.

E. Pryi.

Cydwanaad, *s. m.* (gwanâad) A jointly weakening.
 Cydwanaawl, *a.* (gwanâawl) Apt to enfeeble jointly.
 Cydwanaû, *v.* (gwanâû) To weaken jointly.
 Cydwareu, *v. a.* (gwareu) To play together.
 Cydwarçâad, *s. m.* (gwarçâad) A jointly hemming in.
 Cydwarçâawl, *a.* (gwarçâawl) Jointly guarding.
 Cydwarçâu, *v. a.* (gwarçâu) To besiege jointly.
 Cydwarded, *v. a.* (gwarded) To deliver jointly.

CYD

Cydwardawl, *a.* (cydwarded) That is jointly saved.
 Cydwardiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwarded) A jointly saving, or delivering; a joint deliverance.
 Cydwardedu, *v. a.* (cydwarded) To deliver jointly.
 Cydwareuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwareu) A playing together; joint recreation, or diversion.
 Cydwareuawl, *a.* (cydwareu) Playful together.
 Cydwarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarth) Mutual reproach.
 Cydwarthâad, *s. m.* (cydwarth) Mutual disparagement.
 Cydwarthâawl, *a.* (cydwarth) Mutually reproachful.
 Cydwarthâu, *v. a.* (cydwarth) To reproach mutually.
 Cydwarthruziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarthruziad) Mutual disparagement, contumely, or reproach.
 Cydwarthruziaw, *v. a.* (gwarthruziaw) To disparage, reproach, or scandalize mutually.
 Cydwarthruziawl, *a.* (gwarthruziawl) Mutually scandalous, reproachful, or shameful.
 Cydwas, *s. m.*—*pl. cydweision* (gwas) A fellow-servant.
 Cydwafanaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwafanaeth) Joint service.
 Cydwafaneuthawl, *a.* (cydwafanaeth) Jointly serviceable.
 Cydwafaneuthu, *v. a.* (cydwafanaeth) To serve together.
 Cydwafaneuthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydwafaneuthwyr* (cydwafanaeth—gwr) A joint server, or minister.
 Cydwafgar, *a.* (gwafgar) Mutually dispersed.
 Cydwafgarawl, *a.* (cydwafgar) Jointly dispersive.
 Cydwafgariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwafgar) Joint spreading, scattering, or dispersion.
 Cydwafgaru, *v. a.* (cydwafgar) To scatter mutually.
 Cydwafgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwafgiad) A pressing jointly.
 Cydwafgu, *v. a.* (gwafgu) To press jointly.
 Cydwaftatâad, *s. m.* (gwaftatâad) A jointly leveling.
 Cydwaftatâawl, *a.* (gwaftatâawl) Jointly levelled.
 Cydwaftatâu, *v. a.* (gwaftatâu) To level jointly.
 Cydwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwe) A contexture, intertexture.
 Cydwead, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwe) An interweaving.
 Cydweawl, *a.* (cydwe) That is interwoven.
 Cydwez, *s. c.*—*pl. t. au* (gwez) A yoke-fellow, a confociate, or a partner; a husband, or wife.

Ni çai'n gydwez, clyw hezyw,
 Varz cun, y vun yn dy vyw.

Thou shalt not have for a partner, hear this day, thou forward bard, the fair one whilst thou livest

D. ab Gwilym, ymæ. a'r Cog.

Cydwezaiz, *a.* (cydwez) Tending to associate.
 Cydwezawg, *a.* (cydwez) Conjugal. *s. m.* Yoke-fellow.
 Cydwezawl, *a.* (cydwez) Consistent, or agreeing.
 Cydwezi, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwezi) A joint prayer.
 Cydweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydwez) Confociation.
 Cydweziaw, *v. a.* (gweziaw) To pray together.
 Cydwezoldeb, *s. m.* (cydwezawl) Compatibility.
 Cydwezu, *v. a.* (cydwez) To accord with, or fit one another; to unite with; to quadrate.

Na zeter unryw beth yn y gerz na's gellir ei iawn gydgyrnwadu.
 a'i gydwezu a'r pethau ereill o noni.

Let no manner of thing be put in the composition that cannot be justly connected, and be assimilated with the other parts of it.

Barz. pl.

CYD

- Cydwezus, *a.* (cydwez) Accordant, or consonant.
 Cydweini, *v. a.* (gweini) To serve together
 Cydweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweiniad) A jointly serving together.
 Cydweiniawl, *a.* (gweiniawl) That jointly serves.
 Cydweinidawg, *s. m.—pl. cydweinidogion* (gweinidawg) A joint server; a fellow-servant.
 Cydweinidogaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinidawg) A joint service, ministration, function, or office.
 Cydweinidogawl, *a.* (cydweinidawg) Jointly serving.
 Cydweinidoges, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinidawg) A fellow-servant.
 Cydweinidogi, *v. a.* (cydweinidawg) To serve together.
 Cydweinidogwr, *s. m.—pl. cydweinidogwyr* (cydweinidawg—gwr) A joint functionary.
 Cydweinyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gweinyz) Joint server.
 Cydweinyzawl, *a.* (cydweinyz) Jointly ministrant.
 Cydweinyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinyz) A joint server, a female fellow-servant.
 Cydweinyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydweinyz) A joint ministration, function, agency, or office.
 Cydweinyziawl, *a.* (cydweinyz) Jointly serving.
 Cydweinyzu, *v. a.* (cydweinyz) To minister jointly.
 Cydweisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwaifg) Joint agility.
 Cydweisgiaw, *v.* (cydwaifg) To be brisk together.
 Cydweisgiawl, *a.* (cydwaifg) Being brisk together.
 Cydweithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwaith) Co-operation.
 Cydweithiaw, *v. a.* (cydwaith) To co-operate.
 Cydweithiawl, *a.* (cydwaith) Co-operative.
 Cydweithiwr, *s. m.—pl. cydweithwyr* (cydwaith—gwr) A work-fellow, or fellow-labourer.
 Cydweithred, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cydwaith) Joint act, or work.

Dyw fadwrn bu diwrn eu cydweithred;
 Dyw ful, eu llawnau rhuz amzygied.

On Saturday fruitless was their joint labour; Sunday, their blades were of a ruddy appearance.

- Cydweithredawl, *a.* (cydweithred) Co-operative.
 Cydweithrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydweithred) Co-operation, or a working together.
 Cydweithredu, *v. a.* (cydweithred) To co-operate.
 Cydwelyz, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwelyz) Confociate.

Mabeddyr Cadwaladyr, cydweilyz hael,
 O hil Elyfian Glodryz.

The mighty son of Cadwaladyr, one of the common tribe of the generous, of the line of Elyfian Glodryz.

- Cydwert, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwerth) What is an equivalence, or of equal value. *a.* equivalent.

Rhyzid!—Nid yw gydwert, izi
 Darnau aur ein ddaer ni.

Liberty! to her the golden treasures of our earth are not equivalent.

- Cydwerthez, *s. m.* (cydwert) An equivalence.
 Cydwertiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwert) Joint selling.
 Cydwertu, *v. a.* (cydwert) To sell together.
 Cydweu, *v. a.* (cydwe) To interweave; to interlace.
 Cydwibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwibiad) A jointly straying, wandering, or darting to and fro.
 Cydwibiaw, *v. a.* (gwibiaw) To stray together.
 Cydwibiawl, *a.* (gwibiawl) Jointly erratic.
 Cydwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A jointly demonstrating, testifying, or asserting.

CYD

- Cydwiriant, *s. m.* (gwiriant) A joint verification.
 Cydwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To verify jointly.
 Cydwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Jointly verifying.
 Cydwlad, *s. f.—pl. cydwledyz* (gwlad) A united state, or country. *a.* of the same country.
 Cydwladawl, *a.* (cydwlad) Of the same country.
 Cydwladwç, *s. m.* (cydwlad) A joint patriotism.
 Cydwladwr, *s. m.—pl. cydwladwyr* (cydwlad—gwr) One of the same country, a fellow-countryman.
 Cydwladwriaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydwladwr) A united government, or commonwealth.
 Cydwladwçawl, *a.* (cydwladwç) Jointly governed.
 Cydwladwçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwladwç) A jointly governing, or directing a commonwealth.
 Cydwladwçu, *v. a.* (cydwladwç) To govern jointly.
 Cydwladwçwr, *s. m.—pl. cydwladwçwyr* (cydwladwç—gwr) A joint governor of a country.
 Cydwlecz, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwlecz) A joint feast.
 Cydwleza, *v. a.* (cydwlecz) To carouse together.
 Cydwlezaawl, *a.* (cydwlecz) Jointly feasting, convivial.
 Cydwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwneuthur) To act jointly.
 Cydwneuthurawl, *a.* (cydwneuthur) Jointly done.
 Cydwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwneuthur) Joint action.
 Cydwr, *s. m.—pl. cydwyr* (gwr) A party man.

Gnawd yn y bo cydwyr y byz cyrç.

Commonly where there are accomplices there will be a resort.

Adage.

- Cydwrandaw, *v.* (gwrndaw) To listen together.
 Cydwres, *s. m.* (gwres) A joint warmth, or heat.
 Cydwresawg, *a.* (cydwres) Having mutual warmth.
 Cydwresawl, *a.* (cydwres) Giving mutual warmth.
 Cydwresiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwres) A mutually warming, cheering, or enlivening.
 Cydwresogawl, *a.* (cydwresawg) Mutually warming.
 Cydwresogi, *v. a.* (cydwresawg) To warm mutually.
 Cydwresogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwresawg) A mutually warming, cheering, or invigorating.
 Cydwrefu, *v. a.* (cydwres) To give mutual warmth, or heat.
 Cydwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwr) A faction.
 Cydwrtawd, *v. a.* (gwrthawd) To reject mutually.
 Cydwrtlaz, *v. a.* (gwrthlaz) Jointly to oppose.
 Cydwrtlazawl, *a.* (cydwrtlaz) Jointly opposing.
 Cydwrtlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwrtlaz) A jointly withstanding, a joint opposition.
 Cydwrtlodawl, *a.* (cydwrtlawd) Jointly rejecting.
 Cydwrtlodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwrtlawd) A mutually rejecting, or refusing, a joint rejection.
 Cydwrtlryn, *v. a.* (gwrthryn) To resist jointly.
 Cydwrtlrynawl, *a.* (cydwrtlryn) Jointly opposing.
 Cydwrtlryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwrtlryn) A mutual opposition, resistance, or controversy.
 Cydwrtiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrtiad) Joint impulsion.
 Cydwrtiaw, *v. a.* (gwrtiaw) To push together.
 Cydwrtiawl, *a.* (gwrtiawl) Jointly impelling.
 Cydwytod, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwybod) The conscience. Cydwytod lân zirwytyr, a conscience clear and void of offence.
 Cydwytodawl, *a.* (cydwytod) Conscientious, conscientious.
 Cydwytodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydwytodawl) Conscientiousness.
 Cydwytodolrwyz, *s. m.* (cydwytodawl) Conscientiousness.

Cydwytodus,

Cydwybodus *a.* (cydwybod) Conscientious; honest.

Nid cydwybodus ond cywir,
Nid cywir ond meylgar.

There is none conscientious but the just, none just but the thinking.
Adage.

Cydwybodusfrwyz, *s. m.* (cydwybodus) Conscientiousness.

Cydwylaw, *v. a.* (wylaw) To weep together.

Cydwylwn, cawad alar
Aeth dros y wlad waitad war!

Let us mourn together, a shower of lamentation is gone over the country even and gentle!
Idian Thomas.

Cydwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyliad) A watching jointly.

Cydwyliaw, *v. a.* (gwyliaw) To watch together.

Cydwylled, *v. a.* (gwylied) To watch jointly.

Cydwylledig, *a.* (cydwyliad) That is jointly watched.

Cydwyneb, *a.* (gwyneb) Being face to face.

Cydwynebawl, *a.* (cydwyneb) Being confronted.

Cydwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwyneb) Confrontation.

Cydwynebu, *v. a.* (cydwyneb) To confront.

Cydwynebwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwynebwr) —gwr) One who confronts

Cydwyrw, *v. a.* (gwyraw) To incline together.

Cydwyrawl, *a.* (gwyrawl) Inclining together.

Cydwyrriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyriad) A bending together.

Cydwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwys) A joint summons.

Cydwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwys) Convocation.

Cydwyslaw, *v. a.* (cydwys) To convoke jointly.

Cydwyslawl, *a.* (cydwys) Being jointly cited.

Cydwystlaw, *v. a.* (cydwystyl) To pledge jointly.

Cydwystlawg, *a.* (cydwystyl) Being jointly pledged.

Cydwystliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwystyl) A joint pledging.

Cydwystyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwystyl) Joint pledge.

Cydyved, *s. m.* (yved) A drinking together.

Cydyved, *v. a.* (yved) To drink together.

Cydymadael, *v. a.* (ymadael) To part together.

Cydymadaw, *v. a.* (ymadaw) To part together.

Cydymadawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymadaw) A mutual parting, leaving, or separation.

Cydymadnabod, *s. m.* (ymadnabod) Mutual acquaintance; a mutual knowledge of each other.

Cydymadnabod, *v.* (ymadnabod) To become acquainted together, or mutually known.

Cydymadrawz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymadrawz) A joint discourse, or conversation.

Cydymadrawz, *v. a.* (ymadrawz) To talk together.

Cydymadrozawl, *a.* (cydymadrawz) Talking together.

Cydymadroziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymadrawz) A discoursing, conversing, or speaking together.

Cydymavael, *v. a.* (ymavael) To wrestle together.

Cydymavaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymavael) A wrestling, or contending together.

Cydymagwezawl, *a.* (ymagwezawl) Mutually conformable, complying, or agreeing together.

Cydymagweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymagweziad) A mutually conforming, or complying.

Cydymagwezu, *v. a.* (ymagwezu) Jointly to conform one's self, to conduct one's self jointly.

Cydymalw, *v.* (ymalw) To be calling one another.

Cydymalwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymalw) Mutual calling

Cydymanerç, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymanerç) Mutual greeting.

Cydymanerç, *v. a.* (ymanerç) To greet mutually,

Cydymanerçawl, *a.* (cydymanerç) Mutually greeting.

Cydymaraws, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymaraws) A staying, bearing, or suffering with one another.

Cydymaraws, *v. a.* (ymaraws) To abide, or endure with one another.

Cydymarbed, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymarbed) A mutual sparing.

Cydymarbed, *v.* (ymarbed) To abstain mutually.

Cydymarbedawl, *a.* (cydymarbed) Mutually abstaining.

Cydymarbediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymarbed) A mutually abstaining from; mutual continence.

Cydymarbod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymarbed) Mutual concern.

Cydymarbod, *v.* (ymarbed) To be mutually interested, or to have a mutual concern.

Cydymarbodawl, *a.* (cydymarbod) Jointly interested.

Cydymarver, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ymarver) A mutual habit, custom, or practice.

Cydymarver, *v. a.* (ymarver) Jointly to accustom.

Cydymarverawl, *a.* (cydymarver) Jointly using.

Cydymarveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymarver) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.

Cydymarosawl, *a.* (cydymaraws) Mutually patient, bearing, or enduring one another.

Cydymarwez, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ymarwez) Mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.

Cydymarwez, *v. a.* (ymarwez) To demean mutually.

Cydymarwezawl, *a.* (cydymarwez) That mutually demean, comport, or conduct.

Cydymarweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymarwez) A mutually demeaning, comporting, or behaving.

CydyMattal, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymattal) Mutual abstinence, restraint, or continence.

CydyMattal, *v. a.* (ymattal) Mutually to abstain.

CydyMattaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymattal) A mutually abstaining, restraining, or checking.

CydyMattalus, *a.* (ymattal) Mutually abstinent.

CydyMatteb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymatteb) Joint reply.

CydyMatteb, *v. a.* (ymatteb) To answer mutually.

CydyMattebawl, *a.* (cydyMatteb) Jointly responsive.

CydyMbarotôad, *s. m.* (ymbarotôad) Joint preparation, or a getting in readiness.

CydyMbarotôawl, *a.* (ymbarotôawl) Jointly preparative; that is jointly prepared.

CydyMbarotôî, *v. a.* (ymbarotôî) To prepare together.

CydyMbeidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbeidiad) A mutually abstaining, refraining, or desisting.

CydyMbeidiaw, *v. a.* (ymbeidiaw) To abstain mutually.

CydyMbeidiawl, *a.* (ymbeidiawl) Mutually desisting.

CydyMbleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbleidiad) A mutual combination, or confederation.

CydyMbleidiaw, *v. a.* (ymbleidiaw) To ally together.

CydyMbleidiawl, *a.* (ymbleidiawl) Jointly confederate.

CydyMborth, *s. m.* (ymborth) A joint sustenance.

CydyMborthawl, *a.* (cydyMborth) That subsists jointly.

CydyMborthi, *v. a.* (cydyMborth) To subsist jointly.

CydyMborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydyMborth) A jointly subsisting, maintaining, or supporting.

CydyMdaith, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdaith) A companion, fellow-traveller, or attendant.

CydyMdaith, *v. a.* (ymdaith) To accompany.

CydyMdeimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdeimlad) Mutual sympathy, or commiseration.

Cydymdeimladawl, *a.* (cydymdeimlad) Sympathetical.

Cydymdeimlaw, *v. a.* (ymdeimlaw) To sympathize.

Cydymdeithas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydymdaith) Company; society.

Y brenin a zyly yn ei gydymdeithas unarbymtheg ar ugaint o wyr ar veirg; nid amgen y pedwar fwydwar ar ugaint, a'r deuzeg gwelfai, heb ei deulu, a'i wyrda, a'i weifion, a'i gerzorian, a'i aganogion.

The king ought to have in his retinue six and thirty men on horseback; that is to say, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve visitants, besides his family, and his gentlemen, and his servants, and his minarels, and his mendicants.

Welsh Laws.

Cydymdeithafawl, *a.* (cydymdeithas) Confociable.

Cydymdeithafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymdeithas) Confociation.

Cydymdeithafu, *v. a.* (cydymdeithas) To confociate.

Cydymdeithes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydymdaith) A female companion.

Cydymdeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymdaith) An accompanying, or accompaniment.

Cydymdeithiawg, *a.* (cydymdaith) That is accompanied.

Cydymdeithiocâd, *s. m.* (cydymdeithiawg) Accompaniment.

Cydymdeithiocâawl, *a.* (cydymdeithiawg) That accompanies, or that is apt to go along with.

A fawb hagen wedi dyz brawd a vyzant gydymdeithiocâawl a'r angylion.

And all likewise after the day of judgment shall be of the joint fellowship with the angels.

Elucidarius.

Cydymdeithiocâu, *v. a.* (cydymdeithiawg) To accompany.

Minnau a'th cydymdeithiocâu di, a deg mil o varfogion arwawg ygyd a mi, i anghwanegu dy lu.

I will accompany thee also, and ten thousand armed cavalry with me, to augment thy army.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cydymdeithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydymdeithwyr (cydymdaith—gwr) One that accompanies.

Cydymdeithyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cydymdaith) Fellow-traveller.

Cydymdeurawl, *a.* (ymdeurawl) Mutually debating.

Cydymdeuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdeuriad) A debating, contending, or striving in words together.

Cydymdeuru, *v. a.* (ymdeuru) To debate together.

Cydymdravod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdravod) A mutual contest, contention, or strife.

Cydymdravodawl, *a.* (cydymdravod) Apt to strive, contend, debate, or quarrel together.

Cydymdravodi, *v. a.* (cydymdravod) To strive mutually.

Cydymdravodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymdravod) A mutually striving, contending, or contesting.

Cydymdraferthawl, *a.* (ymdraferthawl) Jointly busy.

Cydymdraferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdraferthiad) A being busy, or bustling about together.

Cydymdraferthu, *v. a.* (ymdraferthu) To bustle together.

Cydymdreç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdreç) Mutual strife.

Cydymdreçawl, *a.* (cydymdreç) Apt to strive together.

Cydymdreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymdreç) A striving, struggling, or contending together.

Cydymdreçu, *v. a.* (cydymdreç) To strive together.

Cydymdreçwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydymdreçwyr (cydymdreç—gwr) A mutual struggler, or striver.

Cydymdýnawl, *a.* (ymdýnawl) Mutually contentious.

Cydymdýniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdýniad) A contending together; mutual contention.

Cydymdýnu, *v. a.* (ymdýnu) To contend together.

Cydymzadlawl, *a.* (ymzadlawl) Jointly debating,

Cydymzadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzadliad) A debating, arguing, deliberating, or contest together.

Cydymzadlu, *v. a.* (ymzadlu) To debate together.

Cydymzangaws, *v.* (ymzangaws) To appear together.

Cydymzangofawl, *a.* (cydymzangaws) That is jointly seen, or that mutually appear.

Cydymzangofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymzangaws) A coming in view, or appearing together.

Cydymzercavael, *v.* (ymzercavael) To be exalted, elevated, raised, or lifted up together.

Cydymzercavawl, *a.* (ymzercavawl) Jointly exalted.

Cydymzercaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzercaviad) A jointly exalting, or lifting up.

Cydymzercavu, *v.* (ymzercavu) To be jointly exalted.

Cydymzizan, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymzizan) A joint conversation; a conversing together.

Cydymzizan, *v. a.* (ymzizan) To converse together.

Cydymzizanawl, *a.* (cydymzizan) To talk together.

Cydymzifyn, *v. a.* (ymzifyn) To defend jointly.

Cydymzifynawl, *a.* (cydymzifyn) Jointly guarding.

Cydymzifyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymzifyn) A defending, or protecting together; mutual protection.

Cydymziriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymziriad) Mutual trust.

Cydymziried, *v. a.* (ymziried) To confide mutually.

Cydymziriedus, *a.* (cydymziriad) Mutually confident.

Cydymzwyn, *v. a.* (ymzwyn) To bear with one another.

Cydymzygawl, *a.* (ymzygawl) That mutually demean.

Cydymzygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzygiad) A mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.

Cydymzygnawl, *a.* (ymzygnawl) Jointly toiling.

Cydymzygniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzygniad) A toiling, or striving together; a mutual toil.

Cydymzygnu, *v. a.* (ymzygnu) To toil together.

Cydymegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymegniad) Mutual exertion; a jointly endeavouring.

Cydymegniaw, *v. a.* (ymegniaw) Jointly to exert.

Cydymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Jointly exerting.

Cydymeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymeiriad) Mutual debate, contention, or cavilling.

Cydymeiriaw, *v. a.* (ymeiriaw) To debate together.

Cydymeiriawl, *a.* (ymeiriawl) Jointly cavilling.

Cydymerlyn, *v. a.* (ymerlyn) To pursue jointly.

Cydymerlynawl, *a.* (cydymerlyn) Mutually emulative.

Cydymerlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymerlyn) A mutual competition, emulation, or rivalry.

Cydymvozlondeb, *s. m.* (ymvozlondeb) Mutual contentment, acquiescence, or complacency.

Cydymvozloni, *v. a.* (ymvozloni) Mutually to acquiesce.

Cydymvozlonus, *a.* (ymvozlonus) Mutually content.

Cydymfrost, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ymfrost) Mutual boast.

Cydymfrostiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymfrost) A mutually boasting, vaunting, or glorying in.

Cydymfrostiaw, *v. a.* (cydymfrost) To vaunt mutually.

Cydymfrostiawl, *a.* (cydymfrost) Mutually boasting.

Cydymgadwynad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgadwynad) An interchaining; concatenation.

Cydymgadwyniw,

CYD

Cydymgadwynaw, v. a. (ymgadwynaw) To interchain.

Byz o barth cyrç, ac o barth awdyl yn cydymgadwynaw.
With respect to recurrent pause, and with respect to rhyme,
it will be concatenating. *Barzas.*

Cydymgadwynawl, a. (ymgadwynawl) That concatenates.

Cydymgablez, s. m. (ymgablez) Mutual calumny.

O, veibion dynion! hyd ba hyd
Y trowç, trwy gydymgablez,
Vy mharç yn warth!—

Oh, sons of men! for how long will you, by mutual blasphemy,
turn my reverence to ridicule? *E. Prys.*

Cydymgabiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgabiliad) A mutually calumniating, or blaspheming.

Cydymgablu, v. a. (ymgablu) To deride mutually.

Cydymgablus, a. (ymgablus) Mutually profane.

Cydymgais, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgais) Competition, emulation, or striving together.

Cydymganlyn, v. a. (ymganlyn) To pursue jointly.

Cydymganlynawl, a. (cydymganlyn) Jointly pursuing; apt to pursue together, or to emulate.

Cydymganlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymganlyn) A joint pursuit, or a following together.

Cydymgaredigaw, v. a. (ymgaredigaw) Mutually to caress, fondle, or love one another.

Cydymgaredigawl, a. (ymgaredigawl) Apt to caress, or love one another, mutually affectionate.

Cydymgaru, v. a. (ymgaru) To love one another.

Cydymgasglawl, a. (ymgasglawl) Jointly collective.

Cydymgasgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgasgliad) A jointly gathering or collecting together.

Cydymgasglu, v. a. (ymgasglu) To collect together.

Dylid eglur feldrem ar bob rhan o zycymysg y gerç, a'u cydymgasglu, a'i cydgorfoli yn un sylwez.

There ought to be a clear view had of all parts of the invention in a song, and to collect them together, and to incorporate them in one whole. *Barzas.*

Cydymgeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgeiniad) Mutual strife, contest, quarrel, or contention.

Cydymgeiniaw, v. a. (ymgeiniaw) To contend together.

Cydymgeiniawl, a. (ymgeiniawl) Mutually contentious.

Cydymgeifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgais) A mutually contending; mutual competition.

Cydymgeifiaw, v. a. (cydymgais) To strive together.

Cydymgeifiawl, a. (cydymgais) Mutually emulative.

Cydymgeifiwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgeifwyr) (cydymgais—gwr) A competitor, or a rival.

Cydymgelez, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgelez) Mutual succour.

Cydymgelezawl, a. (cydymgelez) Mutually provident.

Cydymgeleziad, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cydymgelez) A mutually cherishing, or succouring; joint protection.

Cydymgelezu, v. a. (cydymgelez) To protect jointly.

Cydymgiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgiliad) Mutual retreat.

Cydymgiliau, v. a. (ymgiliau) To retreat together.

Cydymgolez, v. a. (ymgolez) To cherish one another.

Cydymgolezawl, a. (cydymgolez) Mutually cherishing.

Cydymgoleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgolez) Mutual comfort.

Cydymgorforawl, a. (ymgorforawl) Concorporative.

CYD

Cydymgorfori, v. a. (ymgorfori) To concorporate.

Cydymgorforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgorforiad) concorporation; a becoming blended in one mass.

Cydymguz, a. (ymguz) Mutually obscured.

Cydymguziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymguz) A mutually becoming obscured, or hidden.

Cydymguziaw, v. (cydymguz) To become secluded together; mutually to become concealed.

Cydymguziawl, a. (cydymguz) Mutually secluded.

Cydymgydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgydiad) A grappling together.

Cydymgydiaw, v. a. (ymgydiaw) To grapple together.

Cynghawg â elwir velly am ei debyced i gwlm o'r cynghaw, â gydymgydiant y naill yn y llall.

The complex is so called from its being so similar to a knot of bur, that become fastened together, the one in the other. *Barzas.*

Cydymgydiawl, a. (ymgydiawl) Apt to join together.

Cydymgydnabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgydnabod) Mutual knowledge, or acquaintance.

Cydymgyfelybawl, a. (ymgyfelybawl) Confimilar.

Cydymgyfelybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyfelybiad) Confimilarity.

Cydymgyfelybu, v. a. (ymgyfelybu) To become confimilar, to have a mutual similitude.

Cydymgymysgawl, a. (ymgymysgawl) Apt to mix together.

Cydymgymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgymysgiad) Commixion; a compounding together.

Cydymgymysgu, v. a. (ymgymysgu) To become mixt together.

Mi â ysgrivenais attoç—na cydymgymysgeç â godinebwyr.

I have written unto you, that ye would not mix together with fornicators. *1 Cor. v. 9.*

Cydymgynnull, v. a. (ymgynnull) To assemble together.

Cydymgynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgynnull) A jointly assembling, or collecting together.

Cydymgyngorawl, a. (ymgyngorawl) Having mutual advice; that mutually consult together.

Cydymgyngori, v. a. (ymgyngori) To consult together.

Cydymgyngoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyngoriad) A mutually consulting, or advising together.

Cydymgyrç, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyrç) Concurrence.

Gwylled y barç vod y mânau hyny yn cangenau yn rhywiawg ar briv-amcan a sylwez y gerç, ac yn cyvrannu at ei diben o gydymgyrç, a cydymgais.

Let the bard be careful that those points be branching out naturally on the primary design and substance of the song; and contributing to its intention, with mutual concurrence, and mutual tendency. *Barzas.*

Cydymgyrçawl, a. (cydymgyrç) That come together.

Cydymgyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgyrç) A coming at one another; a mutually conflicting.

Cydymgyrçu, v. a. (cydymgyrç) To come on together.

Cydymgyfylltawl, a. (ymgyfylltawl) Jointly connective.

Cydymgyfylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyfylltiad) A mutually conjoining, uniting, or combining together.

Cydymgyfylltu, v. a. (ymgyfylltu) To become jointly combined, or joined together.

Pa rai bynag â ynnelluant, ac â gydymgyfylltant yn vrawdol iach newyz.

Whoever that shall withdraw themselves, and that shall become connected together in the new fraternity.— *Canon ix.*

Cydymholi,

C Y D

Cydymholi, *v. a.* (ymholi) To question one another.
Cydymholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymholiad) A questioning together; a mutual interrogation.
Cydymhônawl, *a.* (ymhônawl) Mutually positive.
Cydymhônî, *v.* (ymhônî) To be mutually positive.
Cydymhônîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymhônîad) A being mutually positive, or certain; mutual assertion.
Cydymlaz, *v. a.* (ymlaz) To fight together.
Cydymlazawl, *a.* (cydymlaz) Apt to fight jointly.
Cydymlazîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymlaz) A fighting in concert; a jointly combating.
Cydymlazwr, *s. m.—pl. cydymlazwyr* (cydymlaz—gwr) A joint combatant; a fellow-soldier.
Cydymleçawl, *a.* (ymleçawl) Apt to skulk together.
Cydymleçîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymleçîad) A skulking, or hiding together; a joint seclusion.
Cydymleçu, *v. a.* (ymleçu) To skulk together.
Cydymledawl, *a.* (ymledawl) Spreading together.
Cydymledîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymledîad) A spreading together; a joint expansion, or distension.
Cydymledu, *v. a.* (ymledu) To extend together.
Cydymlenwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlenwad) Joint repletion.
Cydymlenwawl, *a.* (ymlenwawl) Apt to fill together.
Cydymlenwi, *v. a.* (ymlenwi) To fill together.
Cydymlid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlid) Mutual pursuit.
Cydymlið, *v. a.* (ymlið) To pursue together.
Cydymliðîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymlið) A jointly pursuing, or following after; a joint prosecution.
Cydymliðîawl, *a.* (cydymlið) That is jointly pursued.
Cydymliðraw, *v. a.* (ymliðraw) To glide together.
Cydymliðrawl, *a.* (ymliðrawl) Gliding together.
Cydymliðriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymliðriad) A jointly gliding, or passing along.
Cydymliw, *v. a.* (ymliw) To reproach one another.
Cydymliwîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymliw) Mutual reproach.
Cydymliwîawl, *a.* (cydymliw) Mutually reproaching.
Cydymluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymluniad) Configuration.
Cydymluniaw, *v.* (ymluniaw) To become conform.
Cydymluniawl, *a.* (ymluniawl) Tending to conform.
Cydymlynawl, *a.* (ymlynawl) Jointly adherent.
Cydymlynîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlynîad) Joint adhesion; a mutually adhering.
Cydymlynu, *v. a.* (ymlynu) To adhere mutually.
Cydymmaith, *s. m.—pl. cydymmeithion* (ymmaith) A companion; a mate, or fellow; a friend.

Llwyfyr, llaz ei gydymmaith.

The coward will kill his friend.

Adage.

Na vid dy elyn dy gydymmaith.

Let not thy foe be thy companion.

Adage.

Cân a adawo ei gydymmaith heb achaws.

Odious is he that will leave his friend without a cause.

Adage.

Odid o'r cant gydymmaith.

Scarce a friend out of the hundred.

Adage.

Cydymmeithas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydymmaith) Society.

Cydymmeithasawl, *a.* (cydymmeithas) Tending to confociate, or unite together in fellowship.

C Y D

Cydymmeithasîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymmeithas) Confociation, or fellowship. a confociating.
Cydymmeithasu, *v. a.* (cydymmeithas) To confociate.
Cydymmeithiaw, *v. a.* (cydymmaith) To company; to become a companion, or fellow.
Cydymmeithiawl, *a.* (cydymmaith) Apt to accompany.
Cydymnawsiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymnawsiad) A becoming tinged with one another; impregnation.
Cydymnawsiaw, *v.* (ymnawsiaw) To become one quality, to become tinged with each other.
Cydymnawsiawl, *a.* (ymnawsiawl) Tending to become of the same quality, or disposition.
Cydymneilltuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymneilltuad) A seceding together; a joint separation.
Cydymneilltuaw, *v. n.* (ymneilltuaw) To secede together.
Cydymneilltuawl, *a.* (ymneilltuawl) That jointly secedes; apt to withdraw, or separate together.
Cydymnerthawl, *a.* (ymnerthawl) Coefficacious.
Cydymnerthîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymnerthîad) A mutually strengthening, or assisting; co-operation.
Cydymnerthu, *v. a.* (ymnerthu) To assist jointly.
Cydymnesâad, *s. m.* (ymnesâad) Mutual approach.
Cydymnesâawl, *a.* (ymnesâawl) Apt to approach.
Cydymnesâu, *v. a.* (ymnesâu) Jointly to approach.
Cydymnwyvaw, *v.* (ymnwyvaw) To be mutually exhilarated, invigorated, or enlivened.
Cydymnwyvawl, *a.* (ymnwyvawl) Mutually enlivened.
Cydymnwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymnwyviad) A being mutually enlivened; mutual exhilaration.
Cydymozev, *v. a.* (ymozev) To endure mutually.
Cydymozevawl, *a.* (cydymozev) Mutually patient.
Cydymozeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymozev) A mutually bearing with, enduring, or suffering.
Cydymovyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymovyn) Joint inquiry.
Cydymovyn, *v. a.* (ymovyn) To enquire together.
Cydymovynawl, *a.* (cydymovyn) Jointly inquisitive.
Cydymovynîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymovyn) A jointly enquiring, or searching.
Cydymogonezawl, *a.* (ymogonezawl) Tending to be exalted, honoured, or glorified together.
Cydymogoneziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymogoneziad) A being exalted, dignified, or glorified together.
Cydymogonezu, *v.* (ymogonezu) To be glorified, exalted, or dignified together.
Cydymorçestawl, *a.* (ymorçestawl) Mutually emulative.
Cydymorçestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymorçestiad) A mutual emulation, or competition.
Cydymorçestu, *v. a.* (ymorçestu) To strive together.
Cydymosawd, *v. a.* (ymosawd) To set on together.
Cydymosodawl, *a.* (cydymosawd) Apt to set on together.
Cydymosodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymosawd) A mutually setting on, a taking a mutual position.
Cydymostegawl, *a.* (ymostegawl) Silent mutually.
Cydymostegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymostegiad) A becoming mutually silent, or tranquil.
Cydymostegu, *v.* (ymostegu) To be mutually silent.
Cydymostwng, *v. a.* (ymostwng) To bow together
Cydymostyngawl

CYD

Cydymostyngawl, *a.* (cydmostwng) Jointly submissive.

Cydymostyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydmostwng) A mutual submission or humiliation.

Cydymranawl, *a.* (ymranawl) Jointly seceding.

Cydymraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymraniad) Joint secession, separation, or a withdrawing.

Cydymranu, *v. a.* (ymranu) To secede together.

Cydymrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrithiad) Mutual disguise; a mutually appearing.

Cydymrithiaw, *v. a.* (ymrithiaw) To appear together.

Cydymrithiawl, *a.* (ymrithiawl) Mutually seeming.

Cydymrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrôad) Mutual resignation, submission, or giving up to.

Cydymrôawl, *a.* (ymrôawl) Mutually resigning.

Cydymrozawl, *a.* (ymrozawl) Mutually yielding.

Cydymrozi, *v. a.* (ymrozi) Mutually to yield.

Cydymroziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymroziad) A mutually yielding; mutual resignation.

Cydymrôî, *v. a.* (ymrôî) Mutually to resign.

Cydymrwymaw, *v. a.* (ymrwymaw) To combine together.

Cydymrwymawl, *a.* (ymrwymawl) Jointly combined.

Cydymrwymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrwymiad) A combining, or binding together.

Cydymryson, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymryson) Competition.

Cydymryson, *v. a.* (ymryson) To contend together.

Cydymrysonaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymryson) A mutual rivalry, competition, or contention.

Cydymrysonawl, *a.* (cydymryson) Mutually striving.

Cydymrysondeb, *s. m.* (cydymryson) Mutual debate.

Cydymrysoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymryson) A mutually striving together, emulation.

Cydymrysonwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymrysonwyr (cydymryson—gwr) A joint competitor, or rival.

Cydymfathrawl, *a.* (ymfathrawl) Apt to tread together; mutually oppressive.

Cydymfathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymfathriad) A being mutually treading, or trampling upon.

Cydymfathru, *v. a.* (ymfathru) To trample together.

Cydymfenawl, *a.* (ymfenawl) Mutually abusive.

Cydymfeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymfeniad) A mutually chiding, a mutual abuse.

Cydymfenu, *v. a.* (ymfenu) To abuse each other.

Cydymferçawl, *a.* (ymferçawl) Mutually impassioned.

Cydymferçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymferçiad) A being mutually impassioned.

Cydymferçu, *v.* (ymferçu) To be mutually in love.

Cydymferthawl, *a.* (ymferthawl) Mutually abusive.

Cydymferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymferthiad) A being mutually abusive, or obscene.

Cydymferthu, *v.* (ymferthu) To be mutually vile.

Cydymfymud, *v. a.* (ymfymud) To move together.

Cydymfymudawl, *a.* (cydymfymud) Jointly moving.

Cydymfymudiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymfymud) A moving together; a joint motion.

Cydymunaw, *v. a.* (ymunaw) To unite together.

Cydymunawl, *a.* (ymunawl) Unanimous together.

Cydymuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymuniad) Mutual union.

Cydymwadawl, *a.* (ymwadawl) Mutually disowned.

CYD

Cydymwadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwadiad) A mutual renunciation, disowning, or disavowing.

Cydymwadu, *v. a.* (ymwadu) Mutually to renounce.

Cydymwahanawl, *a.* (ymwahanawl) Tending to be mutually separating, or parting.

Cydymwahaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwahaniad) A being mutually separating.

Cydymwahanu, *v.* (ymwahanu) To be mutually separating; jointly to withdraw.

Cydymwared, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymwared) A mutual deliverance, assistance, or support.

Cydymwared, *v. a.* (ymwared) To save mutually.

Cydymwaredawl, *a.* (cydymwared) A being mutually saved, protected, or disengaged from.

Cydymwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymwared) A being mutually delivered, or disengaged from.

Cydymwasgarawl, *a.* (ymwasgarawl) Being jointly dispersed, or scattered about.

Cydymwasgariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwasgariad) A becoming jointly dispersed, or scattered.

Cydymwasgaru, *v.* (ymwasgaru) To be jointly scattered; to become dispersed together.

Cydymwasgawl, *a.* (ymwasgawl) Apt to cleave together; having a mutual tendency to press.

Cydymwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwasgiad) A pressing together; a cleaving to each other.

Cydymwasgu, *v. a.* (ymwasgu) To cleave together.

Yr annoz ynoz â gydymwasgafant y'ngalon y mor.

The depths were congealed together in the heart of the sea.

H. Perri, Exod. xv. 8.

Cydymwezawl, *a.* (ymwezawl) Mutually complying.

Cydymweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymweziad) Conformation; a being mutually adapted to.

Cydymwezu, *v. a.* (ymwezu) To conform mutually.

Cydymweithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymweithiad) A mutually acting, or working upon each other.

Cydymweithiaw, *v. a.* (ymweithiaw) To act on each other; to be mutually acted upon.

Cydymweithiawl, *a.* (ymweithiawl) Being acted, or worked upon mutually.

Cydymyrawl, *a.* (ymyrawl) Mutually emulative.

Cydymyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymyriad) Competition.

Cydymyru, *v. a.* (ymyru) To emulate each other.

Cydymyru, *a.* (ymyru) Mutually emulative.

Cydyn, *s. m. dim.* (cud) A little bag, or pouch.

Cydýrawl, *a.* (gýr wl) Being driven together.

Cydýriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gýriad) Joint impulse.

Cydýru, *v. a.* (gýru) To drive together.

Cydyrthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyrthiad) A joint pushing, or impelling on; a joint propulsion.

Cydyrthiaw, *v. a.* (gyrthiaw) To push together.

Cydyrthiawl, *a.* (gyrthiawl) Jointly propelling.

Cydysgipiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysgipiad) A jointly snatching, or taking off suddenly.

Cydysgipaw, *v. a.* (ysgipaw) To snatch together.

Cydysgipiawl, *a.* (ysgipiawl) Apt to snatch together.

Cydystyr, *a.* (ystyr) Of the same, or like import.

Cydystyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydystyr) A consulting, considering, or contemplating together.

Cydystyriaw, *v. a.* (cydystyr) To consider together.

Cydystyriawl, *a.* (cydystyr) Being jointly regarded.

Cydystyried, *v.* (cydystyr) To regard mutually.

Cyv.

CYV

Cyv, a prefix in composition (cy) It is commutable with *Cym*, and denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the force of the English prefixes *Com*, and *Con*, in *compare*, and *connect*.
Cyva, a. (cwv) Whole, entire, complete, perfect.

Bid gyva ran â rybuçir,
 Let the share that is longed for be complete.

Adage.

Gwae varz vai gyva ei orp,
 Gwaelus ar gyveiliorn.

Woe to the bard whose fear is full, oppressed with care in wandering.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cyvâad, s. m. (cyva) A making whole, or sound.
Cyvâawl, a. (cyva) That is made whole, or sound.
Cyvaab, a. (cyv—ab) Being with young; with foal.
Cyvacan, s. f.—pl. cyvacenion (acan) A monotony, or uniformity of accent. a. monotonous.

Govaler na bo ry gyvacan bânu disgynedig ar y Gyhydez levyn.
 Let care be taken that the lines with the descending accent be not too monotonous.

Barzad.

Cyvacenawl, a. (cyvacan) Of uniform tone.
Cyvaceniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvacan) A giving, or delivering in a uniform accent.
Cyvacenu, v. a. (cyvacan) To speak in one tone.
Cyvaçadw, v. a. (açadw) To protect together.

Cyvaçedwyn' a çoelyn carennyz,
 Gwiliçan' veirz cywrain canonyz.

They would have protected with the token of kindness, they will array the bards of accurate rules.

Taliesin.

Cyvaçluz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (açluz) Concealment.
Cyvaçluzaw, v. a. (cyvaçluz) To hide together.
Cyvaçluzawl, a. (cyvaçluz) Overwhelming.
Cyvaçluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvaçluz) A mutually hiding, or becoming obscured.
Cyvadeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (adeg) A Unity of time.
Cyvadegawl, a. (cyvadeg) Acronical, of the same time, or having the same season.
Cyvadegu, v. a. (cyvadeg) To render coetaneous.
Cyvadgan, s. m.—pl. t. au (adgan) A proverb.
Cyvadnabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod) Confession.

Os o bruz i'm gwarthruçioez
 Iðod cyvadnabod cawz.

If through earnestness she has scandalized me, I scorn the acknowledgment of the insult.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cyvadnabod, v. a. (adnabod) To acknowledge.
Cyvadrawz, s. m.—pl. cyvadrozion (adrawz) Conversation, a mutual recital, or narration.

Cynnyzws aervlaiz aervlawz teyrnez,
 Teyrnas gyvadrawz;
 Ni bu trwy hunaw trwy hawz,
 Ni bu trwy gyçu gas-gawz.

The slaughtering wolf has increased warlike activity of princes, and the conversation of the kingdom; he has not been through slumbering easily assailed, he has not been through sleep insulted by enmity.

Cynzeu.

Cyvadrawz, v. a. (adrawz) To converse together.
Cyvadrev, a. (adrev) Domestic, or familiar together.

Aervlawz gyvadrawz cyvadrev cerzau,
 Cledyr cadau, cad wozev.

Tumultuous war domestic songs recite, the stay of battles, patient in the fight.

Cynzeu.

Cyvadrozawl, a. (cyvadrawz) That is jointly related.
Cyvadroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvadrawz) A reciting, relating, or conversing together.
Cyvazas, a. (azas) Convenient, meet, suitable.

A gerais er yn wâs yfly ças çenyv;
 Mery çitravn' mery çlas;
 Neud nad mi eu cyvazas.

What I have loved from my youth are hateful to me now; the stranger's daughter, and the grey fœd: for them I am not proper.

Llywarc Hen.

Cyvazafadwy, a. (cyvazas) That may be suited.

CYV

Cyvazafawl, a. (cyvazas) Tending to suit.
Cyvazafedig, a. (cyvazas) That is suited, or fitted.
Cyvazafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazas) A suiting.
Cyvazafwyz, s. m. (cyvazas) Suitableness.
Cyvazafu, v. a. (cyvazas) To render suitable.
Cyvazaw, v. a. (azaw) To promise mutually.
Cyvazawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazaw) A joint promise.
Cyvazawd, s. m. (azawd) A being placed together.

Ergynawd cyvazawd cyvergyr
 Cyvan-waneg tan tra myr ton.

The agitation, the collecting together, the concussion of the interrupted course of fire over the surging seas,

Taliesin.

Cyvazev, a. (azev) That is acknowledged, owned, or confessed: Lleidyr cyvazev, a confessed thief.

Ys çad fyrz, ys çar çyrz cyvlev,
 Gwledig deg-can-toryv, a deg-cantrev riv
 Ar ugaht cyvazev.

He is the roads of battle, he is the friend of harmonious songs, the sovereign of ten hundred hosts, and of thirty cantreys acknowledged.

Cynzeu.

Cyvazev, v. a. (azev) To confess, own, or acknowledge.

Poed cyvazev Nêv i'm Nêr.

Let heaven be acknowledged to my lord.

Cynzeu.

Cyvazevadwy, a. (cyvazev) That may be owned.
Cyvazevawl, a. (cyvazev) Tending to confess.
Cyvazevedig, a. (cyvazev) That is confessed.
Cyvazevedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazevedig) Acknowledgment, confession, or owning.
Cyvazevedigawl, a. (cyvazevedig) Tending to own.
Cyvazeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvazev) Confession.
Cyvazevwr, s. m.—pl. cyvazevwyr (cyvazev—gwr) A confessor; one that owneth, or acknowledgeth.
Cyvazewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyvazaw) A mutual promise.
Cyvael, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ael) A consociate.

Gwaew a çorf Matho Goç hael
 A gyvyd Lloegyr i'w gyvael.

The spear and the body of the generous Matho Goç will raise Lloegyr to his party.

Guto'r Glyn.

Cyvael, a. (ael) Collateral; of the same party.

Taer pair par llaçar Lloegyr divael;
 Taryv buziaw, toryv gyvialw gyvael.

Violently the glittering spear will cause the disadvantage of Lloegyr; profiting by scattering, equalizing the kindred host.

Cynzeu.

Cyvaelawd, s. f.—pl. cyvaelodau (cyvael) Consociate.
Cyvaeliawg, a. (aeliawg) Beetle-browed.
Cyvaelodi, v. a. (cyvaelawd) To consociate.
Cyvaelodiaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvaelawd) Consociation.
Cyvaenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (maenad) A condensing, hardening, or closing together; connection. Cerz gyvaenad, a compact, or digested song.

Dau wr â volaw, val ym çeniad Dovyz;
 Dau deg, dau zedwyz, dau ryz roziad;
 Dau zoeth y'ng hyvoeth, y'ng hyvaenad;
 Dau gu, dau gyvialw, dau wyniethad.

Two persons I will extol, as God shall permit me; two comely, two happy, two free-givers, two wise in the commonweal, and in society; two amiable, two of one language, and two blessed ones.

Llywelyn Warch, i Gaduan a Llewzad.

Cyvaer, s. f.—pl. t. au (aer) A mutual slaughter.
Cyvaerawd, s. f.—pl. cyvaerodau (cyvaer) Contention.

Cyvaeres,

CYV

Cyvaeres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvaer) A conflict.

Ar draethell, ny draethwyd neges
Mor orlwg, gyflwg gyvaeres
A'r hon Rodri Môn, mwyd clauar-wres haul;
Hael Davyz a'i rhozes!

On the sandbank, a message has not been related of so fullen,
So overwhelming a conflict, as this of Rodri of Mona, kind as the
cheering warmth of the sun; generous Davyz that gave it.

Ll. P. M., i R. ab Owain.

Cyvaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvaer) A conflicting.

Cyvaeru, v. n. (cyvaer) To conflict; to struggle.

Gwar-varz wyv iti o zylwed,
Gwar air ym cyvair, ni'm cyvaered;
A gen ni'm caro na'm ceryzed vyth;
O'm ceryzawd nawd na'm didoles.

I am thy gentle bard by right, a gentle word to greet me, for I
am not made to struggle; and since he will not love me, let him
never chastise me, for my chastisement may he not deprive me
of protection.

Cynzebu.

Cyvaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (maeth) Connutrition.

a. Being brought up together, or fostered jointly.

Cyvaethawl, a. (cyvaeth) Connutritious.

Cyvaethedig, a. (cyvaeth) That is jointly nourished.

Cyvaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvaeth) Connutrition.

Cyvaethlu, v. a. (cyvaeth) To nourish together.

Ni nawd cyhaval cyvaeth law:
A glew gwerid crau o'i zinaw;
Pob llwyv llemitior arnaw.

It is not usual for a hand to be equal when it jointly brings up:
and the intrepid will be playing when blood is dropping; every
coward will be trodden upon.

Lleued.

Cyvavrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (avrdwyth) A co-operation of the mind.

Cyvagaws, a. (agaws) Contiguous, or very near.

Cyvager, s. m. aggr. (ager) Collection of vapours.

Cyvagofawl, a. (cyvagaws) Tending to approach.

Cyvagosi, v. a. (cyvagaws) To approximate.

Cyvagosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvagaws) Approximation; a bringing contiguous.

Cyvagosrwyz, s. m. (cyvawgaws) Contiguity; closeness.

Cyvagu, v. a. (cy—magu) To nurse, or bring up together.

Cyvagwez, s. f.—pl. t. au (agwez) A reciprocal conformity; also a *symploresis*, a term in rhetoric.

Cyvagwezawg, a. (cyvagwez) That conforms.

Cyvagwezawl, a. (cyvagwez) Of the same form.

Cyvagweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvagwez) Conformation; a complying, or conforming with.

Cyvagwezu, v. a. (cyvagwez) To conform, to suit.

Cyvagwezus, a. (cyvagwez) Conformable, like.

Cyvagwezwr, s. m.—pl. cyvagwezwr (cyvagwez—gwr) A conformist, one who complies with.

Cyvagwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (magwy) That is clustered, or bunched together. Llwyn y gyvagwy, *Nemma*, a herb.

Cyvaill, s. m.—pl. cyveillion (aill) A friend; an associate, or companion. Myn vy nghyvaill! an oath—By my friend.

Cyvaill blaiz bygail diawg.

The friend of the wolf is a lazy shepherd.

Adage.

Cyvaillt, s. m.—pl. cyveilltion (cyvaill) A friend.

Ar deulu Brynaic be i'c barnafwn,
Diliw! dyn yn yw ni's gadafwn;
Cyvaillt a gollais; diffais oezwn.

Of the tribe of Brynaic if I had judged you, by the flood! a
man alive I would not have left: A friend I have lost; I was
secure.

Aneurin.

Cyvain, a. (cyv) Accordant, or united together.

Cyvaint, s. m.—pl. cyveinnoz (cyvain) Convent.

Cyvais, a. (ais) Being side to side; collateral.

Cyval, a. (mal) Confimilar; resembling, like.

CYV

Cyvalâad, s. m. (cyval) A making similar, or like.

Cyvalâawl, a. (cyval) Tending to be similar.

Cyvalâu, v. a. (cyval) To liken, to compare.

Cynnar y gwna'r zaaren
Cyvalau ieuanc val hen.

Soon will the earth make the young to resemble the old.

Guto'r Glyn.

Cyvalâwr, s. m.—pl. cyvalâwyr (cyval—gwr)

One that draws a comparison.

Cyvalw, v. a. (galw) To call jointly, or together.

Cyveitw, nag eilved vwyv;
Tervyn tored, teg teithawl.

He will be calling, may I not be a second; the bound was broken,
fair and perfect.

Taliesin.

Cyvalwad, s. m. (cyvalw) A calling jointly.

Cyvall, a. (all) Being matched, or joined together.

Cyvalle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyvall) A fit match, or partner; a mate, or fellow; a husband, or wife.

Cyvallëu, v. a. (cyvalle) To match, or connect with.

A cyn del ewynvriw ar vy ngenau,
A cyn vy nghyvalle ar lathau pren,
Poed ym henaid yz aa cyvezau.

And before the broken foam shall come upon my lips, and before
I am matched on the wooden poles, may my soul sing festivals.

Taliesin.

Cyvallu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (gallu) Coefficacy.

Dylai gweinidawg vod yn rhyz, ac yn zibenbleth ar bob rhyw
aclyturon cyvazas, hyd ag y gozevo ei gyvallu ev.

A minister ought to be at liberty, and unperplexed on every
kind of suitable matters; as far as his ability will permit.

Ll. Owain.

Cyvalluaw, v. a. (cyvallu) To make co-equal.

Cyvalluawg, a. (cyvallu) Equipollent, of equal ability.

Cyvalluawl, a. (cyvallu) Being equally able.

Cyvalluez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvallu) Equipollency.

Cyvalluogrwyz, s. m. (cyvalluawg) Equipollency.

Cyvallwy, a. (cyvall) Co-efficient; powerful.

Taro'r vwyall gyvallwy,
Yn oger y maen, ni çair mwy.

Striking the mighty axe on the edge of the stone, more will not
be had.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cyvammod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammod) Covenant.

Cyvammodadwy, a. (cyvammod) That may be covenanted, or mutually agreed upon.

Cyvammodawg, a. (cyvammod) Under covenant.

Cyvammodawl, a. (cyvammod) That is covenanted.

Cyvammodedig, a. (cyvammod) That is agreed.

Cyvammodi, v. a. (cyvammod) To make a covenant.

Cyvammodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvammod) A covenanting, or entering into mutual agreement.

Cyvammodwr, s. m.—pl. cyvammodwr (cyvammod—gwr) A covenantee; a covenantor.

Cyvamruz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (am—rhuz) A being mutually covered with red.

Dyzaw gwro guz,
A wna cyvamruz
A çad y gynhyn.

A person shall come from concealment, that will make a uni-
versal stain of red, and a battle of strifes.

Taliesin.

Cyvamryson, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryson) Competition.

Avagzu vy mab innan,
Dedwyz Davyz rhwy gorau;
Y'nghyvamryson cerzau
Oez gwell ei synwyr no'r vau.

Avagzu my son also, it is happy that the Renovator should have
formed him; in the competition of songs better was his sense than
mine.

Taliesin.

Cyvamryson,

CYV

Cyvamryson, v. a. (amryson) To strive together.
Cyvamrysonawl, a. (cyvamryson) Jointly emulative.
Cyvamrysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvamryson) A striving together; a mutually emulating one another.
Cyvamser, s. m.—pl. t. au (amser) Interim, or mean time; fit time, opportunity.
Cyvamserawg, a. (cyvamser) That coincides in time.
Cyvamserawl, a. (cyvamser) Seasonable, or timely; coincident.
Cyvamseriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvamser) A rendering seasonable, opportune, or convenient.
Cyvamseru, v. a. (cyvamser) To make seasonable.
Cyvamug, v. a. (amug) To protect mutually.

A dyfyrth ei wyr yn orwyzawg;
 Cyvamug ei wir a mil varçawg.

And he will bring his men by swift conveyance; he will protect his right with a thousand cavalry.

Cyvamwg, v. a. (amwg) To protect mutually.

Ni vu niwl ai mwg,
 Ai cedwyr yn cyvamwg:
 Y'ngweirglawz aer ysfyz zrwg.

What has not been mist will go in smoke; warriors will repair to give mutual defence: in a meadow slaughter is bad.

Cyvamwyn, s. m. (amwyn) A defending mutually.

Grufuz grym euvuz azwyn, llew
 Yn lle bai gyvamwyn;
 Unbyn dezyv, un-boen o'i zwyn,
 Enbyd ym ergyd mawr-gwyn!

Grufuz the substance of the fair golden benefit, a lion where there is a mutual struggle of defence; monarch of the law, one is the pang that he is taken away, dangerous to me the blow of extreme woe!

Cyvamwyn, v. a. (amwyn) To defend mutually.
Cyvan, a. (cyva) Whole, entire, or complete.

Gnawd gan gywir air cyvan.

It is usual with the upright to have a perfect word.

Cyvanadyl, a. (anadyl) With the breath; guttural.
Cyvanawl, a. (cyvan) Integral, being entire.
Cyvander, s. m. (cyvan) Integrality; a whole.
Cyvandroed, a. (cyvan—troed) Web-footed.
Cyvanez, s. m. (cyvan) Integrality; continuity.
Cyvanerç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anerç) Congratulation.
Cyvanerç, v. a. (anerç) To greet one another.

Llwydlas edn call odliad,
 Covion ferç cyvanerçai
 Covyl mab dan vrig cwvyl mai.

The grey bird with prudent melody, remembrances of love he would mutually greet to the bosom of the youth under the skirts of the veil of May.

Cyvanerçawl, a. (cyvanerç) Congratulatory.
Cyvanerçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanerç) A congratulating, greeting, or complimenting one another.
Cyvangan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvan—cân) Continual choir.
Cyvangar, a. (cyvan—câr) Having perfect love.

Gwae Gynmry, gymri gyvangar;
 Golod graz hyged hygar!

Woe to the Welsh, of inherent dignity complete in love; the countenance bountiful and amiable, has been covered over!

Cyvaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvan) A making whole.
Cyvanian, s. m.—pl. cyvanian (anian) Unity of nature, or disposition. *a. connatural.*

Gwelais darv ar gyvarv, ar gyvanian;
 Gwelais aer uç cagr, uç coed llwyvian;
 Nid oezynt Wynez wryd vyçain;
 Nid oezud vygwyl, vygel Prydain.

I saw terror on the weapons in contact, on those of the same qualities; I saw slaughter above the fort, above the Elm wood; the men of Gwynes were not of slender courage; thou wert not intimidated, guardian of Britain.

CYV

Cyvannez, s. m.—pl. t. au (annez) A place that is inhabited; a cultivated place.

Adailac aradwy yw cyvannez.

Building and tillage constitutes a place inhabited.

Welsh Laws.

Neud odva trova travyn cenalez beirzion!
 Neud adhorion Môn, mau gyvannez!

Is it not a season of the revering of the course of the tribes of bards? Is not Mona become a refuge, my place of abode.

Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.

Cyvannez, a. (annez) Inhabited; domestic. Tir cyvannez, occupied, or cultivated land; mae o yn gyvannez iawn, he is very domestic.

Ni çlywsynt erioed gerz mor gyvannez, ac mor zizangar.

They had never heard a song so sociable and diverting.

Hanes O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Cyvannezadwy, a. (cyvannez) Inhabitable.

Cyvannezawg, a. (cyvannez) Having an abode.

Cyvannezawl, a. (cyvannez) Domestic, social.

Cyvannezedig, a. (cyvannez) That is inhabited.

Cyvanneziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvannez) A dwelling, or abiding together; inhabitation.

Cyvannezle, s. m.—pl. t. oz, (cyvannez—lle) Habitation.

Cyvannezrwyz, s. m. (cyvannez) Social intercourse.

Eaws glwys-gerz is glas-goed
 Arwyz cyvannezrwyz coed.

The nightingale with hallowed song beneath the verdant wood denotes the grove's domestic state.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cyvannezu, v. a. (cyvannez) To inhabit.

A gwybod yr arç yz oezant yn ei hadolwyn, Gwrgant à rozes gyvarwyziad ygyd ag hwynt, i zangaws y Werzon izynt; yr hon a oez zifaeth yn yr amfer hwnw, heb neb yn ei çyvannezu.

And knowing the request they were suing for, Gwrgant gave guides in their company, to shew Ireland to them; which was desert at that time, without any one to inhabit it.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyvannezwr, s. m.—pl. cyvannezwyr (cyvannez—gwr) An inhabitant, a dweller, an occupier.

Cyvannog, v. a. (annog) To excite mutually.

Cyvannogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvannog) Mutual excitement, motive, or impulse.

Cyvannogawl, a. (cyvannog) Mutually excited.

Cyvannogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvannog) Mutual excitation, stirring, impulsion, or exhortation.

Cyvanod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyva—nôd) A full point.

A hano hyny ni gyfröav;
 Ni's ceryzo Duw ni's ceryzav:
 Ni's ceryz; a ryvyz ni ryvezav ei voz,
 O gyvanod clod, er clud alav.

And this night for that I will not be disturbed; what God doth not chastise I will not chastise; He will not chastise, what may come I will not wonder at its being, from the fulness of fame, from the heaping of wealth.

Llywelyn Varch.

Cyvanodawl, a. (cyvanod) Being complete.

Cyvanodi, v. a. (cyvanod) To make complete.

Cyvanodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanod) Completion.

Cyvanriv, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvan—rhiv) Integer.

Cyvanrivawl, a. (cyvanriv) Entire in number.

Cyvanriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanriv) A making whole, or complete in number.

Cyvanrwyz, s. m. (cyvan) Entireness.

Cyvanfawz, a. (anfawz) Having the same quality, or nature; consubstantial; compound.

Cyvanfozadwy, a. (cyvanfawz) That may be composed.

Cyvanfozawl, a. (cyvanfawz) Compositive; constituent. Rhanau cyvanfozawl, constituent parts.

Cyvanfozawr, s. m.—pl. cyvanfozorion (cyvanfawz) A constituent, or that contributes to the formation of a thing.

Cyvanfozedig, a. (cyvanfawz) That is composed.

Cyvanfozedigaeth,

Cyvanfozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanfozedig) Arrangement, organization, distribution of parts.
Cyvanfozedigawl, a. (cyvanfozedig) Constructive.
Cyvanfozi, v. a. (cyvanfawz) To compose.

Y corf a gyvanfozir o'r pedwar devnyz, a'r enaid a gyvanfozir o'r tri nerth.

The body is composed of the four elements, and the soul is composed of the three powers. *Barzas.*

Cyvanfoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanfawz) Composition.

Rhaid yw bod y gerz i'w cyvanfoziad yn gyviawn yn mhob cangen o honi. Er cael, a cynnal hyny, ni zylid aingen nag un anlawz, nag un amcan, nag un ymgais arni.

The song must be as to its composition perfect in every branch of it. In order to attain, and support that, there ought not to be otherwise than one complexion, one design, and one object in it. *Barzas.*

Cyvanfozwr, s. m.—pl. cyvanfozwyr (cyvanfawz—gwr) A composer; one that constructs, or puts together; a compositor.

Cyvanu, v. a. (cyvan) To make whole, or entire; to complete; to become whole, or sound.

Tragywyzawl Zuw, tra gyvanwyv
Traethawd, o honawd a handenwyv,
O'r dawn rhy-lovaist rhy lavar wyv
Yn aflau y gau a gowywzwyv.

Eternal God whilst I complete a discourse, of thee may I be led to do it; of the gift which thou hast conferred on me, too loud am I in the bond of falsehood when I sing! *Gwalchmai.*

Cyvanwerth, s. m. (cyvan—gwerth) Wholesale.

Cyvanwerthawl, a. (cyvanwerth) By wholesale.

Cyvanwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvanwerth) A selling by wholesale, or a selling by the lump.

Cyvanwerthu, v. a. (cyvanwerth) To sell by wholesale.

Cyvanwerthwr, s. m.—pl. cyvanwerthwyr (cyvanwerth—gwr) A wholesale dealer.

Cyvanwyz, s. m. (cyvan—gwyz) Full presence.

Azwyn gwyr terwyn taer gyvanwyz cad,
Pan yz cedeirn yn ymorwyz;
Azwynac, cynac cenny, boed rwyz,
Ceinvoli Celi calonogwyz.

The pleasure of violent men is the fierce full front of battle, when the mighty ones rise up in conflict; more pleasing, and firmer with me (be it fluent) is to praise in purity the Myrterious One with boldness of heart. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Cyvar, s. m. (cyv—ar) A being opposite, or against. *part.* Ar gyvar, facing, or fronting.

Cyvar, s. m.—pl. cyveiriau (âr) Land that is to be ploughed in concert; as much as a day's ploughing of one yoke; also the same as *Erw*, an acre, in some places; which is equal to two english acres; the quarter of it is called *Ystang*, being a square measure of 160 Yards in length, by 16 yards in breadth. *Cyvar casnaz* is the same with *Erw y gwyz*, in the Welsh Laws; being a piece of land set aside towards providing implements of husbandry.

Cyvarad, s. m. (cyvar) A ploughing in concert.

Cyvarail, s. m.—pl. cyvareiliau (arail) A guarding.

Cyvaran, a. (baran) Confronted, or face to face.

Cyvaraws, s. m.—pl. cyvarofau (araws) A tarrying.

Cyvaraws, v. (araws) To continue, remain, or stay.

Cyvarç, s. m.—pl. t. au (arç) An address; a greeting.

Prif gyvarç gelvyz, pan rylead
Pwy cynt ai tywyll, ai goleud?

The first address to the ingenious—when space was formed; which first, was it darkness, or was it light? *Taliesin.*

Cyvarç, v. a. (arç) To address, or speak to one.

Cyvarç gwell, to wish one well; to salute.

Cyvarçav, i'm Rhén
Ystyriaw awen,
Py zyzwg angen
Cyn no Ceridwen.

I will address my Creator, with the contemplation of the muse, that endured necessity before Ceridwen. *Taliesin.*

Cyvarçadwy, a. (cyvarç) That may be addressed.

Cyvarçavael, v. a. (arçavael) To exalt together.

Cyvarçavawl, a. (arçavawl) That rise together.

Cyvarçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arçaviad) Joint exaltation.

Cyvarçavu, v. a. (arçavu) To exalt together.

Cyvarçawg, a. (cyvarç) That addresses.

Tri-çan trahawg,
Cyvun cyvarçawg;
Tri-çan mant godruz
A gryfiws ganthuz;
Tri-çwn, a thri-çant,
Tri nid adgorafant.

Three hundred haughty ones unanimous of one address; three hundred agitated lips did with them hasten; three heads, and three hundred, not three returned back. *Taliesin.*

Cyvarçawl, a. (cyvarç) Greeting; complimentary.

Cyvarçedig, a. (cyvarç) That is addressed, or greeted.

Cyvarçedigawl, a. (cyvarçedig) Congratulatory.

Cyvarçva, s. f.—pl. cyvarçvëyz (cyvarç—ma) A presence chamber; a drawing room.

Cyvarçvawl, s. f. (cyvarç—mawl) Congratulatory praise.

Cyvarçvawr, a. (cyvarç) Greatly worshipped.

Cyvarçavi'm Rhén
Cyvarçvawr awen,
Cyvreu Ceridwen,
Rwyv barzoni.

I will address to my Creator the greatly greeting muse, the treasure of Ceridwen, prince of bardism. *Ll. P. M-ç.*

Cyvarçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarç) A greeting.

Cyvarçiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarçiad) A greeter, an addresser.

Cyvarçwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvar—çwel) reproach; pennance.

A wnel cyvarçwel cyvarçed breswyl
Yr Arglwyz, a wyl gan i weled;
Ag a'n clyw, a ni ni glywed,
Ac a'n gwyr yn llwyr yn llwrw tynged.

He that doth pennance let him repair to the sanctuary of the Lord, who will have pity on seeing him, he that hears us, and we do not hear him, and doth know us perfectly with respect to fate. *Llywelyn Varç.*

Cyvarçwelw, s. m. (cyvarçwel) Reproach.

Urien a wnaeth dialyniaeth i gywilyz,
Cynin vynnw cyvarçwelw ei dihenyz.

Urien exercised vengeance on shame, the person of Cynin, reproach was its end. *Taliesin.*

Cyvarçwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarçwyr (cyvarç—gwr) A greeter.

Cyvarçwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvar—çwyl) Survey.

Cyvarçwylva, s. f.—pl. cyvarçwylvëyz (cyvarçwyl—ma) An observatory; a place to look from.

Cyvarçwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarçwyl) A keeping in sight; watching; a surveying.

Cyvarçwyliadwy, a. (cyvarçwyl) That may be viewed.

Cyvarçwyliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarçwyl) Surveyorship; controllership.

Cyvarçwyliaw, v. a. (cyvarçwyl) To look over.

Cyvarçwyliawg, a. (cyvarçwyl) That is looked over.

Cyvarçwylledig, a. (cyvarçwyl) That is surveyed.

Cyvarçwylwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarçwylwyr (cyvarçwyl—gwr) An observator; an overseer.

Cyvarçwylus, a. (cyvarçwyl) Disposed to look on.

Cyvarçwylz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarçwyl) Overseer.

Cyvarçyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarç) A saluter.

Cyvardwv, s. m. aggr. (cyvar—twv) Great comfrey.

Cyvarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arziad) Co-aration.

Cyvarzu, v. a. (arzu) To plough in concert.

Cyvarzun,

Cyvarzun, a. (arzun) Being simple in itself; that stands on its own principle; original; sublime.

Mwyav cyvarzun o'r holl bennillion yw triban milwr unawdyl, gan vod arno arzuniant ban, ac arzuniant awdyl, ac arzuniant pennill.

The most *simple* of all the verses is the warrior's triplet un-rythm, because there is in it simplicity of metre, and simplicity of rhyme, and simplicity of stanza. *Barzas.*

Cyvarzunaw, v. a. (cyvarzun) To simplify.

Cyvarzunawl, a. (cyvarzun) That is simplified.

Cyvarzuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarzun) Simplification; a making pure, or unconnected with other matter.

Cyvarzuniant, s. m. (cyvarzun) Simplicity.

Cyvarzwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarzwyr (arzwr) Joint plougher.

Cyvarez, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyvar) A charm, or enchantment; a curing by charm; a nostrum.

Cyvarzeion gwrag waethwaeth.

The old woman's *charms*, worse and worse. *Adage.*

Cyvarzawl, a. (cyvarez) That is done by charm.

Cyvarzeiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarez) A charming.

Cyvarzeu, v. a. (cyvarez) To perform by charm.

Cyvarzwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarzwyr (cyvarez—gwr) A dealer in charms; a quack, or empyric.

Cyvarzeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarail) Joint keeping.

Cyvarzeiliaw, v. a. (cyvarail) To look after jointly.

Cyvaretri, s. m. (cyvarad) A joint ploughing, wherein the parties assist equally, according to their tenures. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyvarv, s. f.—pl. cyveirv (arv) A being weapon to weapon; a combat, or conflict.

Trengafant trydy-dyz o Vai triçan-llong
Yn llynges vordai,
A dec-cant cymaint a'u ciliai
Cyvarv, heb un varv ar Venai.

They perished on the third day of May, three hundred ships in the fleet of the ocean; and if ten hundred times as many the combat would have made them fly, without one heard on Menai. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Cyvarv, a. (arv) Being weapon to weapon.

Yn ail gerz i'm rhwyv yn rhwyz yd wain,
Yn ail gair moliant moli gwain,
Cyvarv ag Eingyl am Degeingyl direz,
Gwaed-law ar darwez, gwaed ar darwain.

The next song to my chief freely it belongs, the second word of praise is to extol Owain, *that combats* with the Angles for the lands of Tegeingyl, and the bloody hand a reeking, and the blood a dropping. *Cynzecho.*

Cyvarvaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (arvaeth) Concurrency; agreement of opinion, or purpose.

Cedwyr cyvarvaeth yz ymwnaethant,
Cad ymerbyniad, enaid digwant.

The warriors, a *mutual purpose* they accomplished, supporters of the battle, heedless of soul. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Cyvarvaethawl, a. (cyvarvaeth) Co-operative.

Cyvarvaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarvaeth) A co-operating, or concurring in design.

Cyvarvaethu, v. a. (cyvarvaeth) To concur.

Cyvarvaethus, a. (cyvarvaeth) Co-operating.

Cyvarvan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvar—man) An opposite place, or situation. *a. Opposite, facing.*

Cyvarvan a'm cavall
Celein ar wyar ar wall,
Cyvranc Rhun a'r drud arall.

Opposite to my reposing cell a corpse in gore, through want of caution, from the rencounter of Rhun and the other hero. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cyvarvaethyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarvaeth) One that coincides in design, or purpose; a conformist.

Cyvarvawd, s. f.—pl. cyvarvodau (cyvarv) Combat; a being with weapon to weapon.

Cyvarvawg, a. (cyvarv) Being armed together.

Buant cyd y'ngryd y'ngiezyv cyvarvod,
Cyvarvigion dilezyv.

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, *hence ones armed together.* *Cynzecho.*

Cyvarvawl, a. (cyvarv) Being with weapon to weapon.

Cyvarvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (arvod) A convention, or meeting; a coming together; a rencounter. Ty cyvarvod, a meeting-house.

Dy yfgwyd rhwygwyd rhagod tri-çanwaith,
Tri-çan-gwyth gyvarvod.

Thy shield has been torn before thee, three hundred times, in three hundred fierce *rencounters.* *Li. P. Moç.*

Cyvarvod, v. a. (arvod) To assemble, to meet.

Cywrain cedwyr cyvarvuant ynghyd,
Yn unvryd yd gyrçafant:
Byr eu hoedyl, hir eu hoed ar eu carant!

Experienced warriors, *they met* together, with one accord they did assault: short their lives, long their bewailing on those who love them. *Anaurin.*

Cyvarvodawl, a. (cyvarvod) Conventional; concurrent.

Cyvarvodedig, a. (cyvarvod) That is made to meet.

Cyvarvodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarvod-edig) A being convened, or assembled together.

Cyvargod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bargod) Eaves, or skirt.

Cyvargor, a. (argor) Standing in a circle together.

—Dau vab Ynyr,
Dau ryz yn nyz cad eu cyversyr,
Cyvargor diçor, camp diçyr.

Two sons of Ynyr, two whose mutual onset in the day of battle is unrestrained, *standing in a circle* unsupported, a feat without example. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Cyvariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvar) Co-aration, or a joint ploughing; the same as *Cyvaretri*.

Cyvariaith, s. f.—pl. cyvarieithoz (cyvariaith) Conversation, or conference; intercourse.

Gwirion deg dawel el cyvariaith;
Gwawn zezyr zov, i'm cov, i'm canymdaith;
Gwery vanon, vanwl, gwar vezwlraith,
Gorne gwawr vore ar vçr difaith.

The innocent fair one, calm her *conversation*; the gossamer's gentle nature, to my memory, to accompany me; chaste nymph, and pure, meek her comprehensive mind, and her complexion the dawn of the morning on a desert sea. *Cynzecho.*

Cyvarial, s. m.—pl. t. au (arial) Liveliness.

Cyvarofawg, a. (cyvaraws) Residentiary.

Cyvarofawl, a. (cyvaraws) Resident; dwelling.

Cyvarosyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvaraws) Resident.

Cyvarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar) A preparation.

Dadolwç llaçar llaçau gyvarpar,
Yn aervar, yn arvau;
Llydw yfçor yfgwyd byzinau,
Llid yfgwn afgwn ys gorau.

A splendid satisfaction the *preparation* of the shafts of the wrath of slaughter, in arms; a plenteous camp, the shield of legions, with anger rising, which better would have been depressed. *Cynzecho.*

Cyvarpar, v. a. (arpar) To prepare, to provide.

Cyvarpar, a. (arpar) Preparative; provident.

Cyvarparawl, a. (cyvarpar) Being provident.

Cyvarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarpar) Preparation; a providing, or preparing.

Cyvarfang, s. f.—pl. t. au (arfang) A trampling.

Cyvarfangadwy, a. (cyvarfang) Conquerable.

Cyvarfangator, ger. (cyvarfang) Trampling upon.

Cyvarfangawl, a. (cyvarfang) Conquering.

Cyvarfangedig, a. (cyvarfang) Vanquished.

Ac eisioes, gwedi llithraw y rhan vwyav o'r dyz, y Prydein-iaid, o gyvarfangedigion vyzinoz, a zygynt ruthrau glew caled.

And already, when the greatest part of the day had elapsed, the Britons *being those that were the vanquished* legions, still made assaults brave and severe. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyvarfangedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarfangedig) A being subdued, or vanquished.

Cyvarfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarfang) A trampling on all sides; a vanquishing.

Cyvarfangitor, sup. (cyvarfang) To be subduing.

Cyvarfangu.

Cyvarfangu, v. a. (cyvarfang) To vanquish.

Ac e hunau yd aeth hyd yn mhervéz byzinoz ei elynion, ac ni gorfwyfai ev o gyvarfangu y rhai hyny hyd pan aeth trwy yr holl vyzinoz.

And by himself he went to the centre of the legions of his foes, and he had rested not in *vanquishing* of those until he had gone through all the ranks.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyvarfangwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarfangwyr (cyvarfang—gwr) A vanquisher, or overcomer.**Cyvarfangyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarfang) He that tramples down; he that keeps down; a depressor.****Cyvartal, a. (cyvar—tal) Proportional; even, or equal; adequate; equitable, just.**

Y brynau a ostyngir, a'r glynau a zerçevir, oni vo cyvartal pob lle val y traeth.

The hills shall be lowered, and the vales shall be exalted, so that every place shall be *even* like the sand.

Breux. Sibli—Mabinogion.

Cyvartadwy, a. (cyvartal) That may be fitted to.**Cyvartalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvartal) Proportion.****Cyvartalai, s. m.—pl. cyvartaleion (cyvartal) A standard to adjust, or proportionate; a gauge.****Cyvartalawg, a. (cyvartal) Proportionate; equal.****Cyvartalawr, s. m.—pl. cyvartalorion (cyvartal)**

An adjuster, one that maketh proportionable.

Cyvartaledig, a. (cyvartal) That is proportioned.**Cyvartaledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvartaledig) Proportionality, or a proportional quality.****Cyvartaledigawl, a. (cyvartaledig) Tending to adjust, or proportionate.****Cyvartalez, s. m. (cyvartal) Proportionateness.****Cyvartaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvartal) Equation.****Cyvartalrwyf, s. m. (cyvartal) Proportionateness.****Cyvartalu, v. a. (cyvartal) To balance; to adjust.**

Ev a rwyfmai ei grôth â thenyn i gyvartalu ei vwyta.

He used to bind his belly with a cord to moderate his eating.

Mabinogion.

Cyvartalus, a. (cyvartal) Tending to be equal.**Cyvartalwç, s. m. (cyvartal) Proportion; evenness.****Cyvartalwr, s. m.—pl. cyvartalwyr (cyvartal—gwr) An equalizer, an adjuster.****Cyvartelid, a. (cyvartal) Equal; steady; constant.****Cyvartelyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvartal) An adjuster.****Cyvarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A barking.****Cyvarth, v. a. (arth) To bark; to yelp; to howl.**

Dycyrcwynt gyvarth, mal arth o vpyz, I dalu gwyniaith gwaed eu henyz.

They set up a barking, like a bear from the mountain, to avenge the crying of the blood of their kindred.

Talefin.

Cyvarthawg, a. (cyvarth) Apt to be barking.**Cyvarthawl, a. (cyvarth) Latrant, barking.****Cyvarthedig, a. (cyvarth) That is barked at.****Cyvarthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvarth) A yelper.****Cyvarthva, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvarth—ma) A barking; a baiting with dogs.**

O'r naw helwriaeth tair helva gyvarthva fyz: arth, dringiedyz, a çellawg coed.

Of the nine hunts there are three *barking* huntings: the bear, a *wagtail*, and a pheasant.

Welsh Laws.

Cyvarthva, s. f.—pl. cyvarthvëyz (garth) The junction of two hills, or promontories.**Cyvarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarth) A barking.****Cyvarthwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarthwyr (cyvarth—gwr) A barker.****Cyvaru, v. a. (cyvar) To plough together.****Cyvarwain, v. a. (arwain) To conduct, or lead.**

Uç gwaçz gwynt golau hynt gwylain,
Uç gwaed i'ry gwaed-lanw gwaçzai gigrain;
Uç gwaed irau, uç adneu ednain,
Y' ngawr huyfgwr huyfgain yn wybyr,
Yn ebrwyz gyvarwain.

Above the clamor of the wind clear the course of the sea-mews, over the blood-wave of the crimson tide, the ravens called; over the streaming blood, over the carcasses were the birds in the scout of the quick pushing, and the quick sprinkling, with haste, with speed conducting onward.

Cynzelw.

Cyvarwaith, s. m. (cyvar—gwaith) A conflict.

Oez hir ei drwyzed, oez hyged hygar,
Oez llavar gwyar o'i gyvarwaith.

Extensive was his privilege, he was bounteous and amiable, audible was streaming gore from his conflict.

Cynzelw, i Vad. ab Mredux.

Cyvarwar, a. (arwar) Soothing; tending to calm.

Llary deyrn uç cyn cyvarwar;
Liwrw cydvod er c. od ys claeur
Rhylovet—veirz.

A mild prince over the *soothing* horns; towards giving content, for praise, he cheerfully made presents to the bards.

Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cyvarwas, s. m. (cyvar) Contention; competition.

Cyn ei varw bu cyvarwas,
Rh'ov ag ev, ni ryvu gas.

Before his death there was *contention* between me and him, never was there hatred.

Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.

Cyvarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwain) A conducting, leading, or bringing onward.**Cyvarweiniawl, a. (cyvarwain) Being conducted.****Cyvarwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyr (ârwr) Fellow ploughman.**

Yno y clywen' y gwr
Yn d'weyd wrth ei gyvarwr;
Awn i 'redig y tyzyn,
Sy rhwng y ty a'r olyn.

There we could hear the husband saying to his *fellow ploughman*; we will go to plough the field that is between the house and the kiln.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cyvarws, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvar) A present.

Arnazynt oll ei hafwynws Culhwç ei gyvarws.

On them all Culhwç claimed his reward.

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Cyvarws mynws men y tafwyv.

A reward I took where I could get it.

Gwalgmai.

Cyvarwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvar—gwyd) Controversy.

Ced ebrwyz cyn arwyz cyvarwyd,
A llaz a lavnau trwy vorzwyd.

A speedy gain before the sign of controversy, and cutting with blades through the thigh.

Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cyvarwyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwyz) One well-informed, skilful, or acquainted with any matter. Y gyvarwyz, the glow-worm.

Dangaws llwybyr i gyvarwyz.

To shew the path to the one that knows it.

Adage.

Cyvarwyz, a. (arwyz) Well-informed; skilful; expert. Gwr cyvarwyz, a well informed man; also a cunning man, or conjuror.

A glyweisti â gânt Cylwyz,
Oez henwr cal cyvarwyz
Nid trevrad anrhydeç arglwyz.

Hast thou heard what Cylwyz sang, that was a discreet and experienced old man: the honour of a lord is no inheritance.

Engl. y Cylwed.

Cyvarwyzadwy, a. (cyvarwyz) That may be taught.**Cyvarwyzaw, v. a. (cyvarwyz) To make informed, or skilful; to give experience; to direct, or guide.**

Gwifgwys coed cain duzed hæv;
Dyrryd gwys wrth dynged;
Cyvarwyzom ni am Elved.

The trees have put on the gay covering of summer; let the brave hasten quickly, led by fate, let us be guided onward to Elved.

Llywarc, Hen.

Cyvarwyzawd, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyzodau (cyvarwyz) Information, instruction; experience.**Cyvarwyzawg, a. (cyvarwyz) Having experience.****Cyvarwyzawl, a. (cyvarwyz) Giving information.****Cyvarwyzawr, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyzorion (cyvarwyz) An instructor, or guider; a directory.****Cyvarwyzedig, a. (cyvarwyz) That is experienced.****Cyvarwyzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwyzedig) Direction, or information.**

Cyvarwyzedigawl,

CYV

Cyvarwyzedigawl, a. (cyvarwyzedig) Tending to elucidate, direct, or inform.

Cyvarwyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvarwyz) Instructors.

Cyvarwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwyz) Direction.

Cyvarwyzwr, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyzwyr (cyvarwyz—gwr) An instructor; a guider, or director.

Cyvarwyzyd, s. m. (cyvarwyz) Experience, knowledge; skill, or skilfulness; conduct, guidance; history.

O herwyz i dywed cyvarwyzyd—izo vyned yno.

Because history says, that he went there.

Mabinogion.

Sev a orug—ymzizan am gwedlau a cyvarwyzyd; ac yntau cyvarwyz da oez.

What he did was to discourse about traditions and history; for he was a good historian.

Mabinogion.

Cyvarwyneb, a. (cyvar—gwyneb) Opposite.

Lle y pencynyz, a'r cynyzion ganto yn neuaz y brenin is y celvi, gyvarwyneb ag ev.

The place of the chief huntsman, and the huntsmen with him, in the hall of the king, is below the pillars, opposite to him.

Welsh Laws.

Cyvarwynebwg, a. (cyvarwyneb) That is made fronting, or placed opposite; confronted.

Cyvarwynebawl, a. (cyvarwyneb) Confronting.

Cyvarwynebez, s. m. (cyvarwyneb) Oppositeness.

Cyvarwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwyneb) A being fronting, or opposite; a confrontation.

Cyvarwynebiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwyneb) A contrast; an opposite situation, or object.

Cyvarwynebu, v. a. (cyvarwyneb) To confront.

Cyvarwynebyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvarwyneb) Confronter.

Cyvarwyre, s. f. (arwyre) Consurrection.

Cyvarwyre, v. a. (arwyre) To exalt together.

A'th gyvarwyre barz bre breudor,
Cynzelw cynnelw yn y cynnor.

A bard of the abruptly-broken hill shall extol thee, Cynzelw the first object in the porch.

Cynzelw.

Cyvarwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (cywar—gwys) A gift, or favour conferred on a public occasion; a honorary reward; a present; a reward.

Pa un bynag y caed y tir gan y brenin, ai ar werth, ai y'ngnyr—arwys—dylled yw.

In what way soever the land is obtained from the king, whether on sale, or as a gift, it is a right.

Welsh Laws.

Cyvarwys pencerz yw pedair ar hugaint.

The reward of a chief minstrel is twenty-four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Cyvarwysawl, v. a. (cyvarwys) To present a gift.

Tricid wrth barz, ni thrig wrth ei gyvarwys.

He may starve upon honour, he will not starve when he is presented with a gift.

Adage.

Cyvarwysawg, a. (cyvarwys) That receives presents, or rewards; that is endowed, or rewarded.

Bonezig kannwynawl, ac ugelwr cyvarwysawg.

A gentleman by original inheritance, and a freeholder that is endowed.

Welsh Laws.

Cyvarwysawl, a. (cyvarwys) Being rewarded.

Cyvarwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarwys) A rewarding.

Cyvarwyswr, s. m.—pl. cyvarwyswyr (cyvarwys—gwr) One that confers a gift, or reward.

Cyvarystlys, a. (cyvar—ystlys) Profile, sideways.

Cyvastell, a. (astell) That is boarded, or planked.

Cyvastellawg, a. (cyvastell) That is boarded.

Cyvastelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvastell) A boarding.

Cyvastellu, v. a. (cyvastell) To board, or lay boards.

CYV

Cyvattal, v. a. (attal) To hold, or confine mutually.

Cyvattaladwy, a. (cyvattal) Jointly confinable.

Cyvattaledig a. (cyvattal) Being jointly repressed.

Cyvattaledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvattaledig) The act of confining, obstructing, or repressing.

Cyvattaledigawl, a. (cyvattaledig) Jointly repressive.

Cyvattaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvattal) Repression.

Cyvattaliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvattal) Confinement.

Cyvattaliwr, s. m.—pl. cyvattalwyr (cyvattal—gwr) A joint repressor, obstructor, or confiner.

Cyvattalrwyz, s. m. (cyvattal) Obstructiveness.

Cyvatted, v. a. (atted) To correspond together.

Cyvattedadwy, a. (cyvatted) Jointly answerable.

Cyvattedawg, a. (cyvatted) That corresponds with.

Cyvattedawl, a. (cyvatted) Correspondent.

Cyvattededig, a. (cyvatted) That is made to answer.

Cyvattediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvatted) A corresponding, or answering to.

Cyvattediaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvatted) Correspondence; a mutual connection, or dealing.

Rhaid yw bod cyvattediaeth o'r naill i'r llall, rhwng fyz y credadyn a Crist.

It is necessary that there should be a correspondence of the one with the other, between the faith of the believer and Christ.

Sion Treuredyn.

Cyvattedbrwyz, s. m. (cyvatted) Correspondency.

Cyvattedbwr, s. m.—pl. cyvattedbwyr (cyvatted—gwr) A responder.

Cyvattedeg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (atted) A mutual support.

Cyvattedegawl, a. (cyvatted) That sustains mutually.

Cyvattedegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvatted) A jointly sustaining, supporting, or upholding.

Cyvattedegu, v. a. (cyvatted) To sustain each other.

Cyvattedegwr, s. m.—pl. cyvattedegwyr (cyvatted—gwr) One that mutually supports, or sustains.

Cyvathraç, s. m.—pl. t. au (mathraç) Relation, or alliance by marriage; affinity, kindred.

Cyvathraçadwy, a. (cyvathraç) That may be affied.

Cyvathraçawl, a. (cyvathraç) Being affined.

Cyvathraçedig, a. (cyvathraç) That is affined.

Cyvathraçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvathraç) The forming a connection, or alliance by marriage.

Cyvathraçu, v. a. (cyvathraç) To betrothe.

Cyvathraçwr, s. m.—pl. cyvathraçwyr (cyvathraç—gwr) A kinsman by marriage.

Cyvâu, v. a. (cyva) To make whole, or sound; to renew; to become whole, or sound.

Cyvawd, s. m. (cwv) A rise, a rising, or getting up.

Cyvawdyl, a. (awdyl) Of connected rhyme.

Cyvawl, s. f. (mawl) Collaudation, joint praise.

Erbyniall, cevalit cyvawl eneidiau,
Er angu gethrau y gan gythrawl.

Thou hast received, thou hast had the united praise of the souls, notwithstanding the nails of death from the infernal one.

Blessyn Parz.

Cyvawr, s. m.—pl. cyvorau (cyv) A whole; fulness.

Yn llwyr yz yd gwyz hyd y'ngweryd llawr,
Yn llwrrw uu cyvawr yz yn cyvyd.

Entirely he fell down into the bowels of the ground, in like manner in one best he will raise us.

Ll. P. Meç.

Cyvadawl, a. (tadawl) Having a common father.

Cyvdaer, a. (taer) Mutually importunate.

Cyvdeurawl, a. (cyvdaer) Being mutually eager.

Cyvdeuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvdaer) A mutually urging.

Cyvdeuru,

CYV

Cyvdeuru, v. a. (cyvdaer) To contend together.

Cyvdeurant y rhon' a rhin a çeryz.
They dispute together, that they will give with secæcy and reproach.
Gwalçmai.

Cyvzadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzadyl) A disputing together.

Cyvzadlu, v. a. (cyvzadyl) To dispute together.

Cyvzadyl, s. f.—pl. cyvzadlau (dadyl) Mutual strife.

Cyvzal, v. a. (dal) To hold, or sustain together.

Cyvzaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzal) A jointly holding.

Cyvzanvon, v. a. (danvon) To send mutually.

Cyvzannez, a. (dant) Having complete teeth.

Cyvzangaws, v. a. (dangaws) To shew mutually.

Cyvzangosawl, a. (cyvzangaws) Jointly shewing.

Cyvzarbod, v. a. (darbod) To provide mutually.

Cyvzarbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzarbod) Mutual foresight, or prudence.

Cyvzarbodus, a. (cyvzarbod) Mutually provident.

Cyvzarmerth, v. a. (darmerth) To prepare jointly.

Cyvzarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzarmerth) A mutually preparing, or providing.

Cyvzerbyn, v. a. (derbyn) To receive mutually.

Cyvzerbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzerbyn) Joint reception; a mutually admitting, or recognizing.

Cyvzull, s. f.—pl. t. iau (dull) Conformity, likeness of form. *a. Conform.*

Cyvzulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzull) A configuration.

Cyvzulliaw, v. a. (cyvzull) To make similar.

Cyvzwyre, v. a. (dwyre) To raise, or uplift together.

*Pan gryfiai Cydywal cyvzwyrëi awr
Gan wyrz wawr, cyni' dodai,
Aefawr dëllt am bellt a adawai.*

When Cydywal hastened for battle *he would raise up* a shout with the green dawn, he would deal tribulation, a splintered shield scattered about he would leave.
Aneurin.

Cyvzwyrëain, v. (cyvzwyre) To rise together.

Cyvzwyrëawl, a. (cyvzwyre) Mutually rising.

Cyvzyz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dyz) The dawn, or day-spring.

Pa bryd y codav, ac yr ymedy'r nos? canys câv zigon o ymdroi hyd y cyvzyz.

When shall I arise and the night be gone? for I shall have enough of tossing to and fro unto the *dawning of the day.*

Cyvzyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvzyz) A beginning to dawn.

Cyvzyziaw, v. n. (cyvzyz) To dawn, to become day.

Cyvzyziawl, a. (cyvzyz) Dawning, of the morning.

Cyvebawl, a. (ebawl) With foal; as, *cafeg gyvebawl.*

Cyvebolig, a. (cyvebawl) That is big with foal.

Cyvebredig, a. (cyvebyr) That is made with foal.

Cyvebriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvebyr) A gestation.

Cyvebru, v. a. (cyvebyr) To impregnate; to get with foal; also to be with foal, or with young.

Cyvebrwyz, s. m. (cyvab) A foal in embryo.

Cyvebrwyz cafeg pedair ceiniawg a dâl hyd yn mhen y pedwarez ar zeg gwedy y ganer.

The young of a mare, its value is four-pence until the end of fourteen days after its birth.
Welsh Laws.

Cyvebyr, s. m.—pl. cyvebrau (cyvab) A mare, afs, or ewe with young.

Cyveçni, s. m. (meçni) A collateral security.

Cyraith â zywed, na zyly maç gynnal cyveçni y peth y bo maç arno, rhag trais, nag rhag lledrad, nag rhag anghyvarç, nag rhag ysbail, nag rhag llawer o berthau, yni zeli y peth hwnw dragevyn yn llaw y neb y cyçwnwyd i ganto.

The law saith that a surety ought not to bear the joint security of the thing he may be surety for against oppression, nor against robbers, nor against private stealing, nor against pillage, nor against many other things, until that article shall come again into the hand of the one from whom it was first taken.
Welsh Laws.

CYV

Cyveçwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eçwyn) Joint loan.

Cyveçwyna, v. a. (cyveçwyn) To lend one another.

Cyveçwynawl, a. (cyveçwyn) That is mutually lent.

Cyvedliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (edliw) Mutual reproach.

*Cor waredred
Cenedyl nozed
Gëd cyvedliw.*

The circle of deliverance, the nation's refuge, and a treasure of mutual reproach.
Aneurin.

Cyvedliw, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid each other.

Cyvedliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvedliw) A mutually upbraiding, reproaching, or charging with.

Cyvedliwiant, s. m. (cyvedliw) Mutual reproach.

Cyvedliwawl, a. (cyvedliw) Being mutually upbraided, or charged with.

Cyvedmyg, a. (edmyg) Being mutually revered.

*Cyvedmyg geilyg, gal wenwyn,
Cyveisor Eçdor, aç drylwyn.*

The mutually revered in the chace, the bane of the ravager, the equal of Hector, a line of renowned course.
Gwalçmai, i V. ab Mereduoç.

Cyvez, s. m.—pl. t. au (mez) A carousing together on mead; computation; feasting.

*Dywallaw di heilyn, na vyn angau,
Corn can anrhydez y'nghyvezau;
Hirlas buelin, braint uçel hen ariant.*

Replenish, cupbearer, and seek not death; replenish the horn that is with honour in the *banquets*; the *Hirlas* of buffalo horn, with high ornament of ancient silver.
O. Cyveiliawg.

Cyvez, v. (mêz) To drink mead; or feast together.

Cyvezaç, s. m. (cyvez) A drinking mead together; a banquet, or carousal; festivity.

Y gôv llys â biau ceinion cyvezaç: sev yw y ceinion, y wirawd gyntav a zel i'r neuaz.

The finish of the court is intitled to the delicacies of the *banquets*; those delicacies are the first liquor that shall come into the hall.
Welsh Laws.

Cyvezaç, v. a. (cyvez) To carouse together.

A fan oçzynt lawenav wedi cyvezaç yn za, a deçreu brwysgaw, —daeth arnynt yn zirybyz.

And when they were in the highest of mirth, after *feasting* well, and beginning to be inebriated, he came upon them unawares.
Hanes Cenedloç Y. Prydain.

Cyvezeçwr, s. m.—pl. cyvezaçwyr (cyvezaç—gwr) A feasting man; a pot companion; a guest.

Lluniaethwyd y cyvezaçwyr ar y byrtau.

The guests were set in order at the tables.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabimegion.

Cyvezwalç, s. m.—pl. cyvezweilç (cyvez—gwalç) A hawk of banquets; a carouser, or feaster.

Cyvezwawg, a. (cyvez) That is used to feast.

Cyvezwç, s. m. (cyvez) Carousal, festivity.

*Yr aelwyd hon neus claz hwç;
Mwy gorzyvnafai elwç
Gwyr, ac am gryn cyvezwç.*

This hearth, will it not be turned up by the swine, more congenial to it would have been the clamour of men, and the circling horns of *festivity.*
Llywarc Hen.

Cyvezwogi, v. (cyvezwawg) To carouse, or feast.

*Ev dyzodes arlwy pwys ar les rhiau;
Ar zilyvyn goed,
Ar ziliw hoed,*

O'r cyvezau cyvezwogant.

He laid out a feast for the benefit of the chiefs; on timbers unpolished, on overflowing grief from the banquets *they well be feasted.*
Aneurin.

Cyvegyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyv—ag) A pickaxe.

Cyvegyziaw, v. a. (cyvegyz) To use a pickaxe.

Cyveiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (meiaeth) Trouble.

Cyveizun, a. (eizun) That is mutually wished.

Cyveizunaw, v. (cyveizun) To wish mutually.

Cyveizunawl, a. (cyveizun) Apt to wish mutually.

Cyveizuned, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyveizun) A mutual wish.

Cyveiez.

CYV

Cyveiez, s. m. (meiez) Tribulation; anxiety.
Cyveiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiliad) A compilation.
Cyveiliaw, v. a. (eiliaw) To compile, or to construct.
Cyveiliawg, a. (eiliawg) Compact together.
Cyveiliorn, s. m.—pl. t. au (meiliorn) Deviation.
Cyveiliornad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyveiliorn) Aberration.
Cyveiliornadwy, a. (cyveiliorn) Apt to stray.
Cyveiliornedig, a. (cyveiliorn) That is astray.
Cyveiliorni, v. a. (cyveiliorn) To go astray.
Cyveiliornus, a. (cyveiliorn) Devious, erring.
Cyveiliornwr, s. m.—pl. cyveiliornwyr (cyveiliorn—gwr) One that strays, a wanderer.
Cyveiliw, a. (eiliw) Of the same colour.

*Ceridwen hir-wen hwyr-wau ogyz,
 Cyveiliw gwen wawr yn awr egyz.*

*Ceridwen long and fair, slow and delicate of gait, she is of the same hue as the white welkin in the time of evening,
 H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Cyveiliwr, s. m.—pl. cyveilwyr (eiliwr) One that compiles, or forms; a constructor.
Cyveilyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eilyz) A constructor.

*Cyw a'r hof lev cywair flog,
 Cyveilyz can cōv elwz,*

A bird with lovely voice correct and sprightly, composer of the song of the remembrance of mirth. D. ab Gwilym, i'r Pwyals.

Cyveillgar, a. (cyvaill) Friendly, or sociable.
Cyveillgarwz, s. m. (cyveillgar) Sociableness.
Cyveilliaç, s. m. (cyvaill) Fellowship; friendship.
Cyveilliaiz, a. (cyvaill) Familiar; friendly.
Cyveilliaw, v. a. (cyvaill) To join company.
Cyveilliawg, a. (cyvaill) Having a friend.
Cyveilliawl, a. (cyvaill) Sociable, or familiar.
Cyveinniawl, a. (cyvaint) Conventual, monastic.
Cyveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyver) A directing, or tending to; guidance, or direction; reference.
Cyveiriadwy, a. (cyveiriad) That may be referred.
Cyveiriaw, v. a. (cyver) To guide, or to direct; to turn, or make towards.

*Cyveirier vy ngwezi ger dy vron val arogl-darth.
 Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense.*

Psalms. cxli. 2.

Cyveiriawg, a. (cyver) That is directed to.
Cyveiriawl, a. (cyver) That leads to; direct.

*Ni byz ry gadarn arnam,
 Ni ry haw. gyveiriawl gam.*

He will not be too overbearing upon us, he will not question too closely a direct crime. Iolo Gog, i'r Amaeth.

Cyveiriedig, a. (cyveiriad) That is directed to.
Cyveirioldeb, s. m. (cyveiriawl) A directness to.
Cyveiriwr, s. m.—pl. cyveirwyr (cyver—gwr) One that leads to; one that refers.
Cyveirnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyver—nod) A note of reference, a mark to guide, or lead to.
Cyveiryd, v. a. (cyver) To lead to, to make toward.
Cyveisiau, s. m. (eisiau) Mutual want.

*Treuliws vy ngruziau
 Cōvion cyveisiau
 Cyvezau cyvoedion.*

*My cheeks are consumed by the remembrances of the mutual want of the carousals of contemporaries.
 Cynxelw, m. E. ab Madawg.*

Cyveisor, s. m. (cyvais) A match, fellow, or equal.
Cyveisor, a. (cyvais) Collateral; equal; like.
Cyveistez, s. m.—pl. t. au (eistez) The breach.

*Lle daw pedair gwythen i'r cyveistez.
 Where four veins come into the breach.*

Llyvyr Merzys.

Cyveistez, v. a. (eistez) To be seated together.
Cyveistezawl, a. (cyveistez) Seated together.

CYV

Cyveisteziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyveistez) A sitting together; a joint sitting.
Cyveistezwr, s. m.—pl. cyveistezwyr (cyveistez—gwr) An assessor, or that sits by another.
Cyveistzyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyveistez) A seating down a company, or a placing in order.
Cyveistzyiaw, v. a. (cyveistez) To place, or seat a company in order. **Cyveistzyiaw llŷs,** to assign to each his proper seat in court.
Cyveistzyiwr, s. m.—pl. cyveistzywyr (cyveistzyiaw—gwr) An officer who regulates the seats.
Cyveithrin, v. a. (meithrin) To cherish together.

*Myvi a eglurais bob troell ymadrawz a dull—o'r Ysgrhythyr Lân,
 er mwyn cyveithrin gwir grevyz.*

I have elucidated every trope of speech, and figure, from the Holy Scripture, for the sake of cherishing true religion.

H. Perri.

Cyveithrinawl, a. (cyveithrin) Cherished together.
Cyvelin, s. f.—pl. t. au (elin) The length from the elbow downward, a cubit; also a measure equal to two yards and a half, a welsh ell.
Pwys y gyvelin.

O tery dyn rhyz gaeth, taled izo zeuzeg ceiniawg cyvraith; gweç i'r tair cyvelin o vrethyn gwyn pentan i wneuthur pais izo wrth laz eithin; a thair dros lawdyr; ac un dros gwranau, a dynvolau; ac un dros wyzi; ac un dros raf zeuzeg cyvelin, neu dros vwyall os coedwr vyz.

If a free man shall strike a slave he shall pay him twelve pence in law; six for three cubits of white home-spun cloth to make him a coat for cutting furze, and three for trowsers; and one for buskins, and gloves; and one for a bill; and one for a rope of twelve cubits, or for a hatchet if he is a woodman.

Welsh Laws.

Cyvelinaid, s. f.—pl. cyvelineidiau (cyvelin) A cubit in length.

Cyvelinawg, a. (cyvelin) Of a cubit's length.

Rhaf zeuzeg cyvelinawg.

A rope of cubit's length twelve.

Welsh Laws.

Cyvenw, s. m.—pl. au (enw) A denomination; an epithet; a surname, or cognomen.

Cyvenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvenw) Denomination.

Cyvenwawl, a. (cyvenw) Cognominal; being of the same, or like name.

Cyvenwedig, a. (cyvenw) Synonymous.

Cyvenwi, v. a. (cyvenwi) To give an epithet.

Cyvenwyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvenw) A namesake.

Cyver, s. m. (cyvar) An opposite situation. **Ar gyver,** facing, or fronting; **cyver i hezyw,** even with to-day.

Cyverbyn, a. (erbyn) Opposite; placed in front.

Cyverbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyverbyn) Contraposition; a being place in opposition; also an opponent.

*Madawga Meilyr, gwyr gorzyvnaid trais,
 Tros gyverwyr gyverbyniad.*

Madog and Meilyr, men accustomed to ravage, and opponents for iniquity. O. Cyveiliawg.

Cyverbyniawl, a. (cyverbyn) Being set against.

Cyverbynied, v. a. (cyverbyn) To counteract.

Cyverbyniedig, a. (cyverbyn) That is against.

Cyverbynu, v. a. (cyverbyn) To set in opposition, to contrast; to counteract, or to oppose.

Cyverçryn, a. (erçryn) Mutually trembling.

Cyverçrynawl, a. (cyverçryn) Trembling together.

Cyverçryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyverçryn) A mutual trepidation, trembling, or shivering.

Cyverçrynu, v. a. (cyverçryn) To tremble together.

Cyverçrynawl, a. (erçrynawl) Mutually rising.

Cyverçryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçryniad) A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.

Cyverçrynu, v. a. (erçrynu) To ascend together.

Cyverzawn, s. m.—pl. cyverzoniau (arzawn) Inherent quality, virtue, or efficacy.

*Y mae cyverzoniau ar y dwyr hwnw.
 There are virtues in that water.*

Mabinogion.

Cyverzoniad,

CYV

- Cyverzoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyverzawn) A giving, or endowing with some quality.
 Cyverzoniant, *s. m.* (cyverzawn) Virtue, efficacy.
 Cyverzoniaw, *v. a.* (cyverzawn) To virtuate.
 Cyverzoniawl, *a.* (cyverzawn) Having efficacy.
 Cyvergyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ergyd) Concussion.
 Cyvergydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvergyd) A propelling, or throwing together; concussion.
 Cyvergydiaw, *v. a.* (cyvergyd) To concuss.
 Cyvergydiawl, *a.* (cyvergyd) Being concussive.
 Cyvergyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (ergyr) A rencounter.
 Cyvergyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvergyr) A driving, or pushing together; a rencounter.

A mab Rhiwallawn, rhwyf myr,
 O'r gyvergyriad nid adver.

And the son of Rhiwallon, lord of the seas, from the conflict he did not return. *Meilyr.*

- Cyvergyriawl, *a.* (cyvergyr) Setting upon.
 Cyvergyru, *v. a.* (cyvergyr) To assail, or set upon.
 Cyverlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (erlyn) Joint pursuit.
 Cyverlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To pursue together.
 Cyverlynawl, *a.* (cyverlyn) Jointly pursuing.
 Cyverlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyverlyn) A jointly pursuing, prosecuting, or following after.
 Cyverth, *a.* (berth) Thoroughly fair; holy.
 Cyverthawl, *a.* (cyverth) That is consecrated.
 Cyverthi, *s. m.* (cyverth) Sanctity, holiness.
 Cyverthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyverth) Sanctification.
 Cyverthwyz, *s. m.* (cyverth) Sanctitude.
 Cyverthu, *v. a.* (cyverth) To consecrate.
 Cyverthus, *a.* (cyverth) Being consecrate.
 Cyverthwç, *s. m.* (erthwç) A panting together.
 Cyverthyçain, *v. a.* (cyverthwç) To pant together.
 Cyverthyçawl, *a.* (cyverthwç) Panting together.
 Cyverwen, *s. f.* (cyver—gwên) Flattering smile;
a. that smiles to, or that flatters.

Mor wyv hyglau varz o veirz Ogyrven,
 Mor wyv gwyn gyvrwys, nid wyv gyverwen.

I am so promptly assiduous a bard of the bards of Ogyrven, I am so proficient in the tale, but I am not used to flatter. *Cynxelw, m. Riryd.*

- Cyverwenawl, *a.* (cyverwen) Apt to flatter.
 Cyverwenu, *v. a.* (cyverwen) To flatter.
 Cyverwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyver—gŵyr) Iniquity, or injustice.

Camdreuliaw vy mhum synwyr
 Mewn cyverwyr a thraha.

Misusing my five senses in iniquity and arrogance. *Taliesin.*

- Cyveryd, *s. m.* (cyver) An opposite place. Ar gyveryd, over against; ynghyveryd, in lieu of.
 Cyverydig, *a.* (cyveryd) Being opposite, or against.
 Cyvesgar, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvesgaraint* (esgar) A joint, or mutual foe. *a.* Having a common foe.

Ev ein llyw cyn lliid cyvesgar;
 Yfglyvion yfglyvnt llwyrw bar.

He our leader before the anger of the common foe; the rangers have ravaged the food of wrath. *Ll. P. Meq, m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

- Cyvethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To constitute, or depute.
 Cyvetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvethol) A deputing, or electing another; a deputation.
 Cyvetholwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvetholwyr* (cyvethol—gwr) One who deposes, or elects; an elector.
 Cyvewin, *a.* (ewin) Having nails complete.
 Cyvglust, *a.* (clust) Complete, or even eared.

Teihl eith yw ei bod yn gyvglust, gyvlygad, gyvzannez, gyvewin, gyvlogwrn.

The perfections of a cat is that she be even-eared, even-eyed, complete of teeth, complete of nails, complete of tail. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cyvhogedig, *a.* (hogedig) Being mutually sharpened; being picked, as millstones are.

CYV

- Cyvhogi, *v. a.* (hogi) To sharpen together.
 Cyvhogi'r velin, to give acuteness to, or to pick the mill.
 Cyvhogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hogiad) Acuition.
 Cyvhwrz, *s. m.* (hwrz) A meeting. *v. a.* to meet.
 Cyvhyrzawl, *a.* (cyvhwrz) Tending to meet; contiguous.
 Cyvhyrziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvhwrz) A meeting together.
 Cyviaç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyv—aç) An etymology.
 Cyviaçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyviaç) Etymologist.
 Cyviaçyzawl, *a.* (cyviaçyz) Etymological.
 Cyviaçyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyviaçyz) A derivation of words, or etymology.

Cyviaçyziaeth oez gaeth synt
 Cair i bob gair ei gerynt.

Etymology was formerly strict and exact, to every word is had its relative. *Meryg Davydd.*

- Cyviaçyzu, *v. a.* (cyviaçyz) To trace etymology.
 Cyviaith, *s. f.*—*pl. cyvieithoz* (iaith) A vernacular language. *a.* Of the same language.

Cynzylan calon gozaith Wanwyn,
 O gyvlywn am gyviaith,
 Yn amwyn Tren trev zifaith.

Cynzylan with a heart like the fire that consumes the heath in spring, in embracing those of the same language, and in defending Tren, a town laid waste! *Llywarc Hen.*

- Cyviaw, *v. a.* (cyv) To make equable, or even.

Ail wytle didryv didwrv gyviaw;
 Azawd ym gwrthrawd, gwrthred hoziaw.

Like a woody glade unfrequented, and without tumult that is made even; a place for my retirement, where recurrence may be had with facility. *Gwalchmai.*

- Cyviawn, *a.* (iawn) Upright, righteous, just.

A vo balç zulliaw o zull cyviawn,
 A vo traethadur traethed ei zawn.

He that may be elegantly forming in a just manner, he that is a reciter, let him recite his virtue. *Cynxelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

- Cyviawnâad, *s. m.* (cyviawn) Justification.
 Cyviawnâawl, *a.* (cyviawn) Tending to justify.
 Cyviawnadwy, *a.* (cyviawn) That may be just.
 Cyviawnâu, *v. a.* (cyviawn) To justify, to clear of guilt.
 Cyviawnâwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyviawnâwyr* (cyviawn—gwr) A justifier, one who justifies, or defends.
 Cyviawnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyviawn) Justice, righteousness, equity; upright dealing.
 Cyviawnedig, *a.* (cyviawn) That is justified.
 Cyviawnez, *s. m.* (cyviawn) Equity, justness.
 Cyviawni, *v. a.* (cyviawn) To render just, or equitable; to rectify; to justify; to do justice.
 Cyviawniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyviawn) A justifying, or a rendering equitable; a rectifying.
 Cyviawnus, *a.* (cyviawn) Tending to justify.
 Cyviawnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyviawnwyr* (cyviawn—gwr) One that rectifies, or that sets to right.
 Cyvieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyviaith) Translation.
 Cyvieithiawg, *a.* (cyviaith) Of the same speech.
 Cyvieithiawl, *a.* (cyviaith) Being of one speech.
 Cyvieithu, *v. a.* (cyviaith) To interpret.
 Cyvieithwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvieithwyr* (cyviaith—gwr) A translator, one who turns into another language.
 Cyvieithyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyviaith) An interpreter, or translator.

- Cyvieuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ieiad) A conjunction; also the *Epizeuxis*, a term in rhetoric, being the immediate repetition of a word by way of emphasis.

- Cyvieuath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ieuaeth) A yoking, or coupling together; adjunction.

- Cyvieuaw, *v. a.* (ieuaaw) To conjugate.
 Cyvieuawg, *a.* (ieuaawg) Being yoked together.
 Cyvieuawl, *a.* (ieuaawl) Tending to conjoin.
 Cyvieuedig, *a.* (ieuedig) That is conjoined.
 Cyvieuwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvieuwyr (ieuwr) One that yokes together, one that conjoins.
 Cyviewin, *a.* (cyviaw) Being equal to, or like.

Carav Rodri draws, drais gyfredin ei enw
 Yn Evrai, ac yn Lladin,
 Ac yn mhob cyviaith yn gyvieuin.

I love the turbulent Rodri, whose name is the general appellation in Hebrew, and in Latin, and in every common language of the same import.

- Cyving, *a.* (ing) Confined, strait, restricted.

O ben Talieffin barzrin beirzring
 Barzair o'm cyvair, ni byz cyving.

From the mouth of Talieffin of bardic mystery, to which bards ascend, a bardic lay shall visit me, it shall not be restricted.

Cynzelw.

- Cyvlaz, *a.* (llaz) Coincident, fuitable, meet.

- Cyvlaz, *v.* (llaz) To coincide; to fit, or match.

Mi a dyngav dynged i' na cyvlazo dy yfilyz wrth wraig hyd pan gefys Olwen, merch Yfiazaden Bencawr.

I will pronounce to thee a decree of fate, that thy side shall not be matched to a wife, until thou shalt attain Olwen, the daughter of Yfiazaden Bencawr.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

- Cyvlazawl, *a.* (cyvlaz) Tending to coincide.

- Cyvlaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlaz) Coincidence.

- Cyvlazrwyz, *s. m.* (cyvlaz) Coincidence, congruity, agreement, suitability, or fitness.

- Cyvlaeth, *s. m.* (llaeth) A confection, a mixture.

- Cyvlavan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llavan) A heinous deed; felony; also Massacre, or slaughter. The duckweed is called *cyvlavan*, and *llinos y druvyr*.

Ni wnaethbwyd neuaz mor orcyymman
 Mor vawr mor o wawr y gyvlavan.

There has not been a hall made so very extensive, so great a sea of the colour of slaughter.

Aneurin

Gan na allai y lleidyr ymwadu a'r gyvlavan ev a zygbwyd i'w grogi.

As the thief could not clear himself of the felony he was taken to be hanged.

Mabinogion.

Tair anvad gyvlavan Ynys Prydain: Eidyn mab Einnyan, a lazrys Aneurin Gwawdryz medeyrn beirz; a Llawgad Trwm Bargawd Eidyn, a lazoez Aväon mab Talieffin; a Llovan Llawzino a lazoez Urien mab Cynvarç.

The three accursed deeds of the Isle of Britain; Eidyn the son of Einnyan, who slew Aneurin of fluent praise monarch of the bards; and Llawgad Trwm Bargawd Eidyn, who slew Aväon the son of Talieffin; and Llovan Llawzino, who killed Urien the son of Cynvarç.

Triad.

- Cyvlavanad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlavan) A committing a great crime, or felony; a massacring.

- Cyvlavanaiz, *a.* (cyvlavan) That is felonious.

- Cyvlavanawg, *a.* (cyvlavan) Guilty of felony.

- Cyvlavanawl, *a.* (cyvlavan) Felonious; criminal.

- Cyvlavanu, *v. a.* (cyvlavan) To commit felony; to massacre, to murder, or to slaughter.

Y rh'ov a Duw, Cai, drwg y gwnaethost cyvlavanu ar vacwy val hwn, ni allai zyweddyd.

Between me and God, Cai, thou hast done evil to commit murder on a youth like this, who could not speak.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

- Cyvlavanwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvlavanwyr (cyvlavan—gwr) One guilty of felony; a murderer.

- Cyvlavar, *a.* (llavar) Mutually uttering.

Oez llacar cyvlavar cyviavan,
 oez ysgwyd o tryrwyd o trywan.

Glaring and noisy on all sides was the slaughter, there was the shield pierced through, and the transfixing spear.

Myrddin.

- Cyvlavarawg, *a.* (cyvlavar) That holds a parley.

- Cyvlavarez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlavar) A conference, or discourse; a parley, or verbal treaty.

Ac oni'm anghen i anghenvez daear,
 Cyn arwar cyvar cyvlavarez,
 Ni zervyz awen i ar zarwez traul
 Tra vo lloer a haul ar eu rhodwez.

And if he does not necessitate me to the fated mansion of earth, ere the tranquil meeting of parleying, the muse shall not be exhausted from the lavish flowing, whilst the moon and sun shall be on their course.

Phyllip Brydyz.

- Cyvlavariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlavar, A parley—ing.

- Cyvlavaru, *v. a.* (cyvlavar) To confer; to parley.

- Cyvlaid, *s. m.—pl.* cyvleidiau (cwvyl) Arms-full.

- Cyvlaith, *s. m.—pl.* cyvleithiau (llaith) Mutual death.

- Cyvlam, *a.* (llam) That goes with, or attends.

Collyfant oll, coll cyvlam
 Cenedloz, eu cain adlam.

They all lost (a loss that attends nations) their fair abode.

Prydyz Bycan, m. Rhyf. Voel.

- Cyvlanw, *s. m.* (llanw) A complement; fill.

- Cyvlaw, *a.* (blaw) Being uttered in concord.

- Cyvlawdon, *s. f.* (cyvlaw—tôn) Symphony. Cerz cyvlawdon, a song of harmonious utterance.

Mwy no rhwy o rai cybyzion
 I'm o'm dawn, o'm daw cyvlawdon;
 Am oïud termud teyrnon
 Vy nhavawd yn vrawd ar Vrython.

More than enough of miserly ones I meet with, if to my gift I should be visited by harmonious music; for the silent wealth of princes my tongue will be a condemnation to Britons.

Ll. P. M., i D. ab Owain.

- Cyvlawn, *a.* (llawn) Complete, full; perfect.

- Cyvlawnadwy, *a.* (cyvlawn) That may be fulfilled.

- Cyvlawnawl, *a.* (cyvlawn) Tending to fulfil.

- Cyvlawnder, *s. m.* (cyvlawn) Completeness; fulness; abundance, plenty.

Tri cyvlawnder cerz: cyvlawn iaith, cyvlawn zycymyg, a cyvlawn gelvzyd.

The three completenesses of song: complete language, complete invention, and complete art.

Barzai.

- Cyvlawnedig, *a.* (cyvlawn) That is accomplished, fulfilled, or performed. Amser cyvlawnedig, perfect tense.

- Cyvlawnez, *s. m.* (cyvlawn) Fulness, plenitude.

- Cyvlawni, *v. a.* (cyvlawn) To complete, to fulfil.

- Cyvlawniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlawn) Accomplishment, or fulfilment; perfection; a fulfilling.

- Cyvlawniadawl, *a.* (cyvlawniad) Tending to fulfil.

- Cyvlawniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvlawniad) A fulfiller, or accomplisher; one who completes.

- Cyvlawnu, *v. a.* (cyvlawn) To accomplish, to fulfil, or to complete; to make up, or supply.

- Cyvlawnus, *a.* (cyvlawn) Tending to accomplish.

- Cyvlawnwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvlawnwyr (cyvlawn—gwr) One who accomplishes, or who fulfils.

- Cyvlawnyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvlawn) Accomplisher.

- Cyvre, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (lle) Convenient place; place, room; convenience, opportunity.

- Cyvreâad, *s. m.* (cyvre) A placing together; a collocating.

- Cyvreâawl, *a.* (cyvre) Being placed together.

- Cyvreâd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvre) Collocation; a contrivance, or a making fit; a stationing.

- Cyvreâawl, *a.* (cyvreâd) Being placed together.

- Cyvreâu, *v. a.* (cyvre) To collocate, to place together.

- Cyvreâawl, *a.* (cyvre) Collocate; succedaneous.

- Cyvreâawl, *a.* (lleâawl) Being lurking together.

- Cyvreâiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleâiad) A hiding together.

- Cyvreçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To skulk, hide, or conceal together.

Rhyvez eithyr Gwynez gwenwyn-gawz cywlad
 Cyn cyvreçwyr rylawz
 Vy myw am vyliw—

Wonderful, being from Gwynez a native country banefully expelled, ere I bide myself long, if I live without my chief.

Gw. Ryfel, i D. ab Owain.

- Cyvreçwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvreçwyr (lleçwr) A skulker.

Cyvreç.

CYV

Cyvled, a. (llêd) Being of equal breadth; as broad.

Nid cyvled gweled y gwir
Ar yr wyneb a'r anwir.

Not of equal extent is the truth seen on the countenance, as
falsehood. *W. Llwyn.*

Cyvledawl, a. (cyvled) Being coextensive.

Cyvlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvled) A coexten-
sion.

Cyvledu, v. a. (cyvled) To make of equal
breadth.

Cyvleedig, a. (cyvle) That is placed, or situated.

Cyvlev, a. (llev) Agreeing in voice, or har-
monious.

Arzelw cain fyrz cyrz cyvlev,
Urzedig Wledig wlad Nev.

Claim the splendid paths of harmonious songs, consecrated Go-
vernors of the kingdom of heaven. *Blazyn Varz.*

Cyvlevain, v. a. (cyvlev) To shout together.

Cyvleviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlev) A shouting
together; conclamation.

Cyvlegriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlegyr) A shooting.

Cyvlegru, v. a. (cyvlegyr) To fire a gun; to
cannonade.

Cyvlegyr, s. m.—pl. cyvlegrau (llegyr) A gun.

Cyvleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlaid) An em-
bracing.

Cyvleidiaw, v. a. (cyvlaid) To fold in the arms.

Cyvleidiawl, a. (cyvlaid) Being embraced.

Cyvleidiwr, s. m.—pl. cyvleidwyr (cyvlaid—gwr)
One who folds in the arms, an embracer.

Cyvlenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlanw) Repletion.

Cyvlenwawl, a. (cyvlanw) Tending to fill up.

Cyvlenwi, v. a. (cyvlanw) To fulfil; to reple-
nish, or fill.

Glwth, cenvigen drwy lwyr vryd,
A llenwi'r byd o zrygez
A cyvlenwi wyllys diawl———

Gluttony and malice, with full intent, thus filling the world
with iniquity, and accomplishing the will of the Devil.
Hop. T. Phylip.

Cyvles, s. m. (llês) Mutual good. *a.* Of equal
benefit.

Cyvlesiad, s. m. (cyvles) A mutually benefiting.

Cyvlesâawl, a. (cyvles) Mutually beneficial.

Cyvlesâu, v. a. (cyvles) To give mutual benefit.

Cyvlesawl, a. (cyvles) Being of mutual benefit.

Cyvlesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvles) Equal benefit.

Cyvlesiant, s. m. (cyvles) A mutual benefit.

Cyvlesu, v. a. (cyvles) To benefit mutually.

Cyvleswr, s. m.—pl. cyvleswyr (cyvles—gwr)
One who mutually benefits, or confers good.

Cyvleu, v. a. (cyvle) To collocate; to place, or
to set in a place; to put, or deposit; to prepare.

Cyvleuer, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleuer) Equable
lustre, or splendor. *a.* Of the same lustre.

Eigwez———

Cyvleuer gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt.
Her complexion equally splendid as the dawn of the day, when
it rises in its course. *Cynzelw.*

Cyvleueru, v. a. (cyvleuer) To cast a mutual
lustre.

Cyvleüs, a. (cyvle) Convenient, or suitable.

Cyvleusdawd, s. m. (cyvleüs) Convenience.

Cyvleusdra, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyvleüs) Conve-
nience.

Cyvleusrwyz, s. m. (cyvleüs) Convenientness.

Cyvlewyc, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewyc) Equable
light, or reflection. *a.* Of the same light.

Cyvlewycawl, a. (cyvlewyc) Shining together.

Cyvlewyciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlewyc) Ref-
plendence.

Cyvlewycu, v. a. (cyvlewyc) To shine equally.

CYV

Cyvlewyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewyn) Reflection.

Cyvlewyn aefawr y'ngawr y'nghelez,
Y cynniv Cadwaladyr ar iôr Gwynech.

The mutual reflection of shields in the shout on the sword, when
Cadwaladyr assails the lord of Gwynech. *Aezan.*

Cyvleÿz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvle) A succedaneum.

Cyvlin, a. (blin) Being writhed together.

Cyvlinaw, v. a. (cyvlin) To contort, to writhe.

Cyvlinaw cae o vlaenion
Cadair vralnt y coed o'r vron.

Twisting together a wreath of the branches of the spreading top
of the wood of the hill. *D. ab Gwilym, i Voruz.*

Cyvliw, a. (lliw) Being of the same colour.

Yn nghyvliw gwr â llwyn, an epithet for the
twilight.

Cyvliw dy ben ag arien gauw,
Gwares Duw dy anghen:
Pwy wledyc wedi Urien?

Of the same colour is thy head as the hoariness of winter, God
has provided for thy necessity: who shall reign after Urien?
Cyveff. Myrzin.

Cyvliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvliw) A tinting.

Cyvliwiaiz, a. (cyvliw) Being of the same tint.

Ceidwad goruwg llygad llyn,
Cyvliwiaiz covyl o ewyn.

A guardian over the dimple of the lake, being of the same hue as
a covering of foam. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r alarc.*

Cyvliwaw, v. a. (cyvliw) To make of like hue.

Cyvlo, a. (llo) Big with calf. Buwç gyvlo, a cow
big with calf.

Cyvload, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlo) A being with
calf.

Cyvloca, v. a. (cyvlog) To covenant, to take hire.

Cyvloçi, v. a. (lloçi) To give general refuge.

Llary deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gweñl cyrz,
Cezorion gyvloçi.

A mild prince of mighty ones keeping festivals of songs, and
protecting equally the minstrels. *Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufudd.*

Cyvloçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lloçiad) A guarding
equally, or a giving general protection.

Cyvloadawd, s. m. (cyvlo) A cow's conception of
a foetus.

Cyvloedig, a. (cyvlo) That is with, or has a calf.

Cyvlog, s. m.—pl. t. au (llôg) A mutual cove-
nant; also a stipend, salary, wages, or hire;
a reward. Dyn ar gyvlog, or, dyn ar ammod,
a man that is hired, or on hire.

Cwailwyr yn cwiliaw pob annez
Lel i'w rhan, ni haczan' hez,
Deilwng gyvlog, a dialez.

Ravagers that search over every dwelling, may there come to
their lot, for peace they deserve not, a merited reward, and
vengeance. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Cyvlogaiz, a. (cyvlog) Venal, or mercenary.

Cyvlogawd, s. m. (cyvlog) Condition of a cove-
nant; a stipend, wages, or hire.

A vyz mai ar Venai, crai gyvlogawd,
Advyz mwy ar Gonwy, craith gwynnath gwnâawd.

Will there be a battle on Menai, a vehement retribution, there
will be more on Conwy, the star of angry strife shall cause it.
Tallfin.

Cyvlogawl, a. (cyvlog) Being under covenant.

Cyvlogzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvlog—dyn) Sti-
pendiary.

Cyvlogedig, a. (cyvlog) That is hired, or hireling.

Byzav dyf cyv ym yn erbyn—canattalwyr cyvlog y cyvlogedig.
I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hireling
in his wages. *Malachi iii. 5.*

Cyvlogeizrwyz, s. m. (cyvlogaiz) Mercenaries.

Cyvlogi, v. a. (cyvlog) To covenant; to hire.

Cyvlogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlog) A covenant-
ing, or hiring.

Cyvlogwas,

C Y V

Cyvglogwas, s. m.—pl. cyvglogweision (cyvglog—gwas) A covenant servant, or a hired servant.

Cyvglogwr, s. m.—pl. cyvglogwyr (cyvglog—gwr) A hirer.

Cyvloi, v. a. (cyvlo) To impregnate a cow; also to bear a calf, or become with calf.

Cyvlosg, a. (llosg) Conflagrant, consuming all.

Cyvlosgva, s. f.—pl. cyvlosgvëyz (cyvlosg—ma) A combustion, a conflagration.

Cyvlosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlosg) Conflagration.

Cyvloyw, a. (gloyw) Thoroughly clear, or bright.

Y sawl a cwiliant lyvrau yr hên veirz a welant yn gyvloyw, a thrywel, mai hon yw y varn, a'r zofbarth gyviawn.
Whoever that search over the books of the old bards will see most clearly and manifestly that this is the right decision and illustration.
Ed. Davy.

Cyvludwad, s. m. (lludwad) Incineration.

Cyvludwaw, v. a. (lludwaw) To reduce to ashes.

Cyvludwawg, a. (lludwawg) Being reduced to ashes.

Cyvludwyz, s. m. (lludwyz) A conflagrator.

Anrhaith gyvludwyz taiawg yn nhy ei gilyz.
The pillage of one church *destroyer* in the house of another.
Addge.

—Aer gyvludwyz
Cad a wnaeth cadarn ymgeryz.
The *conflagrator* of slaughter, a battle he caused that was the envy of the mighty.
Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufudd.

Cyvluz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lluz) Impediment, hinderance.

Cyvluz, a. (lluz) Being a mutual hinderance.

Cyvluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvluz) An obstruction.

Cyvluziaw, v. a. (cyvluz) To obstruct.

Hezyw ym cyvliw yz ym cyvluz Gwen,
Gwyn y cawz ar vy ngruz.
To day my complexion the Fair doth *obstruct*, pale is affliction on my cheek.
Cynocellu.

Cyvluziawg, a. (cyvluz) That is obstructed.

Cyvluziawl, a. (cyvluz) Obstructive, obstructant.

Cyvluziwr, s. m.—pl. cyvluzwyr (cyvluz—gwr) An opposer, hinderer, or obstructor.

Cyvluez, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluez) Mutual warfare.

Tra vu vyw vy llyw llaw gyvluez
Nid oez raid a'i baid, blodau Gwynedd dud,
Nag amnau golud, nag amgelez.
Whilst alive my leader with the hand of *warfare*, there was no need, having his aid, who is the flower of the land of Gwynedd, to doubt of wealth, nor of protection.
Gr. ab Meredudd.

Cyvlun, a. (llun) Conform, of the same form.

Gellid er lles grynôl, a byrau llawer iawn o'r draith a'r ymadrawz, a'i gwneuthur wrth hyn yw vwy bywiawg, ac yn vwy cyvlun a'r mezwil.
With advantage a great deal might be compressed, and curtailed of the treatise and the diction, and making it by that means more lively, and more uniform with the thought.
Ed. Davy.

Cyvlunez, s. m. (cyvlun) Equiformity.

Cyvluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlun) configuration, conformation, a making uniform; organization.

Cyvluniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluniaeth) Allowance, or portion of food, a meal, or repast.

Pwy yw y goruwylwr fyrlawn, a fwyllawg, yr hwn a esyd ei arglwyz ar ei deulu, i roi cyvluniaeth izynt mewn pryd?
Who then is that faithful and wise steward, whom his lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their portion of meat in due season?
Luke xii. 42.

Cyvluniaiz, a. (cyvlun) Being uniform; conform.

Cyvluniaw, v. a. (cyvlun) To configure, to make uniform; to organize, to construct; to model.

Cyvluniawl, a. (cyvlun) Constructive; organic.

Cyvluniedig, a. (cyvlun) That is organized.

Cyvluniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvluniad) A modeller, organizer, or a constructor.

Cyvluniwr, s. m.—pl. cyvlunwyr (cyvlun—gwr) One who constructs, or models; an organizer.

C Y V

Cyvlüyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llüyz) A combined host; also a fellow-soldier, or companion in arms.

Cyvlüyzawl, a. (cyvlüyz) Warring together.

Cyvlüyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlüyz) A warring together.

Cyvlüyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlüyz) Joint warfare.

Cyvlüyzu, v. a. (cyvlüyz) To war in concert.

Cyvlw, s. m. (llw) A mutual oath, or conjuration.

Cyvlwç, s. m.—pl. cyvlyçau (llwç) A falling together, a coming together; contact.

Dy'm cyvarwyziad Ynhwç, dywal
Baran y'nglywç;
Gwell yd laz nog yd adolwç.
Let me be guided onward, Ynhwç, whose countenance is fierce in the mutual conflict; it is better thou shouldst kill than parley on terms.
Llywarch Hen.

Cyvlwg, s. m.—pl. cyvlygau (llwg) A mutual view or appearance.

Drwg yw yn dryced an buçez,
Ail drwg y'nglywç an cyvluez.
It is lamentable that our lives should be so evil, again lamentable in the *assembling together* is our mutual strife.
Gr. ab Gwrgenau.

Cyvlwg, a. (llwg) Being mutually manifest.

Céd eglur, cedeirn gur gyrçiad
Cad amlwg, crai cyvlwg cywlad.
Conspicuous of gift, the grievous assailer of the mighty ones, in the open battle having the *manifest* ardency of a patriot.
Ll. P. Meç.

Cyvlwnc, s. m. (llwnc) A fasting, or abstinence.

Cyvlwng, a. (llwng) That swallows up, overwhelming.

Cyvlwr, s. m.—pl. cyvlyrau (llwr) Condition, state or plight; disposition, temper, property.

Cyvlwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyz) Prosperity.

Cyvlwyz, a. (llwyz) Fortunate, or prosperous.

Cyrç cyvrvyz, cyvlwyz, cyvlam,
Cylç Cymru cymmerafam.
A course unembarrassed, prosperous and regular, the circuit of Wales, we took.
O. Cyveiliawg.

Cyvlwyzaw, v. a. (cyvlwyz) To make prosperous.

Grufuz aur diluz, dwylaw egored,
Gwawr Maclawr drevred, ged gyvlwyzaw.
Grufuz whose gold is without stoppage, with open hands, the sun of the community of Maelor, who *prosper* gifts.
Llygad Gwr.

Cyvlwyzawg, a. (cyvlwyz) Having prosperity.

Cyvlwyzawl, a. (cyvlwyz) Prosperous, fortunate.

Cyvlwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlwyz) A prospering.

Cyvlwyziant, s. m. (cyvlwyz) Prosperity, luck.

Cyvlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwyn) A present.

Cyvlwynadwy, a. (cyvlwyn) That may be sent.

Cyvlwynai, s. c.—pl. cyvlwyneion (cyvlwyn) One who presents; a dedicator; an addresser.

Cyvlwynaw, v. a. (cyvlwyn) To send to, to address to, to dedicate; to present.

Cyvlwynawl, a. (cyvlwyn) That is sent, addressed to, presented; dedicatory.

Cyvlwynedig, a. (cyvlwyn) That is sent to.

Cyvlwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvlwyn) A sending, or addressing to, a presentation.

Cyvlwynwr, s. m.—pl. cyvlwynwyr (cyvlwyn—gwr) One who sends, or presents; a dedicator.

Cyvlwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvlwyn) Presenter.

Cyvlwyr, a. (llwyr) Total, utter, complete.

Barnwyd hyn o zofbarth—yn gyvlyr unryw a'r gelyzyd vu gynt.
This arrangement has been judged *perfectly* consistent with the mystery that was formerly.
Ed. Davy.

Cyvlwylder, s. m. (cyvlwyr) Totality, the whole.

Cyvlwys, a. (glwys) Sanctified, holy, solemn.

Cyvlwysez, s. m. (cyvlwys) Sanctity, or holiness.

Cyvlwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyth) A compressure.

Cyvlwythaw,

CYV

- Cyvlwythaw, *v. a.* (cyvlwyth) To press upon.
 Cyvlwythawg, *a.* (cyvlwyth) Having a load.
 Cyvlwythawl, *a.* (cyvlwyth) That presses upon.
 Cyvlwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlwyth) A loading, or pressing upon; compression.
 Cyvlycawl, *a.* (cyvlyc) Yielding, or complying.
 Cyvlyciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlyc) A yielding, giving way to, or complying; resignation.
 Cyvlycu, *v. a.* (cyvlyc) To comply with, to yield. Gwraig yn cyvlycu, a woman falling in labour.

Ar hynny blioez y brenin yn ymgaraw, a cyvlygoez i rozi rhydd a hezwc i'r rhai crevyzawl a wezilasid drwy Frainc oll.

At length the king became tired in struggling, and complied to grant liberty and peace to the religious ones that were left throughout all France.
Charles Edwards.

—Aza lwyd
 O'i vuçez i cyvlycwyd.

The venerable Adam, from his life he was brought down.
D. Nanmor.

- Cyvlycwyr, *s. m.* (cyvlyc—gwy) The twilight; time after sun-set, the close of day.
 Cyvlym, *a.* (llym) Nimble, quick; ready, or keen.
 Cyvlymder, *s. m.* (cyvlym) Quickness, keenness.
 Cyvlymedig, *a.* (cyvlym) That is accelerated.
 Cyvlymez, *s. m.* (cyvlym) Celerity, or swiftness.
 Cyvlymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlym) Acceleration.
 Cyvlymu, *v. a.* (cyvlym) To sharpen pace, to accelerate, or to speed.
 Cyvlyn, *a.* (glyn) That mutually sticks.
 Cyvlynawl, *a.* (cyvlyn) Tending to stick together.
 Cyvlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlyn) Agglutination.
 Cyvlynu, *v. a.* (cyvlyn) To agglutinate; to adhere.
 Cyvlyoed, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvly—oed) An oath of mutual appointment, or assignation.

Gwedi rhydyngu cyvlyoed y rhyngzynt, a dyunaw ar laz Bown.

After having sworn a mutual oath of assignation between them, and agreeing on killing Bown—
H. Brun—Mabinogion.

- Cyvlys, *a.* (llys) Courtly, or courtlike; com-
 plaisant.
 Cyvlysdawd, *s. m.* (cyvlys) Courtliness; com-
 plaisance.
 Cyvlywyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (llywyz) A federal
 president.
 Cyvlywyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvlywyz) A
 federal government, or united states.
 Cyvnai, *s. m.—pl. cyvneiaint* (nai) A great great
 grandchild, a son in the fourth generation.
 Cyvnaid, *a.* (naid) Of one leap, leaping together.

Tri cyvnaid cyfnar,
 Cwerw fylgynt efgar.

Three fullen chiefs of one course, bitterly would they chase the
 foe.
Aneurin.

- Cyvnaith, *s. m.—pl. cyvneithion* (naith) Troth.
 Cyvnaus, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (naws) A common, or
 same nature. *a.* Of like nature, homogeneous.
 Cyvnausawl, *a.* (cyvnaus) Homogeneous.
 Cyvnausiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnaus) A tem-
 pering.
 Cyvnausu, *v. a.* (cyvnaus) To temper.
 Cyvneithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnaith) A be-
 trothing, a mutually pledging a troth.
 Cyvneithiaw, *v. a.* (cyvnaith) To betroth.
 Cyvneithiawl, *a.* (cyvnaith) Being betrothed.
 Cyvneithyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvnaith) Betrother.

CYV

- Cyvnerth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (nerth) Firmness, stea-
 diness, support.

Duw yw cyvnerth a llawenyd yr holl greaduriaid deallus.
 God is the support and comfort of all reasonable creatures.
Y Marçawg Croydra.

- Cyvnerthawl, *a.* (cyvnerth) Tending to strengthen,
 or make compact; corroborative, confirmatory.
 Cyvnerthedig, *a.* (cyvnerth) Being made compact.
 Cyvnerthedigion, restoratives in medicine.
 Cyvnerthedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnerth-
 edig) The act of making compact, steady, or
 firm.
 Cyvnerthedigawl, *a.* (cyvnerth) Corroborative.
 Cyvnerthez, *s. m.* (cyvnerth) Compactedness.
 Cyvnerthi, *s. m.* (cyvnerth) Steadiness, or firmness.

Nest yn ei hazawd wen-wawd weini!
 Yz wyv pryderus val Pryderi,
 Pryder-wawd ceudawd, cyvnerthi ni wn,

Nest is in her place of rest who was served with smiling peace!
 I am pensive like Pryderi, whose bosom swelled with melancholy
 lays; steadiness I know not.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

- Cyvnerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnerth) A making
 compact, a strengthening; confirmation.
 Cyvnerthwyz, *s. m.* (cyvnerth) Compactedness.

Cyn dyvodd cyvnod ny cyvnerthwyz,
 Rhy dalwyd iawn yn rhadlawn rwyz.

Before the appointed time shall come, when there is no firm-
 ness, may I have made retribution meekly and freely!
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

- Cyvnerthu, *v. a.* (cyvnerth) To make compact,
 to strengthen; to confirm, to corroborate.
 Cyvnerthwr, *s. m.—pl. cyvnerthwyr* (cyvnerth-
 gwr) An assistant, or supporter; a confirmer.
 Cyvnerthyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvnerth) An ad-
 jutor, assistant, or helper; a confirmer.
 Cyvnesiad, *s. m.* (nesiad) An approximation.
 Cyvnesiadawl, *a.* (nesiadawl) Approximate.
 Cyvnesav, *a.* (nesav) Next, nearest in place.
 Cyvnesavez, *s. m.* (cyvnesav) Contiguity, vicinity.
 Cyvnesaviad, *s. m.—pl. cyvnesaiviaid* (cyvnesav)
 The next of kin; a near relation.
 Cyvnesaviaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnesav) Near-
 ness, closeness; relationship, or kindred.
 Cyvnesavrwyd, *s. m.* (cyvnesav) Vicinity, nearness.
 Cyvnesâu, *v. a.* (nesâu) To approximate together.
 Cyvnesawg, *a.* (nesawg) Apt to approximate.
 Cyvnesawl, *a.* (nesawl) Vicinal, or bordering on.
 Cyvnesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nesiad) Approximation.
 Cyvnesu, *v. a.* (nesu) To approximate, to approach.
 Cyvnewid, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (newid) Mutual ex-
 change, or barter; commerce, or traffick.

Llong a zaethai a cyvnewid ynzi—o Frainc.
 A ship had come with merchandise in it from France.
Garadawg.

- Cyvnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To exchange, to traf-
 fick; to barter.

Cyvnewid a hael,
 To exchange with the liberal.
Adage.

- Cyvnewidadwy, *a.* (cyvnewid) Transmutable.
 Cyvnewidva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (cyvnewid) A place
 to merchandise, or traffick in; an exchange.
 Cyvnewidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnewid) A
 changing to another form; transformation; al-
 teration.
 Cyvnewidiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnewid) Per-
 mutation; alternation, or alternity.
 Cyvnewidial, *v. a.* (cyvnewid) To alternate; to
 reciprocate; to be changing often.
 Cyvnewidiaw, *v. a.* (cyvnewid) To commutate;
 to change; to transform; to be changed.
 Cyvnewidiawg

Cyvnnewidiawg, *a.* (cyvnnewid) Alternate. Proest cyvnnewidiawg, alternate combination of vowels, a term in prosody.

Cyvnnewidiawl, *a.* (cyvnnewid) Alterant; commutual, alternate, reciprocal, mutual.

Cyvnnewidiedig, *a.* (cyvnnewid) That is changed, altered, or transformed.

Cyvnnewidioldeb, *s. m.* (cyvnnewidiawl) Commutability; reciprocity, a mutual change.

Cyvnnewidiolrwyd, *s. m.* (cyvnnewidiawl) Alterableness, a commutable state.

Cyvnnewidiwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvnnewidwyr (cyvnnewid—gwr) A changer; a chapman.

Cyvnnewidwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnnewidiwr) A changing, bartering, or merchandizing.

Cyvnnewyz, *a.* (newyz) Regenerated, renewed.

Cyvniver, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (niver) An even number. *Gwareu cyvniver*, a play in which the youths of both sexes seek for an even-leaved sprig of the ash; and the first of either sex that finds one calls out *Cyvniver*, and is answered by the first of the other that succeeds; and these two, if the omen fails not, are to be joined in wedlock.

Cyvniver, *a.* (niver) Of equal number; so many.

Cyvniverawg, *a.* (cyvniver) Of even number.

Cyvniverezz, *s. m.* (cyvniver) Evenness of number.

Cyvniveru, *v. a.* (cyvniver) To make of even number.

Cyvnither, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (nith) A female cousin german.

Cyvnither yw i'r seren.

She is cousin to the star.

L. G. Cothi.

Cyvnod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nôd) A conjuncture, season, or period; an appointed time, or appointment.

Pryd y bo cyvnod yn cyvodi

Y lawlfy yn mez armau vi—

When at the period there will be rising of those that are in the grave I will prophesy—

Meilyr.

Ai gwir troi—

Hwyl naw, yr haul yn i ol?

A droed llwybyr ytair wybren:

Rhodau cyvnodau y nen?

Is it true that the sun, in its natural course, is turned back? Is the path of the three heavens turned: the circles of the seasons of the sky?

Feir Pry.

Cyvnodawl, *a.* (cyvnod) Periodical, at fixt seasons.

Cyvnodedig, *a.* (cyvnod) Being regulated, or stated.

Cyvnodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnod) Connotation.

Cyvnodiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyvnodiad) One who regulates, or arranges; a commentator.

Cyvnovant, *s. m.* (novant) A mutual enjoyment, or treasure; common stock, contribution.

Dyw Merçyr gwelais wyr y'ng hyvnovant,

Dyviau bu gwarthau a amugant.

Wednesday I saw men in mutual enjoyment, Thursday there was the disparaging of what they defended.

Taliesin.

Dugest y Wyzgrug, a Dygant i drais

Adryfz cyvnovant.

Thou didst bring the Wyzgrug and Dygant under oppression, an excess of contribution.

Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cyvnos, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nôs) The evening twilight, the commencement of night.

Llazed holl dyrva cynulleidva Israel ev (yr oen) yn y cyvnos.

The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it (the lamb) in the evening.

Exodus xii. 6.

Cyvnosawl, *a.* (cyvnos) Relating to the evening.

Cyvnosi, *v. n.* (cyvnos) To become night, to darken.

Cyvnosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnos) A becoming night.

Cyvnysz, *a.* (nyz) Being intertwined, or twisted together.

Cyvnyszawl, *a.* (cyvnysz) Tending to intertwine.

Cyvnyszedig, *a.* (cyvnysz) That is twisted together.

Cyvnysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvnysz) An intertwining,

Cyvnysu, *v. a.* (cyvnysz) To intertwine, to twist together.

Cyvoçrawdyl, *s. f.—pl.* cyvoçrodlau (cyvoçyr—awdyl) A collateral, or parallel rhyme.

Cenir cyvoçrawdyl ar y man vanau yn lle cynghanez.

In the short verses parallel rhyme is used instead of consonancy.

Barzai.

Cyvoçrawg, *a.* (cyvoçyr) Having a parallel; collateral.

Cyvoçrawl, *a.* (cyvoçyr) Collateral, or parallel.

Cyvoçredig, *a.* (cyvoçyr) Being made parallel.

Cymmeriad cyvoçredig, parallel connection, a term in prosody.

Cyvoçrez, *s. m.* (cyvoçyr) Parallelism, or collateral state.

Cyvoçri, *v. a.* (cyvoçyr) To make parallel, or collateral.

Cyvoçriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvoçyr) A making parallel.

Cyvoçrodlath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvoçrawdyl) Parallel, or connected rhyme.

Cyvoçrodli, *v. a.* (cyvoçrawdyl) To rhyme together.

Cyvoçrogi, *v.* (cyvoçrawg) To become parallel.

Cyvod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bod) A tarrying, abiding, or dwelling in a place. *Cael cyvod ar un*, to find one's place of abode.

Ni çawn dy gyvod, tro trig

Didro, mwy no'r brawd odrig.

I could not find thy dwelling, a sickle tarrying, more than the wandering friar.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cyvodadwy, *a.* (cyvawd) That may be raised.

Cyvodawl, *a.* (cyvawd) Tending to rise, rising up.

Cyvodedig, *a.* (cyvawd) That is raised, or lifted.

Cyvodedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvodedig) A being raised up.

Cyvodedigawl, *a.* (cyvodedig) Tending to rise up.

Cyvodedyn, *s. m.* (cyvawd) What is in motion.

Da cyvodedyn, moveable goods, or moveables.

Cyvoden, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyvawd) A pimple, a wheal.

Cyvodi, *v. a.* (cyvawd) To arise, to get up; to raise, or to lift up; to start or put up.

Lleon—lleisgu a wnaeth; a fwm mlynz ar ugain y bu yn gwled-ygu; ac o'i leigz ev ar ziwez ei oes y cyvodes ciwdodawl dervylg yn y deyrnas.

Lleon, he became feeble: and five and twenty years he was governing; and from his feebleness, towards the end of his life there arose a civil commotion in the kingdom.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvawd) A rising, or getting up.

Cyvodlaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyvawdyl) Connected rhyme.

Cyvodlaiz, *a.* (cyvawdyl) That rhyme together.

Cyvodli, *v. a.* (cyvawdyl) To rhyme to each other.

Clywais, llawenais, o'r llwyni adar

Yn odiaeth gyvodli.

I heard and rejoiced, from the groves the birds rarely harmonizing.

Morgan Gruffydd.

Cyvodliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvawdyl) A rhyming together.

Cyvodwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyvodwyr (cyvawd—gwr) A riser, one that raises up, or uplifts.

Cyvoz, *a.* (boz) Agreeable, content, or satisfied.

Cyvozawl, *a.* (cyvoz) Compliant, accomodating.

Cyvoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyvoz) A mutual pleasing.

Cyvoziant, *s. m.* (cyvoz) Agreeableness; complacency.

Cyvozas

CYV

Cyvozus, a. (cyvoz) Agreeable, or complacent.
Cyvoed, a. (oed) Coetaneous, contemporary.

Cyvoed vyz da a dedwyz.
Coeval will be the good with the happy.

Adage.

Nidawn er lliw gwawn i goed,
Ni'm eavas neb o'm cyvoed.
 I would not go to the grove for the sake of her of the gossamer
 hue, not one contemporary of mine has had me.
D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Grufuaz.

Cyvoedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvoed) A contemporary.

Cwzynt cyvnoant cant cyvoedyz,
Cynghen gymynid gwyzvid wryz.

They would rise the contribution of a hundred contemporaries, but
 when the supporting tree is felled the woodbine lies along.

Meilyr.

Cyvoen, a. (oen) With lamb. Davad gyvoen, an
 ewe big with lamb.

Cyvoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (oes) A contemporary. *a.*
 Of the same age, coetaneous, or coeval.

Cyvoesawl, a. (cyvoes) Being of the same age.

Cyvoesi, s. m. (cyvoes) A continuing through ages.

Cavas vod, cyvoesi vyz,
Yn benav o'r faint beuny.

He attained to be, which shall be the theme of ages, the chief of
 saints continually.

J. ab R. ab Iquan Llwyd, i Zewi.

Cyvoesi, v. n. (cyvoes) To live at the time, or age;
 also to contemporise.

Cyvoesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoes) A living at
 once.

Cyvoeswr, s. m.—pl. cyvoeswyr (cyvoes—gwr)
 One who lives the same age; one of equal age.

Cyvoeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (oeth) Power; dominion;
 also wealth, or riches. Y Rhueiniawl Gyvoeth,
 The Roman Power.

Anvon cenadau a orug Bran hyd at Veli, ac erci izo edvryd ei
gyvoeth, a'i wraig izo; ac oni's adverai, tyngu a orug i gyvoethau
bev a daear, yz anrheithiau yr ynys o'r mor pwysilyz.

Send messengers was what Bran did to Beli, desiring him to re-
 store his treasure, and his wife to him; and if he did not restore, he
 swore by the powers of heaven and earth, that he would ravage the
 island from one sea to the other.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyvoethawg, a. (cyvoeth) Puissant, wealthy.

Nid cyvoethawg, ond a'i cymmero.

None is wealthy but him that enjoys it.

Adage.

Y cyvoethoca, y neb ni cwennyço zim ar gam o eizaw ereill.

The most wealthy is he that covets nothing unjustly of the goods
 of another.

Adage.

Cyvoethawl, a. (cyvoeth) Puissant, tending to en-
 rich.

Cyvoethedig, a. (cyvoeth) Endowed with riches.

Cyvoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoeth) An enriching.

Cyvoethogawl, a. (cyvoethawg) Tending to enrich.

Cyvoethogi, v. a. (cyvoethawg) To enrich; to
 grow rich.

Cyvoethogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoethawg) A
 making, or becoming wealthy; enrichment.

Cyvoethogrwyz, s. m. (cyvoethawg) Wealthiness.

**Cyvoethogwr, s. m.—pl. cyvoethogwyr (cyvoeth-
 awg—gwr)** One who makes rich, an enricher.

Cyvog, s. m. (og) A vomit, or a reaching.

Cyvog, v. a. (og) To vomit, to cast up.

Cyvogawl, a. (cyvog) Emetic, or vomitory,

Cyvogi, v. a. (cyvog) To vomit, to cast out.

Coelvain brain Brynaic gyvog—
Ciliaw ni orug er eiddi gawr
Gwr Eon yn nghyni.

The omen of the ever-glutting of the ravens of Brynaic, the se-
 verity of the assault never caused him to retreat, a bold hero in diffi-
 culty.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufuaz.

Cyvogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvog) Vomition.

Cyvoglyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvog—llyn) An
 emetic.

CYV

Cyvogwr, s. m.—pl. cyvogwyr (cyvog—gwr) A vo-
 miter.

Cyvogwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwyz) Contergency.

Cyvogwyzaw, v. a. (cyvogwyz) To converge.

Cyvogwyzawd, s. m. (cyvogwyz) A convergency.

Cyvogwyzawl, a. (cyvogwyz) Convergent.

Cyvogwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvogwyz) A con-
 verging, a tending, or inclining to one point.

Cyvoladwy, a. (cyvawl) Commendable, worthy.

Cyvolawd, s. m. (cyvawl) A commendation.

Cyvoledig, a. (cyvawl) Being commended.

Cyvoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvoledig) A prais-
 ing.

Cyvolediw, a. (cyvawl) Worthy of general praise.

Cyvoli, v. a. (cyvawl) To praise together.

Ev dyran dyz calan cadrwç,
Ced eirçion i'r cedawlerçwç!
Ev dyryz heizyd, a heizwç anaw,
Ev, anant, cyvolwç!

He distributes on the high festival, the treasure of solicitations
 solicit of him that abounds! He will bestow the claims and defects
 of song; ye minstrels join in praising him!

Ll. P. Mac, i D. ab Owain.

Cyvoliannu, v. a. (cyvoliant) To praise together.

Cyvoliannus, a. (cyvoliant) Commendatory.

Cyvoliant, s. m. (cyvawl) Universal praise.

Cyvolwç, s. m. (cyvawl) Universal praise.

Cyvoll, a. (oll) Integral; complete, or entire.

Cyvonglawg, a. (cyvongyl) Having even angles.

Cyvongyl, s. f.—pl. cyvonglau (ongyl) A right
 angle. *a.* Equiangular, or of even angles.

Cyvor, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) Even with the edge.

Yn nghyvor, yn ymyl, in contact, touching, or
 bordering together.

Hawzvyd i zyz yr Awen
Pan oezwn synt yn vargen,
A cyda'r gog yn canu'n vwyn
Yn nghyvor llwyn yn llawen.

Prosperity to the day of the muse, when in time past I was a
 youth, and with the cuckoo sweetly singing in the border of the
 grove so merrily!

Pennillion.

Cyvor, a. (gor) Even with the edge, or up to the
 brim. Cewç y mesur à vynoç, ai y cyvor ai'r
 pen, you shall have which you like, a strike
 measure, or heap measure.

Cyvorawl, a. (cyvor) Tending to be even, or full.

Cyvorzyl, s. m. (cyvor—dyl) A clapping of hands,
 plaudit, or applause; a rejoicing.

Cyvorzwyn, s. m. (cyvawr—dwyn) A synec-
 doche.

Cyvorzwynawl, a. (cyvorzwyn) Synecdochical.

Cyvore, a. (bore) With the morn, or very early.

Eryr Eli gorymza coed
Cyvore ciniawya
A'i llawç, llwyzid ei draha.

The Eagle of Eli wanders among the woods; early with the dawn
 he takes his repast: may he that allures him prosper in his wiles.

Llywarc Hen.

Cyvoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor) A making full.

Cyvoriaw, v. a. (cyvor) To fill up to the brim.

Gwalçmai ym gelwir, gelyn y Saeson,
Er lles Gwiedig Môn gweint yn mhlymnwyd;
Ac er boz Llywy llw eiry ar goed
Pan vu aer rhag caer cyvories waed.

Gwalçmai am I called, the Saxons' foe, for the sake of the
 chief of Môn toiling in the conflict; and to please Llywy, fair as
 the snow on the trees, when there was slaughter before a fortress the
 blood I made to overflow.

Gwalçmai.

Cyvoriawg, a. (cyvor) Full to the brim; overflow-
 ing. Cyvoriawg leftri, overflowing cups.

Cyvosawd, v. a. (gosawd) To place together.

Cyvosodawl, a. (cyvosawd) Conjoining, synthetic.

Cyvosodedig, a. (cyvosawd) Being conjoined; co-
 ordinate.

Cyvosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvosawd) The act of
 compounding, or joining together; a synthesis.

Cyvrad,

Cyvrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad) A conspiracy, a complot.

Cyvradawl, *a.* (cyvrad) Conspirant, plotting.

Cyvradu, *v. a.* (cyvrad) To complot, to conspire.

Cyvradw, *a.* (cyvrad) Mutually falling, or vanishing away.

Cyvradwç, *s. m.* (cyvrad) A conspiracy, a complot.

Gnawd o'i law lawr-veirz cyvradwç,
Gwan o aer, a gwin o eur-vlwç.

By his hand has been caused the conspiracy of dogged bards, a gain from the slaughter, and wine from the golden goblet.

Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Cyvradwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvradwyr* (cyvrad—gwr) Traitor.

Cyvrax, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (grax) Equal rank. *a.* Co-ordinate.

Cyvraxawl, *a.* (cyvrax) Being of equal rank.

Cyvraxiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrax) Co-ordination.

Cyvraxu, *v. n.* (cyvrax) To be equal, to compeer.

Cyvræ, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvreiau* (rhæ) A chain for joining together, as dogs, or other animals.

Fraiz preizwyr preiz-walç gyvreiau,
Priodawr Frydain prain preiziau.

The booty of pillagers with the fure depredating chains, the chief-tain of Britain the feast would take. *Cynxelw, i'r Argl. Rhyi.*

Cyvragawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvragodau* (rhagawd) An ambush, or ambuscade.

Dyvynt hynt tremynt, tramwy beirz Gwynez
I gyvragawd gwleç—

They came on a scouting expedition, the bards of Gwynez travel to an ambuscade for a feast. *Scwynn.*

Cyvragawd, *v. a.* (rhagawd) To waylay together.

Cyvragodva, *s. f.*—*pl. cyvragodvëyz* (cyvragawd—ma) A place of coming together, or way-laying.

Cyvragodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvragodwyr* (cyvragawd—gwr) One who lays in ambush; a waylayer.

Cyvraid, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvreidiau* (rhaid) A competency; a necessary, or needful. *a.* Necessary.

Er llës na ollwng o'r llaw dy gyvraid,
Digyrriv bod hebzaw.

For thy good let not thy needful slip from thy hand, there is no account in being without it. *Morgan Herbert.*

Cyvrailz, *v. a.* (rhaiz) To push with a pike.

Arvaiz ym cyvrailz i'm cyfroi.

He dares with the pike to thrust at me to cause my being disturbed. *Methyr ab Gwalmai.*

Cyvrain, *s. m.*—*pl. (cyvreinion* (rhain) Junction of spears, a battle or conflict with spears.

Yn Aberteivi tew oez vrain uç ben,
Oni doed perçen parçus gyvrain,

In Aberteivi thick were the ravens over head, so as to cover the owner of the honourable conflict of spears. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Cyvrain, *v. a.* (rhain) To battle with spears.

Cyvrailth, *s. f.*—*pl. cyvreithiau* (rhaith) A mutual compact; a law; a judicial process. **Cyvrailth crevyz**, or **cyvrailth eglwys**, the ecclesiastical, or canon law; **cyvrailth vyd**, the civil law; **cyvrailth cyhydez**, the law of equation, being a rule for sharing the cause of suit between the parties, which was done in some special cases.

Cyvrailth yfyz ofodedigaeth gyviawn, wneuthuredig o gyvundeb y brenin a'i deyrnas.

A law is a just establishment that is made by the agreement of the king and his kingdom. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyvrân, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) A proportion, portion, part, or share; a quantity; a rate.

Cyvrân o burdan y byd
Yw'r oes hon er ys enyd.

A portion of the purgatory of the world is this life for some time past. *D. Lhwyl Gerleç.*

Cyvrânadwy, *a.* (cyvrân) Participable.

Cyvrânai, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrâneion* (cyvrân) A participle.

Cyvrânair, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrâneiriau* (cyvrân—gair) A vote, or suffrage.

Cyvrânawg, *a.* (cyvrân) Participant, or having a share. *s. m.* One who shares, a partner.

Dy dywyfogion fyz gyndyn, ac yn gyvrânogion â lladron.

Thy princes are rebellious, and companions with thieves.

Isaiab i. 23.

Cyvrânawl, *a.* (cyvrân) Participant, or sharing.

Cyvrânawr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrânorion* (cyvrân) A participant, or one who participates.

Cyvranc, *s. f.* (rhanc) A mutual coming together, or contact; an engagement; concern, or affair.

Cyvrarvaeth amaeth am arweyd twyll

Cyvranc gau gymhwyl a'm pwyll i'm pyd.

The accustomed way of the husbandman in planning deceit, the contest of false memory with my reason to my harm.

Ll. P. Moç.

A manegi a wnaeth izi ei holl gyvranc.

And he declared to her his whole concern.

Makinogion.

Cyvrandal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrân—tâl) Part payment.

Cyvrandalïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrandal) A compounding, or paying in part; composition.

Cyvrandalu, *v. a.* (cyvrân) To compound a debt.

Cyvrânzwyn, *a.* (cyvrân—dwyn) Bearing a part.

Cyvrânedig, *a.* (cyvrân) That is shared, or parted.

Cyvrânedigawl, *a.* (cyvrânedig) Distributive.

Cyvrâneius, *a.* (cyvrânai) Participial, of the nature of a participle, or of tendency to participate.

Cyvrangar, *a.* (cyvrân) Communicative; sharing.

Cyvrangarwç, *s. m.* (cyvrangar) Communicativeness.

Cyvraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrân) Participation; communication; a mutually sharing.

Cyvraniadawl, *a.* (cyvraniad) Communicative.

Cyvrânogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrânawg) A sharing; the act of sharing, or partaking in.

Cyvrânogawl, *a.* (cyvrânawg) Tending to share.

Cyvrânogi, *v. a.* (cyvrânawg) To participate.

Cyvrânogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrânawg) A sharing in, or participating, a getting a joint share.

Cyvrânogrwyz, *s. m.* (cyvrânawg) A partaking.

Cyvrânogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrânogwyr* (cyvrânawg—gwr) One who shares with, a partaker.

Cyvrânau, *v. a.* (cyvrân) To partake, divide, or share together; to communicate, or impart.

Mawr deyrn cedyrn cyd gyvrânau aur

Ac arian yn mhob tu,

Milwr milwyr gynnyzu

Mereduz mawr, azwyn vu!

The great leader of the mighty distributing gold and silver on every side; a warrior increasing warriors; the great Mereduz, splendid has he been!

Ll. P. Moç, i M. ab Cynan.

Cyvrânwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrânwyr* (cyvrân—gwr) One who divides, or shares with; a communicator.

Cyvranyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvrân) A sharer.

Cyvrang, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvranc) A contest.

Cyvrangawl, *a.* (cyvrang) Being apt to strive.

Cyvrangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrang) A battling.

Cyvrangu, *v. a.* (cyvrang) To contest together.

Cyvrâu, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhau) Ornaments, jewels.

Côg lavar a gân gan zyz

Cyvrâu eigiawg yn nolyz—

The loquacious cuckoo with the dawn doth sing her lofty strains along the dales.

Gorwyn blaen berwr byzinawr gorwyz

Cain gyvrâu coed i lawr

Cweryd bryd wrth a garawr.

Glittering are the tops of the crests; warlike is the deed; trees are fair ornaments of the ground; joyful is the soul with the one it loves,

Llywarc Hen.

Cyvrawd,

CYV

Cyvrrawd, s. m.—pl. cyvroddau (rhawd) An onset.

Enaſav Labienus dywyfawg, yn cyvarvod ag ev, ac yn y lle, ar y cyvrrawd cyntav Niniaw ai llazoez.

Behold Labienus, a leader, meeting with him, and on the spot, in the first onset Niniaw flew him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyvrben, a. (cyvor—pen) Complete, or perfect.

Meidriad cad cad-rzor, car cor cyvrben,
Medrais voz vy rhwyv ar vy rhwyren.

The former of the strongly-covering band, the friend of the perfect choir, I have known how to please my chief on my leading passion. *Cynzelu, m. Ririd Vlaize.*

Cyvrbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrben) Consummation.

Cyvrbenu, v. a. (cyvrben) To consummate.

Cyvrbyn, a. (cyvor—pwn) Fully, or wholly laden.

Cyvrddal, s. m. (cyvor—tal) Equivalence, value.

Cyvrbyll, s. m. (cyvor—pyll) Sound reason, or mind. *a. Of a sound mind; reasonable.*

Cyvrddan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor—tan) Variance, discord.

Garw zygyr gwyr—

Val y bu yn Mangor am ongyr dan,
Pan wnaeth dau deyrn uſ cyrn cyvrddan.

A horrid tumult of men, such as hath been in Bangor round the fiery spear, when two kings over the horns made discord. *Owain Cyveiliawg.*

Cyvrddelaid, a. (cyvor—telaid) Altogether graceful.

Cyvrddelid, v. a. (cyvrddelaid) To make graceful.

Cyvrddelid, a. (cyvor—telid) Being very graceful.

Mezwlâ zodaſ, mezwid vy nghovian

A'm dwv inlraîn main cain cyvrddelid,
Meziant pob nwyviant, naw govid a'm traul!
Ni'm lluz llw gwen-naul gwan ezewid.

I have fixed my mind, my memory is bewildered for the elegant slender growth, fair and altogether graceful, in the possession of every sprightliness—Nine troubles consume me! She that is bright as the radiant sun will not debar me of a slender promise. *Iorwerth Vyan.*

Cyvrddelidaw, v. a. (cyvrddelid) To make very graceful.

Cyvrddo, a. (cyvor—to) Compact; complete, entire, whole.

Cyvrddoi, v. a. (cyvrddo) To make quite complete.

Cyvrddoft, a. (cyvor—toft) Very rigorous, or severe.

Cyvrddrevniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrddrevyn) A setting, or arranging in complete order.

Cyvrddrevnu, v. a. (cyvrddrevyn) To set in order.

Cyvrddrevyn, s. f. (cyvor—trevyn) Complete order. *a. being in perfect order, or arrangement.*

Cyvrddrift, a. (cyvor—trift) Very pensive, or sad.

Cynghendon a zaw o ziovyd trift

Cynghawg, cyvrddrift, cyvrddoft benyd.

An oppressed groan will proceed from the pensive vow, intricate, altogether sad, and severe the penance. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Cyvrddwy, s. m. aggr. (cyvor—twy) The polypody, oak-fern.

Cyvrddwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor—twyth) Complete elasticity. *a. Altogether elastic, or full of spring.*

Cywir-zoeth gwy gwel brad anell bryd;

Cyvrddwyth cyvavrdwyth priv-wyth priv-wyd.

The perfectly-wise soon doth see the perfidy of the aiming intention, a ready spring to the operation of the mind is the first impulse of the first evil. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Cyvrddwythaw, v. a. (cyvrddwyth) To make elastic.

Cyvrddy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvor—ty) An assembly-house.

Cyn bum cain vaglawg bum hy,

A'm cynnwylid y'nggyrddy

Powys paradwys Cymry.

Before I appeared on crutches I was bold, I was made room for in the congress house of Powys, the paradise of the Welsh. *Llyw. H. H.*

CYV

Cyvrzawn, s. m.—pl. cyvrzonau (cyvor—dawn)

A virtue, or property; medicinal virtue.

Cyvrzwyn, v. a. (cyvor—dwyn) To bear wholly.

O Benwaed Dyvnaint dim nid fag,

Hyd Bentir Gavran yd gyvrzwn

Alaeth y penaeth—

From the bloody Promontory of Dyvnaint, none failing, to the headland of Gavran there will be universal bearing of grief for the chieftain. *Ll. P. Moq. i D. ab Owain.*

Cyvrred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhed) A running together; concurrence. *a. Of equal speed; as swift in running. Cyvrred a gwylan, as swift as a seagull.*

Cant gorwyz cyvrred,

Arian eu tued.

A hundred flocks of equal pace, silver their covering. *Talliesin.*

Cyvrredawl, a. (cyvrred) Running together; concurrent.

Cyvrreddeg, v. a. (cyvrred) To run together; to concur.

Henbeddyr, ni gavas ericed a'i cyvretai o zyn, nag ar varq, nag ar draed.

The old Trotter, he never found a man who could keep pace with him, nor on a horse, nor on foot. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cyvrrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrred) A running together; a concurrence, coincidence.

Cyvrrev, a. (rhev) Of equal thickness; as thick.

Arſed yr yngnad i'r lliwedd dyngu i'r crair, ryweled o hono y Reidyf hwnw llw dyz golau, a'i enwi ev, a'r lliedrad a zywaedd yr hawlwr, yn gyvliw ag y dywaedd, ac yn gymaint, ac yn gyvrev, a'r haul yn uſel yn egedwynu, ac ev yn ei arzelw.

Let the judge desire the accuser to be sworn to the Relic that he had seen such a thief by the clear daylight, and naming him, having the theft mentioned by the claimant, of the same colour as he describes, and of the same size, and being of the same thickness, the sun being high and shining, and he observing him. *Weslo Llanu.*

Cyvreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvraid) Necessitation.

Cyvreidiaw, v. a. (cyvraid) To make necessary.

Cyvreidiawl, a. (cyvraid) Necessary, or needful.

O'rh drugarez, Arglwyd Dad,

Rhoimi rad cyvreidiawl.

Through thy mercy, Lord the Father, give me the grace that is needful. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

Cyvreidrwyz, s. m. (cyvraid) A necessary.

Cyvreion, s. pl. aggr. (cyvrae) Couplers, bracers.

Mal cwn gan gyvreion.

Like dogs in the Couplers.

Adage.

Cyvreithgar, a. (cyvraith) Litigious, quarrelsome.

Cyvreithgarwg, s. m. (cyvreithgar) Litigiousness.

Cyvreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvraith) Litigation.

Cyvreithiaw, v. a. (cyvraith) To conjure, or combine under an oath; to go to law.

Cyvreithiawl, a. (cyvraith) Litigant; legal.

Cyvreithioldeb, s. m. (cyvreithiawl) Legality.

Cyvreithioli, v. a. (cyvreithiawl) To legalize.

Cyvreithiolrwyz, s. m. (cyvreithiawl) Legalness.

Cyvreithiwr, s. m.—pl. cyvreithwyr (cyvraith—gwr) A lawyer, a practitioner of the law; a litigant.

Cyvreithlawn, a. (cyvraith) Lawful, or legal.

Cyvreithlondeb, s. m. (cyvreithlawn) Lawfulness.

Cyvreithlonez, s. m. (cyvreithlawn) Legality.

Cyvreithloni, v. a. (cyvreithlawn) To render legal.

Cyvreithlonrwyz, s. m. (cyvreithlawn) Legalness.

Cyvreithus, a. (cyvraith) Lawful, or legal.

Cyvreithwra, v. a. (cyvreithiwr) To follow the profession of the law.

Oni bai ni a'n lliid a'n cynhen tuagat eu gilyz—ev a'allai llawer gwr yn byw wrth y gyvraith vined i gylern, ac o's mynaili vwyd yn lle ei gyvreithwra.

If it were not for us, with our hatred and dissension towards one another it might be possible for many a man living by the law to go a gathering of earth nuts, and if he chose to garner blackberries, instead of his following the law. *L. D. Rhys.*

Cyvreithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvraith) A lawyer.

S s

Cyvreithyz

CYV

Cyvreithyzu, *v. a.* (cyvreithyz) To follow the law.
Cyvrenin, *s. m.* (cyvran) A sharing together. *a.* Participant.

Ei a wna vi Aneurin,
 Ys gwyr Talieffin,
 Oveg cyvrenin,
 Neu cynnyg Ddodion
 Cyn gwawr dyz dilyn.

I Aneurin will make what Talieffin knows, a song of participation which will be offered by Gododin before the dawn of the day of toil.

Freuer wen brodyr a'rh vu
 Pan glywynt gyvrenin llu
 Ni ecyzai fyz ganthu.

Fair Freuer to thee there were brothers, who when they heard the coming together of an army, would not suffer the abode of rest to stand over them.

Cyvres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhes) Contexture, texture.
Cyvrestrawg, *a.* (cyvrestyr) Being interwoven.
Cyvrestrawl, *a.* (cyvrestyr) Being ranged together.
Cyvrestriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrestyr) Intertexture, contexture.

Cyvrestru, *v. a.* (cyvrestyr) To interweave, to work together, to knit, fold, or wrap together.

Cae o vrys, rhwym cyvrwys oez,
 Cyvrwydra ai cyvreuroez.

A wreath of haste, it was a crafty band, it was craftiness that wove it together.

Cyvrestwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrestwyr* (cyvrestyr—*gwr*) One who interweaves, or ranges together.
Cyvrestryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvrestyr) A marshaller, or one who ranges in order.
Cyvrestyr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrestrau* (rhestyr) Range.
Cyvgain, *a.* (cyvor—cain) Very fair, or elegant.

Arzwyreav hael hwyl cyvgain y' nghan,
 Hwrz gleiviau veiziad, vlaiz cyvwyrain.

I will magnify the generous one whose course is altogether splendid in the battle, the darer of the thrust of blades, the exalted wolf.

Cyvglod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvor—clôd) Perfect fame.

Am Owain, gyvgain, gyvglod eizaw,
 Am aerwalc haelwalc hawz i'm wylaw!

For Owain altogether fair, possessing unfulfilled fame, for the nobly-generous hawk of slaughter it is easy for me to weep.

Cyvgoll, *s. f.* (cyvor—coll) Perdition, total loss.
 Mab y gyvgoll, the son of perdition.

Cevais win cyvgain, nid cyvgoll
 O vez, o vaelin oll.

I had wine superlatively fine, without any loss of mead, and all from the buffalo horn.

Cyvgolladwy, *a.* (cyvgoll) That may be lost.
Cyvgolledig, *a.* (cyvgoll) Being lost, or undone.
Cyvgolledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvgolledig) Total loss.
Cyvgolli, *v. a.* (cyvgoll) To lose utterly; to be undone.
Cyvrgron, *a.* (cyvor—cron) Spheric, or globular.
Cyvrgrwn, *a.* (cyvor—crwn) Perfectly round.
Cyvri, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bri) Honour, or glory.

Rheuvez teyrnez ti biau, y drais,
 A'r draws-vaic gyvriau.

The possessions of princes are thine, the conquest, and the arrogantly-proud pre-eminences.

Cyvriawg, *a.* (cyvri) Honourable, or illustrious.

Llywelyn llary rwyv rwym cyvriawg,
 Liwyzai beri rhi ruzvawg.

Llywelyn the mild leader with the band of honour, the spears of the ruddy stained chief would prosper.

Cyvriawl, *a.* (cyvri) Tending to honour, or dignify.
Cyvriv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (rhiv) An account, a reckoning; a number.
Cyvriv, *v. a.* (rhiv) To count, or reckon up; to number.
Cyvrivadwy, *a.* (cyvriv) That may be reckoned up.
Cyvrivawl, *a.* (cyvriv) Being accounted, or reputed; of account; of good esteem, respected.

CYV

Cyvrivawr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrivorion* (cyvriv) Accountant.

Pan vyc yn dri cyvrivawr,
 O'r tri l'r un y troi'r awr.

When thou shalt be the threemonerists, from the three to the one thou wilt at the instant turn.

Cyvrived, *s. m.* (cyvriv) Numerosity; plenty.
Cyvrivedig, *a.* (cyvriv) Being reckoned, esteemed.
Cyvrivedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrivedig) The act, or art of reckoning.
Cyvrivedigawl, *a.* (cyvrivedig) Numerary; imputative, that may be esteemed, or imputed.
Cyvriviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvriv) A reckoning, or calculation, a counting; esteem.
Cyvriviant, *s. m.* (cyvriv) A reckoning; account.

Can rycedwig—
 Ar aur a ged,
 A cyvrived,
 A cyvriviant.

Since he had supported with gold and treasure, and plenty, and esteem.

Cyvrivus, *a.* (cyvriv) Numerical, or numeral.
Cyvrivwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrivwyr* (cyvriv—*gwr*) A reckoner; a numberer, or one who counts.
Cyvrivyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvriv) Accountant.
Cyvrivyzaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrivyz) Numeration, the art, or act of numbering.
Cyvrin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhin) One who is privy to, or in the secret; a confidant.

A glyweisti a gant y gegin;
 Byz lew, na vyz diathrin;
 Na vid dy wraig dy gyvrin.

Hast thou heard what the kitchen fang: Be cunning, be not void of employ; let not thy wife be thy confidant.

Cyvrin, *a.* (rhin) Privy to, or in the secret; conscious. Ni wn vy mod yn gyvrin o begawd.

Cyvrin pen a calon.

Privy is the head with the heart.

Cyvrinaç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrin) A secret.

Nid cyvrinaç ond rhwng dau.

It is no secret except it is between two.

Cyvrinaçawl, *a.* (cyvrinaç) Privy, or private.
Cyvrinaçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrinaç) A making a secret of, a talking of secrets.
Cyvrinaçu, *v. a.* (cyvrinaç) To talk of secrets.
Cyvrinaçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrinaçwyr* (cyvrinaç—*gwr*) One who talks, or deals in secrets.
Cyvrinva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (cyvrin—*ma*) A privacy, a place of private communication.
Cyvringynghor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrin—*cynghor*) A privy-council.
Cyvriniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrin) A making mystic.
Cyvriniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrin) Mystery.
Cyvriniaw, *v. a.* (cyvrin) To mysticize; to secrete.
Cyvriniawl, *a.* (cyvrin) Mystical, mysterious.
Cyvrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhith) Image; shew, colour, or pretence. Cyvrith duwioldeb, the shew of godliness.

Can zamegawl—ei hamcan yw adrawz dygwyz o grebwyll a dygynyg ar gyvrith hanes.

The allegoric poem, its design is to describe an event of fancy and imagination under the colour of history.

Cyvrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrith) A seeming.
Cyvrithiant, *s. m.* (cyvrith) Appearance, shew.
Cyvrithiaw, *v. n.* (cyvrith) To appear, or shew.
Cyvrithiawl, *a.* (cyvrith) Imaginary; specious.
Cyvrithiedig, *a.* (cyvrith) Being made to seem.
Cyvrodaiz, *a.* (cyvrawd) Concurrent, uniting.
Cyvrodawl, *a.* (cyvrawd) Tending to concur.
Cyvrodez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrawd) A concurrent state. *a.* Being twisted together. Lliain main cyvrodez, fine twined linen.

Cadarnac yw yr edav yn gyvrodez nag yn ungorn.

Stronger is the thread being twisted together than singly.

Cyvrodezawg

- Cyvrodezawg, *a.* (cyvrodez) Having a twist.
 Cyvrodezawl, *a.* (cyvrodez) Being twined together.
 Cyvrodezedig, *a.* (cyvrodez) That is twisted.
 Cyvrodeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrodez) A twisting, twining, or going together.
 Cyvrodezig, *a.* (cyvrodez) Being intertwined.
 Cyvrodezu, *v. a.* (cyvrodez) To twist together.
 Cyvroz, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhoz) A mutual gift.
 Cyvrozawl, *a.* (cyvroz) Contributory; aiding.
 Cyvroziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvroz) A contributing.
 Cyvrozwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrozwyr* (cyvroz—gwr) One who contributes, a contributor.
 Cyvrüz, *a.* (rhüz) Being all over ruddy.

Gwirav a haelav ehelaeth vuz,
 Gwir-vaeth arvaeth arvau cyvrüz.

The truest, most liberal and ample gain, the properly forming the
 muse of the crimson tinted weapons. *Einion Ofcriad.*

- Cyvruglaw, *v. a.* (cyvrugyl) To rub together.
 Cyvrugliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrugyl) Confrication.
 Cyvrugyl, *a.* (rhugyl) That is rubbing together.
 Cyvrwg, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrygau* (rhwg) A meeting.

Tri cyvrwg dirgel a zyty brenin eu casael, heb ei vrawdwr: gyd
 a'i wraig, a gyd a'i ofeiriad, a gyd a'i vryz.

Three private interviews the king ought to have, without his
 judge; with his wife, and with his priest, and with his physician.
Welsh Laws.

Ev i vryn, i vreiniawg cyvrwg;
 Cwi i bant, divant dyvrydwg.

He to the hill, to the privileged meeting, you to the bottom, a
 consuming state of longing. *Ll. P. M.*

- Cyvrwg, *v. a.* (rhwg) To meet, to rencounter.

Dôs i gyvrwg a'r dyn rhaco.

Go to meet the man yonder. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

- Cyvrwnt, *a.* (brwnt) Being dirty, vile, or mean.
 Cyvrynted bryved, such vile reptiles.
 Cyvrwng, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvryngau* (rhwng) An inter-
 medium, or medium; a space of time, or place.

Bynag pa amser y dyweto Tâd yr Ylbrydoz y gair hwn, Dygwel-
 wg, veibion dynion, yr holl cyvryngau a'r mezion ag a veidyr cel-
 vyzyd dyn eu cwiliaw alau ni thallant zim.

At whatsoever time the Father of spirits shall say this word, re-
 turn, sons of men, all the intervention, and means, which the art
 of man is capable of finding out they will avail nothing. *Ier. Owain.*

- Cyvrwng, *prep.* (rhwng) Between, or amongst.

Yn y lle y bo amryson cyvrwng awdurdodwyr am zyallu dwy gyv-
 raith.

Where there is a dispute between men of authority about the im-
 port of two laws. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cyvrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwy) A saddle. Cyvrwy
 untuawg, a side saddle.

Mwy na'r cyvrwy i'r hwc.

More than the saddle for the sow. *Adage.*

- Cyvrwyaw, *v. a.* (cyvrwy) To put on a saddle.
 Cyvrwyawg, *a.* (cyvrwy) Having a saddle, saddled.
 Cyvrwyz, *a.* (rhwyz) Expeditious; prosperous, suc-
 cessful.
 Cyvrwyzaw, *v. a.* (cyvrwyz) To expedite; to clear
 the way, to make prosperous.

Cyvarçav i Zuw dwywawl weini,
 Cyvarçwel a zel i zaioni;
 Cyveiriw, cyvrwyz,
 Cyvred a'm hawyz,
 Cyvarwyz a'm llwyz
 Ym llwyr deithi.

I will greet God with devout service, pittance that will come
 to good; it will direct, it will expedite, it will concur with my de-
 sire, it will lay open my success to my complete perfections.
Gwalchmai.

- Cyvrwyzawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrwyzodau* (cyvrwyz)
 A facilitating, expediting, or making clear.
 Cyvrwyzawl, *a.* (cyvrwyz) Tending to facilitate.
 Cyvrwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrwyz) A making
 clear, or easy to do; a prospering.

- Cyvrwyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrwyzwyr* (cyvrwyz—
 gwr) One who facilitates, or expedites.
 Cyvrwyzyd, *s. m.* (cyvrwyz) Expedition, facility.
 Cyvrwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwym) A bandage.
 Cyvrwymaw, *v. a.* (cyvrwym) To connect.

Parwydyz elvyz—
 Cadwynau dyrys—
 Pwy na'nyn cyvrwys
 A'u cyvrwyma.

The partitions of the elements,
 perplexed chains, who but a skilful one could have connected them.
Jen. Mynyw.

- Cyvrwymawl, *a.* (cyvrwym) Tending to connect.
 Cyvrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrwym) A brac-
 ing together; a ligature; a constriction.
 Cyvrwymyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvrwym) A bracer.
 Cyvrwymyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrwym) A bracer.
 Cyvrwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvor—gwys) A ge-
 neral summons, or citation; a full invitation.
 Cyvrwys, *a.* (rhwys) Cunning, crafty, sly or subtle.

Nid cyvrwys ond epa,
 Nid digellgar ond llwynawg.

None so crafty as the ape, none so inventive as the fox.

Adage.

- Cyvrwysaw, *v. a.* (cyvrwys) To make more know-
 ing; to become crafty, to grow more cunning.
 Cyvrwysdra, *s. m.* (cyvrwys) Craftiness, subtilty.
 Cyvrwysdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvrwys—tro)
 Quirk, or quidity.
 Cyvrwysfzrwg, *a.* (cyvrwys—drwg) Craftily bad.
 Cyvrwysfryv, *a.* (cyvrwys—cryv) Craftily strong.

Llawer a'aws twyll fy rhwng y tri fen cyvrwysfryv hyn a'u
 gilyz.

Many causes of deceit there are between these three wily strong
 heads and each other. *Ellis Wyn, B. Croff.*

- Cyvrwysfym, *a.* (cyvrwys—llym) craftily sharp.
 Cyvrwyswaith, *s. m.* (cyvrwys—gwaith) Crafty
 work.
 Cyvrwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvrwywyr* (cyvrwy—gwr)
 Saddler, one who makes, or sells saddles.
 Cyvrwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyvrwy) A saddler.
 Cyvrycawl, *a.* (cyvrwg) Congressive, meeting.
 Cyvryciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrwg) A meeting.
 Cyvrycu, *v. a.* (cyvrwg) To meet, to come together.

Ac erci a orug i'r genad ymchwelyd draçevyn tra cyvrycail hithau
 a Friav am hyny.

And the desired of the messenger to return back again whilst she
 herself should meet with Priam respecting that. *Darot—Mabinogion.*

- Cyvryd, *s. m.* (bryd) Unanimity. *a* having one mind.
 Cyvryz, *a.* (rhyz) Altogether free, or at liberty.
 Cyvryvel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (rhyvel) Mutual warfare.

Cylçwy cyvryvel cyvraith Orzen rwyv,
 Cynnygyn elwv glod urzen.

The shield of the combined war is the chief of the universal law,
 the wonder of the foe, of honourable fame. *Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

- Cyvrym, *s. m.* (grym) Equality of force, or power.
 Cyvrymus, *a.* (cyvrym) Equipollent, of equal force.
 Cyvryngaiz, *a.* (cyvrwng) Apt to intervene.
 Cyvryngawl, *a.* (cyvrwng) Intermediate, mediate.
 Cyvryngdavyl, *s. m.* (cyvrwng—tavyl) Interjection.
 Cyvryngdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvryngdodau* (cyvrwng)
 Mediation.
 Cyvryngedig, *a.* (cyvrwng) Intermediate, mediate.
 Cyvryngedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvryngedig)
 The act of going between, intermediacy.
 Cyvryngedigawl, *a.* (cyvryngedig) Intercedent.
 Cyvryngvarn, *s. m.* (cyvrwng—barn) An um-
 pire's award.
 Cyvryngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrwng) Interven-
 tion.
 Cyvryngrwyz, *s. m.* (cyvrwng) Mediety, mean
 state

CYV

- Cyvyngu, v. a.** (cyvrwg) To mediate, to intercede.
Cyvyngwr, s. m.—pl. cyvyngwyr (cyvrwg—gwr) A mediator, or intercessor; an umpire.
Cyvyngwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvyngwr) Mediatorship, or the office of a mediator.
Cyvyngyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvrwg) A mediator.
Cyvyngyzawl, a. (cyvyngyz) Mediatorial.
Cyvyngyzes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvyngyz) Mediatrix.
Cyvyngyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvyngyz) Mediatorship; the office of an umpire.
Cyvrys, a. (rhys) That rushes, or comes in contact.
Cyvrysawl, a. (cyvrys) Apt to rush together.
Cyvrisez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvrys) Contention.

Cyvrisez Gwenhwyvar a Gwenhwyvach a baroed y Gād Gamlan.
 The contention of Gwenhwyvar and Gwenhwyvach caused the battle of Camlan.
Trioz.

- Cyvyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (cyvrys) A striving together.
Cyvyryw, a. (rhyw) Homogeneous; similar, like.
Cyvyriawd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvyryw) Assimilation.
Cyvyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvyryw) Homogeny.
Cyvyriaw, v. a. (cyvyryw) To make homogeneous.
Cyvyriawl, a. (cyvyryw) Homogeneous.
Cyvu, v. a. (cyv) To accord, unite, or fit together.

Ni cyvyd diriaid â da.
 The wicked was not made to match with the good, *Adage.*

- Cyvun, a. (un)** United, agreeing, accordant.
Cyvunaw, v. a. (cyvun) To unite together; to agree, accord, or consent; to combine, or conspire.

Pob rhyw gyvraith yfgrivenedig a'r ni bo gwrthwyneblzi yn yfgrivenedig a zylir ei çaw hyd pan gyvunont y pendeig a'i wad i ziliu hono.

Every sort of written law, to which there is no opposition written, should be kept in force, until the sovereign and his country shall consent to abrogate it.
Welsh Laws.

- Cyvunawd, s. m. (cyvun)** Accordance, agreement.
Cyvunawl, a. (cyvun) Tending to unite, agreeable.
Cyvunbwys, a. (cyvun—pwys) Of equal weight.
Cyvundawd, s. m.—pl. cyvundodau (cyvun) Concord.

Ev oez—
Dibeg, doeth, cyvoeth cyvundawd.
 He was finless, wise, and the concord of the common-weal.
Cynxelw.

- Cyvundeb, s. m. (cyvun)** Unity, concord; confederacy.
Cyvundon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvun—tôn) Symphony. *a.* Having unity of, or agreeing in sound.
Cyvunedig, a. (cyvun) That is made to accord.
Cyvunez, s. m. (cyvun) Unity, connection.
Cyvunhyd, s. m. (cyvun—hyd) Equal length. *a.* Of equal length.
Cyvunhydan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvunhyd—ban) A verse of equal length with another. *a.* Having lines of equal length.
Cyvuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvun) A joining, or uniting together; connection, or conjunction; combination.

Tri nód priodoldeb celvyzyd: iawn agaws, iawn ymdrevyn, ac iawn gyvuniad.
 The three marks of propriety of an art: just cause, just arrangement, and just connection.
Barzas.

- Cyvunlleu, s. m. (cyvun—lleu)** Unity of sound. *a.* Agreeing in sound; symphonious; harmonious.
Cyvunryw, a. (cyvun—rhyw) Homogeneous.
Cyvunlawz, a. (cyvun—lawz) Agreeing in quality.

CYV

- Cyvunwez, a. (cyvun—gwez)** Uniform, equal to—

Dylai vod un gyvunwez athrylith yn treizlenwi'r gerz, ac un briv-auncan yn dwyn ollo'r zysymyg arni.

There ought to be one uniform idea filling and pervading the piece and one leading design attracting to itself the whole of the invention.
Barzas.

- Cyvurz, a. (urz)** Equal in rank, quality, or order.
Cyvurzor, ger. (cyvurz) Equally honouring.

A'th gyveirg cerzwr cyvurzor,
A'th gyvarçav well pelli peritor.

So shall greet thee the minstrel in mutually honouring, so shall I greet thee well, far to be caused to reach. *Cynxelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

- Cyvurzaw, v. a. (cyvurz)** To make equal in rank.
Cyvurzawg, a. (cyvurz) Holding equal rank.
Cyvurzawl, a. (cyvurz) Of equal rank, or esteem.

Cyvurzorion o gyfevin anlawz y bernir y naw gorçan.
 The nine primary canons are deemed coequal ones in rank original in their nature.
Barzas.

- Cyvurzawr, s. m.—pl.** cyvurzorion (cyvurz) A compeer, or one of equal rank; also a peer.
Cyvurzedig, a. (cyvurz) Being made of equal rank.
Cyvurzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvurzedig) Coequality of rank, order, quality, or condition.
Cyvurziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvurz) A levelling.
Cyvurzoldeb, s. m. (cyvurzawl) Coequality of rank, or order.
Cyvurzores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyvurzawr) A peer-ess.
Cyvurzoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvurzawr) Coequality of rank, or honour; also peerage.
Cyvuwc, a. (uwç) Of equal height; so high.

Covier nad oes neb cyvuwc,
Nid oes raz nad yw fyruwc.

Let it be remembered that there is none equal in height, there is not a degree but he is higher.
Gorenw Owain.

- Cyvuwcder, s. m. (cyvuwc)** Equality of height.
Cyvwafg, a. (gwafg) Being squeezed together.
Cyvwafgawl, a. (cyvwafg) Compressive; apt to close to.
Cyvwafgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvwafg) Compression.
Cyvwafgu, v. a. (cyvwafg) To compress, to press together.

Welthlau e ellir cyvwafgu dwy fill yn un.
 Sometimes two syllables may be compressed into one.
Gr. Roberts.

- Cyvwez, s. f. (gwez)** Confimilarity. *a.* Jointly like.
Cyvwezawl, a. (cyvwez) Being of joint likeness.
Cyvweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvwez) A comparison.

- Cyvwezu, v. (cyvwez)** To resemble each other.
Cyvwezus, a. (cyvwez) Tending to conform; meet, or suitable.

- Cyvwerth, a. (gwerth)** Equivalent, equal in value.
Cyvwerthez, s. m. (cyvwerth) An equivalence.
Cyvwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvwerth) A rendering equivalent, or of equal value.
Cyvwerthu, v. a. (cyvwerth) To make of equal value.

- Cyvwlc, a. (bwlc)** Intersecant; fitting, used to a breach; suitable, convenient, commodious.

I'm hyvryd yn cym'ryd cylç
Gan llyw cyvez, llew cywlc—

For my pleasure taking a circuit with the chief of feasts, the lion familiar with the breach.
Cynxelw.

- Cyvwng, s. m.—pl.** cyvyngau (wng) Intermediate space, intersection, intervention; separation.
Cyvwrz, a. (gwrz) Of equal power, or dignity.

Hywel, ar y gwynt cyntaf a gawas, a zaeth i—ynys Prydain; ac oziyna Arthur a'i harvolles o'r enhydez y gwezi ar yd gwr cywz a haw.

Hywel, with the first wind he got, came to the isle of Britain; and then Arthur received him with that honour suitable in receiving a person of such dignity as him.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyvwriad

CYV

Cyvwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bwriad) A jointly projecting.

Cyvwriadu, *v. a.* (cyvwriad) To combine together.

Cyvwrrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To cast, or project together.

Cyvwyl, *s. m.* (gwyl) Presence. *a.* Opposite, facing.

Cywyneb, *a.* (gwyneb) Face to face, or confronted.

Cywynebwyl, *a.* (cywyneb) Being confronted.

Cywynebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywyneb) Confrontation.

Cywynebu, *v. a.* (cywyneb) To confront.

Cywyrain, *s. m.* (gwyrain) A rising up together

Dy ganred, dy ged, dy gywyrain,
Dy gynnyv dylid dedlid gymain'.

Thy company, thy bounty, thine universal exaltation, thy flowing anxiety how much it is assuaged.

Gwalchmai.

Cywyrain, *v. a.* (gwyrain) To rise up together.

Aeleu flām lydan
Cywyrain mawr-dan.

A terrific spreading flame the mighty fire sends on high together.

Taliesin.

Cywyre, *s. m.* (gwyre) A rising up altogether.

Pan zifgynwys Owain—
Rhag pedrydan danze,
Rhag cadarn gywyre,
Cywedyd a'm dozyw.

When Owain descended before the four-way-spreading conflagration, before the mighty rising, a rumour visited me.

Taliesin.

Cyvygwin, *s. m.* (mygwin) Universal light.

Gwr a wnaeth llewyg o'r gorllewin,
Haul, a lloer azoer, azev iefin,
A'm gwel raz uget, rwyv cyvygwin,
Cyvlawn awen awyz Vyrzin.

Him that made reflection blushing from the west, the sun, and chilling moon, in splendid orbs, I crave to make me, high the rank, to be a guide of intellectual light, and full of that highborn muse which fired Myrzin's rage.

D. Benfras.

Cyvyved, *s. m.* (yved) A drinking together.

Cyvyved, *v. a.* (yved) To drink together.

Azwyn nyved nwy gomez gogyfred;
Arall azwyn i am gorn cyvyved.

Pleasant is the joy that doth not hinder the mental exertion; again, pleasant round the horn to be drinking together.

Taliesin.

Cyvyll, *s. m.* (byl) Contiguity. *a.* Nigh, or near to; hard by, over against, or in presence of.

Ni bu vo ar ei cyvyll, he has not been near her.

Dygygwyn, genad, cyvyll mordwy gwyrz,
Gorzyar ei gylwy,
Dywan er traean-tramwy,
Dywed y down Ardudwy.

He thee, messenger, towards the green living sea, with tumultuous limit; separate for the sake of making a third left the journey, say we shall traverse Ardudwy.

Owain Cyveiliawg.

Cyvyllig, *a.* (cyvwlç) In the form of a gap, like a crescent.

Cyvyllin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gylvin) A beak that is even, or equal. *a.* Having an even beak.

Cyvymborth, *s. m.* (ymborth) Commons, joint messing.

Cyvymborthawl, *a.* (cyvymborth) Jointly messing.

Cyvymborthi, *v. n.* (cyvymborth) To mess together.

Cyvymbwys, *s. m.* (ymbwys) Correspondence.

Cyvymbwylaw, *v. a.* (cyvymbwys) To equiponderate.

Cyvymbwysawl, *a.* (cyvymbwys) Correspondent.

Cyvymdreç, *s. m.* (ymdreç) A Mutual struggle.

Cyvymdreçawl, *a.* (cyvymdreç) Apt to strive together.

Cyvymdreçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvymdreç) Colluctation.

Cyvymdreçu, *v. a.* (cyvymdreç) To colluctate, to strive together.

Cyvymglo, *a.* (ymglo) That mutually join, or close together.

Yn mysg cyfeiniad cyvymglo ni wafanaetha i'r un vod heb ei cymhars.

Amongst consonants that mutually connect together it will not serve for one to be without its fellow.

Gr. Roberts.

CYV

Cyvymgload, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvymglo) Interjunction.

Cyvymgloi, *v. a.* (cyvymglo) To interjoin.

Cyvymgyrç, *s. m.* (ymgyrç) Mutual attraction.

Cyvymgyrçawl, *a.* (cyvymgyrç) Attractive.

Cyvymgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvymgyrç) Mutual Attraction.

Cyvymgyrçu, *v. a.* (cyvymgyrç) To attract.

Cyvymliw, *v. a.* (ymliw) To expostulate mutually.

Cyvymliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvymliw) Mutually chiding, accusing, or upbraiding.

Cyvymliwaw, *v. a.* (cyvymliw) To chide Mutually.

Cyvymliwawl, *a.* (cyvymliw) Apt to chide, charge, or upbraid each other.

Cyvymliwied, *v. a.* (cyvymliw) To upbraid each other mutually.

Cyvymlyn, *a.* (ymlyn) Mutually adherent.

Cyvymlynawl, *a.* (cyvymlyn) Mutually adherent.

Cyvymlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvymlyn) A cleaving, or adhering to; a following each other.

Cyvymlynu, *v. a.* (cyvymlyn) To adhere together.

Cyvymran, *a.* (ymran) Having equal share.

Cyvymranawl, *a.* (cyvymran) Proportionate.

Cyvymraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvymran) A proportioning, or adjusting equally.

Cyvymranu, *v. a.* (cyvymran) To proportionate.

Cyvyng, *a.* (cyvwng) Narrow, strait, or close.

Cyvyngawl, *a.* (cyvwng) Apt to straiten.

Cyvyngder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvyng) Narrowness, straitness; a strait, or difficulty, perplexity.

Yn mhob dewys y mae cyvyngder.

In every choice there is perplexity.

Adage.

Cyvyngedig, *a.* (cyvyng) That is narrowed.

Cyvyngvor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (cyvyng—mor) A strait, or narrow sea.

Cyvyng-gynghor, *s. m.* (cyvyng—cynghor) A distraction, or perplexity of mind, a quandary.

Cyvyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvyng) A narrowing, contraction.

Cyvyngu, *v. a.* (cyvyng) To make narrow.

Cyvyngwez, *a.* (cyvyng—gwez) Of a narrow form, or appearance.

Crif Celi, bwyv celvyz a gwar
Cyn diwez cyvyngwez gyvar.

Christ the mysterious One, may I be instructed and meek, before I am consigned to the narrow-seeming acre.

D. Benfras.

Cyvyrdyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvyrdyr (cyver—dar) A second cousin.

Nid cenedlawg ond cyvyrdyr.

No tribe so numerous as cousins.

Adage.

Cyvyrderw, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyvyrdyrw (cyvyrdyr) Second cousin.

Cyvys, *s. m.* (ys) A universal devouring, or eating.

Llathrai lavyn o'i law ar gyvys,
Llaçar glaer yn aer yn dyrys.

The blade would gleam from his hand on the hater,
Splendidly bright in the slaughter daring onward.

Cynxelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cyvys, *a.* (ys) Devouring, voracious, gnawing.

Wythved locust
Llydan eu clust
Vlodau cyvys.

The eighth the broad eared flower devouring locusts.

Taliesin, i'r deg fla.

Cyvysawl, *a.* (cyvys) Devouring; corrosive.

Cyvysedig, *a.* (cyvys) That is devoured.

Cyvysgwn, *a.* (yisgwn) That mutually rises up.

Cyvysgwr, *a.* (yisgwr) Covered, or encircled.

Ni fy cyvysgwr heb noeth,
Nid oes raith nad vo penaeth.

The covered with armour will not flee without the naked, there is no law, where there is no head.

Lloved.

Cyvysgyn

C Y F

Cyvyfsgyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfsgwn) A universal, or joint rising up, a mutual rising up.

Piau y bez y dan y bryn?
Bez gwr gwrz y' nghyvyfsgyn;
Bez Cynon mab Clydno Eizyn.

Whose grave that below the hill? The grave of a man mighty in the mutual uplifting; the grave of Cynon the son of Clydno Eizyn.

Cyvyfsgynawl, *a.* (cyvyfsgyn) That rise together.

Cyvyfsgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfsgyn) A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.

Cyvyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvys) A devouring, or eating; corrosion.

Cyvyfswrwyd, *s. m.* (cyvyfswl) Corrosiveness.

Cyvyfswyls, *a.* (yftlys) Equilateral, collateral.

Cyvyfswylawl, *a.* (cyvyfswyls) Being side by side.

Cyvyfswylfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfswyls) A placing collaterally, or side by side.

Cyvyfswylfu, *v. a.* (cyvyfswyls) To place collaterally.

Cyvyfswrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyvyfswrodau* (yftrawd) A saddle.

Rhwyf ym rhodod—
Cyvyfswrawd eurgalc mygr-valc myged,
Mygedawg varcawg veirg yn ehed.

Freely to me was given the gold-covered saddle, gaily proud and honourable, by the honoured knight of the flying steeds.

Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.

Cyvyfstyr, *a.* (yftyr) Synonymous, of like meaning.

Tair forz yr amlaer iaith: amryvelu geiriau cyvyfstyr, amryvoz gylmeiriau, ac amryzull ymadrawz.

Three ways may a language be made copious: by diversifying synonymous words, by a variety of compound epithets, and a multiplicity of expressions.

Barzal.

Cyvyfstyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfstyr) Like import.

Cyvyfstyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvyfstyr) A sameness, or likeness of import.

Cyvyfstyriaw, *v. a.* (cyvyfstyr) To synonymise.

Cyvyfstyriawl, *a.* (cyvyfstyr) Of the like meaning.

Cyvyfu, *v. a.* (cyvys) To devour, to consume.

Cyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyv) A stock, item, trunk, or body; a stump. **Cyf pren**, a stump of a tree; **cyf gwenyn**, a beehive; **cyf clêr**, a butt of ridicule; **cyf elusen**, a poor's box; **cyfion**, stocks; **cyf cenedyl**, the stock of a tribe; **cyf cynnalawdyr**, the same as **Gwelygorz**, the stock of him that holds tenure, which signifies the original possessor of land, and being such as the parties who are at law for a real estate dispute their claim of descent from.

Nid tan heb gyf.

It is no fire without a stick.

Adage.

Sev yw y cyf, y pen a'r corf a'r galy.

The trunk implies, the head the body and the penis.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfaith, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfeithiau* (faith) A confection, or mixture of enriching liquids, or substances; manure; also the preparations used in dressing leather.

Cyfawd, *s. m.* (fawd) Mutual pleasure, or joy.

Cyfeithdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfaith—ty) A confectionery.

Cyfeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfaith) An enriching confection; a confectioning, or preserving.

Cyfeithiaw, *v. a.* (cyfaith) To enrich, or to cultivate; to conserve, or preserve fruits, or the like. **Cyfeithiaw crwyn**, to dress skins; **cyfeithiaw tir**, to manure land.

Cyfeithiawl, *a.* (cyfaith) Tending to enrich, or cultivate; being conserved, preserved, or candied.

Cyfeithiedig, *a.* (cyfaith) Being enriched.

C Y F

Cyfeithiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfeithiad) Confectioner.

Cyfeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfeithwyr* (cyfaith—gwr) One who prepares, dresses, or cultivates; a confectioner.

Cyfeithyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfaith) A confectioner.

Cyfelyb, *s. m.* (cyval) Something that is like. *a.* Like.

Pob cyfelyb â ymgais.

Every thing like will strive.

Adage.

Cyfelybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfelyb) A comparison.

Cyfelybiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfelyb) Similitude, likeness.

Cyfelybiaethawl, *a.* (cyfelybiaeth) Parabolical.

Cyfelybiaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfelybiaeth) A drawing a comparison, or simile.

Cyfelybiaethu, *v. a.* (cyfelybiaeth) To draw a simile.

Cyfelybrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfelyb) Similitude, or likeness.

Cyfelybu, *v. a.* (cyfelyb) To compare, or to liken.

Cyfelybwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfelybwyr* (cyfelyb—gwr) A comparer, one who makes a comparison.

Cyferi, *s. pl. aggr.* (fer) Confects; medicines.

Cyferiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyferi) Pharmacopeia.

Cyferiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyferiwr* (cyferi—gwr) One who mixes, or prepares medicines, an apothecary.

Cyfes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (fes) Confession, or acknowledgment. *A'm cyfes â zygav iti*, and I confess to thee.

Cyfesawl, *a.* (cyfes) Tending to, or relating to confession, acknowledgment, or owning.

Cyfesva, *s. f.*—*pl. cyfesevëyz* (cyfes—ma) Confessionary.

Cyfesgell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cyfes—cell) A confessional.

Cyfesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfes) A confessing.

Cyfesfu, *v. a.* (cyfes) To confess, to acknowledge.

Cyfeswr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfeswyr* (cyfes—gwr) Confessor.

Cyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyf) A becoming rigid.

Cyfiaw, *v. a.* (cyf) To benumb, to become torpid.

Cyfiawl, *a.* (cyf) Torpent; of a benumbing quality.

Cyfiedyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfiad) The torpedo.

Cyfin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (fin) A confine, or limit; the marches, or frontier of a country.

Cyfini, *s. m.* (cyfin) Limitation, or bound.

Cyfiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfin) A bounding upon.

Cyfiniaw, *v.* (cyfin) To bound, abutt, or limit.

Cyfiniawl, *a.* (cyfin) Adjacent, bounding, or bordering. **Cyfinolion**, abutments, or limits.

Cyfinid, *s. m.* (cyfin) Abutment; a boundary.

Cyfiniden, *s. f.* (cyfinid) A spider; also a cobweb.

Cyfinyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfin) A confine.

Cyfoden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfawd) A concubine.

Collais heb glôd gyfoden;

Ni colloeis a gawoeis gwen.

I have lost, without credit, a mistress, the fair one has not lost what she got.

G. ab I. ab Ll. Pygan.

Cyfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfawd) Mutual happiness.

Cyfodiaw, *v. n.* (cyfawd) To happen fortunately.

Cyfodiawg, *a.* (cyfawd) Mutually prosperous.

Cyfraw, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfroau* (fraw) Concussion, agitations, commotion; a motion; a stir. **Cornor y cyfraw**, the leader of a faction.

Tri cyfraw dailly ffriz: diatbedain carefau, gweled clawr eu câr, agweled bez eu câr heb ymzyrwyd.

The three infligations to revenge; the howling of female relatives, their seeing the bier of their kin, and seeing the grave of their kin without having been avenged.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfrawd

C Y F

Cyfrawd, *s. m.* (frawd) Impulse; influence; motion.
a. Having impulse, or activity.

Manred Gyrined, mor vu devawd
A gavas Cynzylan cynran cyfrawd:
Gyrined of gentle pace, how great the disposition which Cynzyl-
an had, the active chieftain.

Cyfrawz, *s. m.* (frawz) Activity; impulse; energy.

Graid gyfred gyfrawz, nawz gywir,
Gryd gyfryd gyfraw ni foir.

The fiery cause of activity, faithful in giving refuge, a defence
in battle whose rage cannot be escaped from.

Cynzelho, i H. ab Owain.

Cyfre, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (fre) Pervasion, a blending
together. *a.* Pervasive, pervading.

Astrus gwedyl!—
Ail yrth, ail tyrrh se,
Ail gawz gne gnawd gyfre.

A woful tale! like the shock, like the fall of stars, like the repel-
ling of light wont to be pervasive.

Gwalmai.

Cyfred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fred) Comprehension;
cause, or reason; a whole, entirety, or fulness.
Trwy gyfred y vlwyzyn, through the whole
course of the year; trwy gyfred einioes, through
the whole course of life.

Grufuz a orvu rhag llu gwyth-ryz,
Cad rhag Castell Môn mor aigeryz;
Dybu o'i gyfred gwared bedyz.

Grufuz overcame before the wrathful host; the battle against the
castle of Môn how free from blame; there was by reason of him the
deliverance of faith.

Meilyr.

Cynan cad gyfred
A'm anllwos ged.

Cynan the cause of battle bestowed on me treasure.

Taliesin.

Cyfred, *v. a.* (fred) To comprehend, to comprise.
Cyfred, *a.* (fred) Universal; whole. Yn gyfred,
together, all under one, at once; trwy y dyz cy-
fred, through the whole day.

Cyfredadwy, *a.* (cyfred) Comprehensible.

Cyfredawl, *a.* (cyfred) Universal, whole, entire.

Cyfrededig, *a.* (cyfred) That is comprehended.

Cyfrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfred) Comprehen-
sion, inclusion.

Cyfrediaith, *s. f.* (cyfred—iaith) Communication.

Cyfredin, *a.* (cyfred) Universal, common; impar-
tial. Y cyfredin, the commonality, the common
people; arglwyz gwir cyfredin, the lord of uni-
versal truth.

Cäs cyfredin heb gyvraith.

Odious is a rabble without law.

Adage.

Cyfredinaw, *v. a.* (cyfredin) To make universal,
or general; to publish, or to proclaim.

Mae'n darvod i ni, y Prydeiniaid, val na cyfredino heb gyda ni,
nag ar vwyd, nag ar ziawd, na cynghor.

It is become necessary for us, the Britons, that none should have
communications with us, nor in meat, nor in drink, nor in advice.

Caradawg.

Cyfredinawl, *a.* (cyfredin) Universal, or general.

Cyfredinder, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Universality.

Cyfredinez, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Universality.

Cyfrediniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfredin) Universal.

Cyfrediniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfredin) Gene-
rality.

Cyfredinolder, *s. m.* (cyfredinawl) Commonness.

Cyfredinolrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfredinawl) Generalness.

Cyfredinrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Universality, com-
monness. Cyfredinrwyd y faint, communion of
saints.

Cyfredinwç, *s. m.* (cyfredin) Commonness, gene-
rality.

O daw pleidiau i ateb, gaterizynt; a herwyd yr hawl a'r ateb
barner cyfredinwç, a gofper y neb a zygywzo.

If parties shall come to answer, let them be suffered; with res-
pect to the complaint and the answer let a general verdict be judged
and let him that is cast be punished.

Statute of Rhydderch.

C Y G

Cyfreuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfre) A communica-
tion.

Cyfreuedig, *a.* (cyfre) That is made to pervade.

Cyfreuedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfreuedig) Com-
munication.

Cyfröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfraw) A concussing,
a stirring, moving, agitating, or disturbing.

Cyfröadwy, *a.* (cyfraw) That may be agitated.

Cyfröawl, *a.* (cyfraw) Impulsive, moving.

Cyfröedig, *a.* (cyfraw) That is agitated, moved,
or actuated; disturbed, Da cyfröedig ac anghy-
fröedig, moveable, and immoveable goods.

Cyfröedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfröedig) Agita-
tion, or stir.

Gan gyfröedigaeth y gwynt ev a gwympoez un o'r dail crinion
o vlaen y pren tu a'r zaeaf.

With the agitation of the wind there fell one of the withered leaves
from the top of the tree towards the ground.

Damegion.

Cyfröedigawl, *a.* (cyfröedig) Tending to move.

Cyfröi, *v. a.* (cyfraw) To concuss, agitate, move,
or stir; to disturb, or trouble; to ruffle, to flur-
ry; to be moved; to be troubled.

Pwybynag a vno gyfröi hawl am dir a daear, cyfröed pan vno
nawved dyz calan gauav allan, neu o nawved dyz mai; canys yn
yr amferech hyny y byz egored cyvraith am dir a daear.

Whoever that may want to commence a suit for landed property, let
him commence it when he likes from the ninth day of November for-
wards, or from the ninth day of Mai; for on those times the law is
open for landed property.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfröwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfröwyr* (cyfraw—gwr) An
agitator, mover, or stirrer; a disturber.

Cyfröyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfraw) An agitator.

Cyfrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (frwy) A mutual aid.

Cyfrwyaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwy) To conduce, to produce.

Azwyn Gaer y fyz ai cyfrwy cedau,
Oez maw ei rhydau a zewifwn.

A pleasant town there is that is supported with gifts, gentle were
its fords, which I should love.

Taliesin.

Cyfrwyawl, *a.* (cyfrwy) Conducive, bringing on.

Cyfrwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frwyth) Produce.

Cyfyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fyd) Defence, or pro-
tection.

Cyfydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfyd) A protecting.

Cyfydiawl, *a.* (cyfyd) Defensive, protecting.

Cyfydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfydwyr* (cyfyd—gwr) A
protector.

Tawad un arawd Aneurin gwawd-glaer
Teg cyfydiwr aer tai cyfredin.

A tongue of the same eloquence as Aneurin of splendid song, the
fair protector in battle of the common houses.

Rhysierdyn.

Cyfydu, *v. a.* (cyfyd) To defend, or protect.

Cyfryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyf—rhyn) Agitation.

Cyfrynawl, *a.* (cyfryn) Apt to tremble, or shake.

Cyfurv, *a.* (furv) Conform, of the same form.

Cyfurviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfurv) Configuration.

Cyfurviaw, *v. a.* (cyfurv) To configure, to con-
figure.

Cyfylawg, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfylogod* (fwl) A woodcock.

Cyfylawg y mor, the fin-footed runner.

Nid wrth ei big y mae prynu cyfylawg.

The woodcock is not to be bought by its bill.

Adage.

Nid lleciad ond cyfylawg.

There is no such skulker as the woodcock.

Adage.

Cyfylocu, *v. a.* (cyfylawg) To catch woodcocks.

Cyfylliawg, *a.* (fylliawg) Abounding with wilds.

Cyfyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (fyf) Substance, matter;
ingredient.

Cygly, *s. m.* (cly) The sense of hearing.

Cyglyu, *v. a.* (cygly) To hear, to hearken.

A fan gyglyu y verç yr amadrozion hyny wylaw a orug.

And when the maid heard those sayings she wept.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cygnawg, *a.* (cwgyn) Full of knobs, knotty

Cygnö

Cygnöi, v. a. (cnoi) To devour, or to consume.

Ail cygnöes
Frwyth coed a maes.

Next there was devoured the fruit of the trees and the field.
Talliesin, y deg pla.

Cyhalval, a. (haval) Similar, like, or resembling.

Pwybynag a vai aravaç, ac ycydig nes i garu gwirionez, hwnw, megis gein ynys Prydain a zlitrywyd; ac o'r diwez pob peth or a gafai Duw, ei gafau o gyhalvalvrawd y gwneynt, onid bod yn garuag ganzynt yr hyn a gafai Duw.

Whoever that should be more gentle, and a little nearer to love the truth, him, as the enemy of the isle of Britain was destroyed; and at length every thing which God loved, they would hate in the like manner, except that what God should hate was more lovely with them.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyhalvalâd, s. m. (cyhalval) A making similar.

Cyhalvalâu, v. a. (cyhalval) To make similar, or like; to compare, or to liken, to resemble.

Cyhevelyz, s. m. (cyhalval) A ressembler; a type.

Gorflamliw cywiw cyhevelyz,
Goblyg rawd wenyg ryd Derwenyz.

Of the pure tint of the dazzling flame the twirling course of the wave of the ford of Derwenyz was the resemblance.
Ierwerth Pygan.

Cyhoez, a. (hoez) Public. Ar gyhoez, publicly.
s. m. The public.

Os cyvarfengyd ev y gan ei elynion, evelly y cywilyzyd cyfredin gyhoez Rhuvain.

Should he have been vanquished by his enemies, thus would the whole Roman Public have been shamed.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyhoezadwy, a. (cyhoez) That may be published.

Cyhoezawg, a. (cyhoez) That is made public.

Cyhoezawl, a. (cyhoez) Public, manifest, open.

Cyhozedig, a. (cyhoez) That is published.

Cyhozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhozedig) A publication, announcement, or proclamation.

Cyhoezi, v. a. (cyhoez) To publish, divulge, or disclose; to proclaim, or to declare.

Cyhoeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhoez) A publishing, or announcing; a publication, a proclamation.

Cyhoezogrwyd, s. m. (cyhoezawg) Publicness. Yn nghyhoezogrwyd plwyv, in the face of the community.

Cyhoezwr, s. m.—pl. cyhoezwyr (cyhoez—gwr) A publisher; a proclaimer.

Cyhuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (huz) An impeachment.

Cyhuzadwy, a. (cyhuz) Accusable, that may be accused.

Cyhuzaw, v. a. (cyhuz) To accuse, to impeach; to indite.

Ys ev a laz a gyhuz.

He that will kill will impeach.

Adage.

Câr yn cyhuzaw arall!

Hawz i'r llaw gyhuzaw'r llall.

A friend accusing another! It is easy for one hand to accuse the other.
T. Alad.

Cyhuzawg, a. (cyhuz) Apt to impeach, or accuse.

Bid gyhuzawg ceisiad, bid gniviad gwyd,
A bid gynnwys dillad:
A garo barz bid harz roziad.

Let the bailiff be apt to impeach, let evil be a tormentor, and let garments be easy: he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver.
Llywarc Hen.

Cyhuzawl, a. (cyhuz) Accusative; being accused.

Cyhuzed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhuz) An accusation.

Cyhuzedig, a. (cyhuz) That is accused, or charged.

Cyhuzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhuzedig) Accusation, impeachment, or crimination.

Cyhuzgar, a. (cyhuz) Apt to impeach, accusing.

Gwell pren cyhuziad na dyn cyhuzgar.

The tree of accusation is better than an accusing person.

Adage.

Cyhuzgarwç, s. m. (cyhuzgar) Aptness to accuse.

Cyhuzgwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhuz—cwyn) Indictment.

Cyhuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhuz) Accusation, crimination, or arraignment; also an accuser.

Bozawg ei rodawg i rodiaw torvoz,
Twryv cyhoez cyhuziad.

Pleased is his car to range through the hosts of the public tumult of the accuser.
Cynzeitu, i O. Cyvelidawg.

Cyhuziant, s. m. (cyhuz) Arraignment, or charge.

Cyhuzrwyd, s. m. (cyhuz) A denouncement.

Y feren—

Yn arwyd cyhuzrwyd cêd,
Geni'r Brenin gogoned.

The star, a token of the announcement of a treasure, the birth of the King of Glory.
Iolo Goch.

Cyhuzwr, s. m.—pl. cyhuzwyr (cyhuz—gwr) Accuser, or informer.

Cyhwyrz, s. m.—pl. cyhyrzau (hwrz) A meeting.

Cyhwyrz, v. a. (hwrz) To come in contact, to touch, or to hit; to meet.

Cynt y cyhwyrz dau zyn na dau vynyz.

Sooner two men will meet than two mountains.

Adage.

Cyhyd, a. (hyd) Of equal length; so long.

Cyhydez, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhyd) Equal length, or coextension; the equator; also metricity, a term in prosody. Cyvraith cyhydez, the law of equation, or equal division; this took place when the weight of evidence, damages, or trespasses on both sides were equal; for in such cases the verdict directed the cause of action to be equally divided between the plaintiff and the defendant Tir Cyhydez, land of equal value; also land divided equally amongst relatives of the third descent.

Ni zyly neb gycwnu o'i dyzyn cyvreithiawl o geill gafael cyhydez am dano o dir arall.

None ought to depart from his lawful tenement if he should be able to get an equivalent for it of other land.
Welsh Laws.

Naw Cyhydez y fyz, ac ynzynt y gwreizia holl golovnu cerz davawd: fev yw Cyhydez, y rhivar sillau a rozer mewn ban, neu vraic o bennill er gwneuthur ei hyd.

There are nine metricities, and in them all the canons of vocal song have their origin: the metricity implies the number of syllables that are put in a verse, or line of a stanza to form its length.
Barzaz.

Cyhydezawl, a. (cyhydez) Equatorial, equinoctial.

Cyhydeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydez) Coextension.

Cyhydezu, v. a. (cyhydez) To coextend; to divide equally, or into equal portions.

Ni zyly na nai, nag ewythy, na rhanu, nag adranu, na cyhydezu.

Neither nephew, nor uncle ought to divide, or to subdivide, or to coextend.
Welsh Laws.

Cyhydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd) A coextension.

Cyhydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd) The paroi-moion, a term in prosody.

Cyhydrawl, a. (cyhydyr) Apt to strive together.

Cyhydreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhydyr) A striving together.

Oer terwyn Owain tyrra rheg eur-vuz
Cyn oer-vez gyhydreg.

Pierce was Owain that gave the golden gift to the multitude before the coming to the cold grave.
Prydyz Brycan, m. O. ab Grufur.

Cyhydreg, v. a. (cyhydyr) To rencounter, to come together, to meet, or come in contact.

O byz i zyn iselwraint gyhydreg a dyn ucelwraint, o gwna yr ucelwraint waed ar yr iselwraint, ni zyly ei zywryn, am na zyly gyhydreg ag un uç ei vraint nag ev.

If a man of low degree shall encounter with a man of high degree, if he of high degree shall bring blood on him of low degree, he ought not to have his satisfaction, because he should not encounter with one of a higher order than himself.
Welsh Laws.

Cyhydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydyr) Contention.

Cyhydra

Cyhydry, v. a. (cyhydyr) To contend together.

Ac wedi gweled o Veli nad oez neb yn y deyrnas a gyhydrai ag ev, nag a wrthwynebai i zo, namyn bod yn eizaw ev yr holl ynys o'r mor pwygilyz, ev a gadarnaws yna y cyvreithiau ar a wnaethoez ei dad.

And when Beli had seen that there was none in the kingdom that could cope with him, or that could oppose him, but that the whole island was his from one sea to the other, he then strengthened the laws which his father had made; *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Cyhydu, v. a. (cyhyd) To make of equal length.

Cyhydyr, a. (hydyr) Of equal power, or strength.

Ydoez—

Ym geu gyhydyr gad hydyr hy.

There was to me a treasure of equal might of the daring intrepid battie. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Cyhynt, a. (hynt) Of the same course, or track.

Cyhynt ei glöd, concomitant is his fame.

Cyhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (hyr) The muscular flesh; a muscle.

Cyhyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyr) The muscular system Cyhyraeth o zyn, a man that is a mere skin and bones.

Cyhyrawg, a. (cyhyr) Abounding with muscles, muscular. Y cyhyrawg, the brawn.

Cyhyrawl, a. (cyhyr) Muscular, or muscularous.

Cyhyrzawl, a. (cyhwrz) Contiguous, touching.

Cyhyrzedig, a. (cyhwrz) That touches, touching.

Cyhyrziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhwrz) A contaction.

Cyhyrzoledb, s. m. (cyhyrzawl) Contiguoufness.

Cyhyrzu, v. a. (cyhwrz) To touch, or come together.

Cyhyrez, s. m. (cyhyr) Muscularity, brawniness.

Cyhyrogrwyz, s. m. (cyhyrawg) A brawniness.

Cyhyrwaew, s. m. (cyhyr—gwaew) Muscular pain.

Ni's llaz—

Na cyhyrwaew, na çwaren.

Nor pain in the muscles, nor plague will kill him.

Cyhyrwc, s. m. (cyhyr) Brawniness; firmness.

Cyhyryn, s. m. dim. (cyhyr) A piece of lean flesh.

Cyhyryn canafyr yw cig lledrad a zél hyd y ganved law.

A piece of flesh of a hundred recurrences is stolen flesh that shall come to the hundredth hand. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyhys, a. (hys) That jointly stirs, or strives.

Cyhyfaiz, a. (cyhys) Of a contentious nature.

Cyhyfed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhys) Contention, strife.

Post Prydain urzain wrz gyhyfed,

Peniadur llavn-zur llaw egored.

The honoured pillar of Britain mighty in the contention, the chief-tain with the freely blade; and open-handed. *Llygad Gwr.*

Cyhyfez, s. m. (cyhys) Contention, debate.

Ys mi a vevlawr o'r gyhyfez,

Gweryd i'r gwag-veirz y gwag-hofez.

If I shall be disgraced from the contention, the grave to the empty bards of vain desires. *Phyllip Brydys.*

Cyhyfeiziaw, v. (cyhyfaiz) To be contentious.

Cyhyfeiziawg, a. (cyhyfaiz) Contentious, perverse.

Cyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yl) What furrounds, incloses, or hems in; a kiln, a furnace.

Dewisioez tri çant yn Carthago eu bwrw i gyl poeth yn hytraç nag aberthu i eulun.

Three hundred chose, in Carthage, to be thrown into a hot furnace, rather than sacrifice to an image. *C. Edwards, H. y Fyç.*

Cylavarez, s. m.—pl. t. au (llavarez) A parley, or treaty for settling differences; a conciliation.

Cylavarezadwy, a. (cylavarez) Able to reconcile.

Cylavarezawl, a. (cylavarez) Conciliatory.

Cylavareziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylavarez) Dijudication, or the decision of a difference.

Cylavarezu, v. a. (cylavarez) To parley, to treat, or to discourse together; to reconcile a difference.

Cylavarezus, a. (cylavarez) Conciliatory.

Cylavarezwr, s. m.—pl. cylavarezwyr (cylavarez—gwr) A peace-inaker, an arbitrator.

Cylç, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyl) A circle, zone, cycle, or round; a compass, or brim; a hoop; a circuit; a course, or turn. Cylç yr haul, the cycle of the sun; tri çylç hanvod, the three circles of existences; cylç clera, the circuit of the peregrination of the minstrels every three years. Cylç-ynad, a judge of a circuit. In the Laws the Cylç signifies a yearly custom of provision, or other things, paid to the king's officers, or servants, by those who held land under him; such were the Cylç Dywrgawn, Cylç Hebogysion, and Cylç Ystalon. In the extent of Anglesey the terms Cylç Rbaglaron, and Cylç Rbaglarcud occur, which seemingly implied a court leet.

Cylç, prep. (cyl) About, round, with respect to, or concerning. Cylç ty Duw, about the house of God; Y'ngghylç tair blynez, about three years; y'ngghylç y wlad, all round the country; cylç o gylç, round about; yn vy nghylç, round about me.

Gwisgav i'm Cylç rhag asgen
Groes Duw—

I will wear about me against harm the cross of God.

H. Davl.

Cylçaiz, a. (cylç) Circular, or of a round form.

Cylçanvon, v. a. (cylç—anvon) To circulate, or send round.

Cylçarwain, v. a. (cylç—arwain) To lead about.

Cylçawg, a. (cylç) Having circles; having hoops.

Cylçawl, a. (cylç) Circular, circuitious; periodical.

Cylçdaith, s. f.—pl. cylçdeithiau (cylç—taith) A round journey.

Cylçdeithiaw, v. a. (cylçdaith) To go a circuit.

Cylçdor, s. m. (cylç—tor) A circular cut.

Cylçdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylçdor) A circumci-

sion.

Cylçdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylç—tro) A circular motion.

Cylçdröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylçdro) A circumvolu-

tion.

Cylçdröawl, a. (cylçdro) Circumrotatory.

Cylçdroi, v. a. (cylçdro) To circumvolve, to turn round.

Cylçdroiawg, a. (cylçdroi) Anfractuous, full of turns.

Cylçed, s. f.—pl. t. au (cylç) A circumference;

what goes round, or incloses; a bound; a vest-

ment. Gwely a'i gylçedau, a bed and its fur-

nitures; Vy nghylçed groenen gavyr, my gar-

ment the skin of a goat.

Pan gyfgo pawb ar gylçed,

Ni çwisg Duw pan ryz gwared.

When all shall sleep on the rampart God will not sleep when he gives deliverance *Adage.*

Cylçedlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cylçed—llen) A curtain.

Cylçedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylçed) Circumfe-

rentor.

Cylçez, s. m. (cylç) Circumference, or circuit.

Cylçeizrwyz, s. m. (cylçaiz) Circularity.

Cylçen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cylç) A circuit, or com-

pass. Y'ngghylçen tair blynez, in the compass of three years.

Cylçvrith, a. (cylç—brith) Ring-streaked. Gwar-theg cylçvrithion, ring-streaked cattle.

Cylçgrwydrai

CYL

Cylggrwydrai, s. m.—pl. cylggrwydreion (cylg-grwydyr) A circuiteer; one who wanders about.

Eilev ac Eidal diysffig alltudion,
Cenawon cylggrwydrai;
Mecid meibion Meigen meirç mai.

Eilev and Eidal foreigners free from frailty, the progeny of the wanderer; the sons of Meigen reared the steeds of battle.

Bazau y Mithyr.

Cylggrwydraw, v. a. (cylggrwydyr) To wander.

Cylggrwydrawl, a. (cylggrwydyr) Apt to wander about, circumvagrant.

Cylggrwydyr, s. m.—pl. cylggrwydrau (cylg-crwydyr) A wandering round.

Cylggyvarçwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylg—cyvarç-wyl) A surveying all round; a patrolling.

Cylggyvarçwyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylggyvarçwyl) A surveying, or watching all round.

Cylçig, s. f. dim. (cylç) A circlet, or small circle.

Cylçliv, s. m. (cylç—lliv) A circling flood.

Cylçlivawl, a. (cylçliv) Circumfluent.

Cylçliveiriant, s. m. (cylç—lliveiriant) A flowing round, circumfluency.

Cylçliveiriaw, v. a. (cylç—lliveiriaw) To flow round, to circulate.

Cylçliveiriawl, a. (cylç—lliveiriawl) Circumfluous; tending to surround with water.

Cylçliviant, s. m. (cylçliv) A circumfluency.

Cylçlwybyr, s. m.—pl. cylçlwybrau (cylç—llwybyr) Orbit.

Cylçolrwyz, s. m. (cylçawl) Circularity, circularness.

Cylçolwg, s. m.—pl. cylçolygion (cylç—golwg) A circular view, or prospect.

Cylçolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylçolwg) A viewing round.

Cylçolygu, v. a. (cylçolwg) To patrol, to look about.

Cylçred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cylç) A circular course.

Cylçredawl, a. (cylçred) Circumambient.

Cylçredege, v. a. (cylçred) To circulate, to run round.

Cylçrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylçred) Circumvolution.

Cylçu, v. a. (cylç) To compass about, encircle, or encompass; to form a ring round; to hoop.

Cylçwr, s. m.—pl. cylçwyr (cylç—gwr) Hooper.

Cylçwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cylç) A circle, a round; a circumference; a border; a shield.

Gorwyn fawd tavawd ger Teivi gylçwy,
Goronwy ardwy aerdoryv fengi.

Splendid the prosperity of the tongue by the border of the Teivi,
Goronwy's protection that tramples the host of slaughter.

Gr. ab M. ab Datyrc.

Llaçar vy nghlezyv, lluç yz ardwy glew,
Llewycedig aur ar vy nghylçwy.

Gleaming is my sword, swift as lightning it protects the brave,
glittering is the gold on my round shield.

Gwaiçmai.

Cylçwyl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cylç—gwyl) Anniversary.

Cylçyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylç) A circlet; a circle.
Yn nghylçyn, in a circle; i'w gylçyn, about him, or it.

A dyzwg i Rufuz waywruz-elyn,
Gwin a gwydyr golau yn ei gylçyn.

And bear to Grufuz the foe with the ruddy spear, the wine with clear glass in its compass.

O. Cyveillawg.

Dewr yth wnaeth un Duw yn un dyn haelav
Hyd aeth haul o'i gylçyn.

Happily did the only God make thee one man most generous as far
as the sun hath gone round about him. *Li. P. Moç, t. L. ab Ierwerth.*

Cylçynawl, a. (cylçyn) Circuitous; periodical.

Cylçynedig, a. (cylçyn) That circumscribes, or surrounds; circumambient, or encompassing.

CYL

Cylçyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylçyn) Circumition; Circumambieney, a surrounding.

Cylçynoldeb, s. m. (cylçynawl) Circularness, circularity; roundness.

Cylçynu, v. a. (cylçyn) To encompass, or to surround.

Sev a wnaeth Iwl Ceifar cylçynu y mynyz a'i lu, a mynu gwaw
gau Cafwallawn yn y lle hwnaw.

What did Julius Cæsar do was encompassing the mountain with his army, and causing Cafwallon to be besieged in that place.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cylçynwr, s. m.—pl. cylçynwyr (cylçyn—gwr) A circumscriber, one who surrounds, or hems in.

Cylçysawl, a. (cylç—ysawl) Consuming all round.

Cylçysu, v. a. (cylç—ysu) To eat all round.

Cylion, s. pl. aggr. (cwl) Flies in general; gnats.

Cylion paradwys, cantharides. Beelzebub is called Duw'r cylion in *Bugez S. Margaret.*

Ynwithiafant i bob man hyvryd, meçis haid o gylion gwawcus
yn tyru i badell o zwvyr a mel, ac yn lozi ynzo.

They obtruded themselves into every pleasant spot, like a swarm of voracious flies gathering into a pan of water and honey, and sinking in it.

Parç. The. Evans.

Cylionawg, a. (cylion) Abounding with flies.

Cylionen, s. f. (cylion) A fly; also a gnat.

Y gylionen gynt oez yn chedeg dan ganu gan ystlys mur, a hi
arganvu yr adrop yn ei loçwes.

Once on a time the gnat was flying and singing along the side of a wall, and she beheld the spider in her retreat.

Damnegion.

Cylionwr, s. m.—pl. cylionwyr (cylion—gwr) Fly-catcher.

Gwylia yno gylionwr.

Take care there of a fly-catcher. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cylionyn, s. m. (cylion) A fly; a gnat; a wasp.

Cylmael, s. f.—pl. cylmaeliau (cwlm—ael) The joining of the eyebrows, the brow; the forehead.

Llawer gwaith i rhoes (hawzammawr ior hael)
Eurawg helm ar y cylmael.

Many a time did he place (prosperity to the generous chief) the golden helmet on the brow.

Iolo Gec.

Cylmair, s. m.—pl. cylmeiriau (cwlm—gair) A compound word, a compound epithet.

Cylmu, v. a. (cwlm) To tie, to form a knot.

Cylor, s. pl. aggr. (llor) Bunium, or earth nuts.

Cylora, v. a. (cylor) To gather earth nuts.

Cylus, a. (cwl) Culpable, faulty, or blameworthy.

Cylusfrwyz, s. m. (cylus) Culpableness, criminality.

Cylymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwlwm) A tying together.

Cylymu, v. a. (cwlwm) To tie, to knot, to fasten.

Cylyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyl) A kiln, or a furnace.

Cylla, s. m.—pl. t. on (cwl) The ventricle, or maw; the stomach. Cylla gwyn, the paunch.

Cyllaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—æth) Melancholy, grief, or sorrow.

Cyllagwst, s. m. (cylla—gwst) Pain of the stomach.

Cyllaig, s. m.—pl. cyllaigiau (cwl—aig) A stag in season.

Ni byz golwython cyvreithiawl yn hyz brenin, namyn o wyl
Guryg hyd galan gauav; ac ni byz cyllaig brenin yntau, namyn
tra vo y golwython breiniawl ynzo.

There are no lawful pieces in a king's stag, but from the feast of Curyg, the sixteenth of June, to the first of November; neither is it also a king's stag in season, but whilst there is in it prime pieces.

Welsh Laws.

Cyllell, s. f.—pl. cyllyll (cwl) A knife. Cyllell glun, a dagger; cadw wrth vin y gyllell, to keep on short allowance.

Cyllellaiz, a. (cyllell) In the form of a knife.

Cyllellawd, s. m. (cyllell) A cut with a knife.

Cyllellawg

C Y M

Cyllellawg, a. (cyllell) Having, or carrying a knife.

Cyllellawr, s. m.—pl. cyllellorion, (cyllell) Knife-man.

Ni win cyllellawr clezyvawr meiwyr.

The swords of the men of conflict will not stab the puny dagger-drawers.

Cyllellbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyllell—pren) Cutting woods; probably two flat pieces of wood put together in the form of tweezers.

Ni ellir mwyniant a darv Dillus onid ac ev yn vyw y tynir o'i varv, a'i gnithaw a cyllellbrenau.

The beard of Dillus cannot answer except it can be plucked and he being alive, and that he be twitched with wooden tweezers.

H. Gultwyc—Mabinogion.

Cyllelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyllell) A cutting with a knife.

Cyllellu, v. a. (cyllell) To cut, or gash with a knife.

Y neb a gyllellu anivel marw i zyn arall taled anivel unryw ac un werth ag ev drosto, a thair bu camlwrw i'r brenin.

He that cuts up a dead beast of another man let him pay a beast of the same sort and same value for it, and three cows as a fine to the king.

Welsh Laws.

Cyllellwr, s. m.—pl. cyllellwyr (cyllell—gwr) A cutler.

Cyllen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwll) A cutter, a chopper.

Cyllestrawl, a. (cyllestyr) Flinty; sulphureous.

Cyllestrig, a. (cyllestyr) Flinty; also sulphury.

Ererynaw cyllestrig cilen,
Gan wiedig gwlad anorfen.

I will dread the sulphury covering, from the sovereign of boundless space.

Taliesin.

Cyllestrigawl, a. (cyllestrig) Flinty; sulphureous.

Arglwyd dad nam gad gyllestrigawl dan
Yno mae poeth-van peth uferuawl.

Lord the Father leave me not to the Sulphureous fire, where there is the scorching place of the infernal matter.

Blessyn Paro.

Cyllestyr, s. m.—pl. cyllestrau (callestyr) Firestone.

Cyllid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwll) A tax, or contribution of provisions; income, yearly rent, or tax.

Cyllidaw, v. a. (cyllid) To pay rent, to pay tax.

Pwybynag a dalo dir y'ngalanas, cyllided drosto i'r arglwyd;
cany rhyz y dyly y tir vod i'r neby taler izo.

Whoever that shall part with land in satisfaction for murder let him pay tax for it to the lord; for the land ought to be free to whom it shall be given up.

Welsh Laws.

Cyllidawg, a. (cyllid) Having income, or revenue; having a large income, or wealthy.

Cyllidus, a. (cyllid) That pays rent, or tax. Tir cyllidus, land liable to pay yearly rent.

Cyllidwr, s. m.—pl. cyllidwyr (cyllid—gwr) A tax gatherer; a rent gatherer; a collector.

Cyllidyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyllid) A collector of a tax.

Cyllig, a. (cwll) Separating, or parting.

Colli cun cyllig Gwynez,
Call a glew, cuall ei glez !

Losing the separating chief of Gwynez, prudent and courageous, whose sword was destructive.

Iolo Goc.

Cylliso, s. m. (cwll—iso) A shroud, a burial cloth.

Cylltawr, s. m.—pl. cylltorion (cwll) A coulter, a plough-share.

Cylltrawg, a. (cwlltyr) Having a coulter.

Cywyll tir gwyz rhwyz yrhawg
Call-drem urzedig cylltrawg.

It will long till the free arable land with its oblique and coultred form.

Iolo Goc, i'r aradyr.

Cyllu, v. a. (cwll) To make a separation.

Cym, a prefix in composition (cy) It is commutable with CYW, the change depending on the connec-

C Y M

tion which either has with the succeeding letter, productive of harmony; and, like CYW, it gives that force to words which denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect.

Cymdaith, s. m.—pl. cymdeithion (cy—ymdaith) That bears company, or sojourns with. Cymdeithion da, good companions.

Cymdeithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdaith) Society.

Cymdeithasawg, a. (cymdeithas) Confociate.

Cymdeithasawl, a. (cymdeithas) Sociable, social.

Cymdeithasgar, a. (cymdeithas) Sociable, or social.

Cymdeithasgarwg, s. m. (cymdeithasgar) Sociableness.

Cymdeithasiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdeithas) Association.

Cymdeithasrwyd, s. m. (cymdeithas) Sociableness.

Cymdeithasu, v. a. (cymdeithas) To associate.

Cymdeithaswr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithaswyr (cymdeithas—gwr) One who associates, or joins in society.

Cymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymdaith) Confociation, a joining, or associating together.

Cymdeithiaiz, a. (cymdaith) Apt to associate.

Cymdeithiaw, v. a. (cymdaith) To confociate.

Cymdeithiawg, a. (cymdaith) Having a mate.

Cymdeithiawl, a. (cymdaith) Jointly sojourning.

Cymdeithiogi, v. a. (cymdeithiawg) To associate.

Ni thâl dim gwraig â gymdeithioco â fob gwr.

A woman that associates with every man is good for nothing.

Adage.

Cymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithwyr (cymdaith—gwr) A confociate, an associate.

Cymdeithwraig, s. f.—pl. cymdeithwreigez (cymdaith—gwraig) A female companion.

Cymdeithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymdaith) Companion.

Cymgres, a. (ymgres) Being combined together.

Cymhar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (par) A partner, or a fellow.

Pob edn â edwyn ei gymhar.

Every bird knows his partner.

Adage.

Cymharawg, a. (cymhar) Having a fellow, or mate.

Cymharawl, a. (cymhar) Being paired, or coupled.

Cymhares, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymhar) A partner.

Cymhariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar) A coupling together; a comparison.

Cymhariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar) A being coupled, or assorted together; a comparison.

Cymhariaethawl, a. (cymhariaeth) Comparative.

Cymharu, v. a. (cymhar) To make even, or equal, to couple together; to compare.

Cymmeriad llythyrenawl yw cymharu y llythyren zcgreuawl ag un o'i rhyw yn nghyfevin pob braig.

Literal accipency is to couple the initial letter with one of its sort in the beginning of every verse.

W. Middleton.

Cymharwr, s. m.—pl. cymharwyr (cymhar—gwr) A comparer, one who assort; a coupler.

Cymhedeirranu, v. a. (pedeirranu) To quarter mutually.

Cymhelri, s. m. (pelri) Perturbation, or trouble.

Gwared di Gymry y'ngymhelri;
Tair cenedyl, gwythlawn o iawn deithl;
Gwyzyl, a Brythen, a Rhomani,
A wahan dyhez a dyvyfai.

Deliver thou the Welsh in tribulation: three nations, cruel from true dispositions, the Gwyzilians, and Britons, and Romans, shall separate tranquility and tumult.

Taliesin.

Cymhell, s. m.—pl. t. au (pell) Constraint, compulsion;

C Y M

tion; in law, the distress, or seizure of goods; also an instigation; an offer.

A vyno gymhell bid glaw.

He that would have an offer let him seem sick.

Adage.

Cymhell, v. a. (pell) To compell, constrain, or force; to instigate; to offer.

Y mor yflyz yn ein cymhell ni ar an gelynyon i'r tiri yn llaz, ac yn gelynyon a'n cymhellwyr i'r mor i an bozi.

The sea is driving us upon our enemies to the land to be slain, and our enemies have driven us to the sea to be drowned.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cymhelladwy, a. (cymhell) Compellable, that may be instigated.

Cymhellai, s. f.—pl. cymhelleion (cymhell) A spur.

Cymhellawl, a. (cymhell) Compulsive; impulsive, instigatory.

Cymhelledig, a. (cymhell) That is instigated.

Cymhelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhell) An instigation.

Cymhellwr, s. m.—pl. cymhellwyr (cymhell—gwr) One who impells; an instigator.

Cymhen, a. (pen) Eloquent, or pert in discourse.

Ni byz cymhen, neb oni vo ynvyd cyfevin.

No body will be pert—except he be the principal fool.

Adage.

Cymhenawl, a. (cymhen) Apt to be pert, or saucy.

Cymhendawd, s. m. (cymhen) Eloquence; pertness.

Ymryson cymhendawd, to contend in witticisms.

Cymhendraws, a. (cymhen—traws) Cynical.

Cymhenzoeth, a. (cymhen—doeth) Smartly acute.

Cymheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhen) Adornment.

Cymhenrwyd, s. m. (cymhen) Smartness, pertness.

Cymhenu, v. a. (cymhen) To trim, deck, or set off; to discourse smartly; to rail at, or detract.

Llwyd yw awyr y dwyrain

Llwyd yz dechreu lleud vain—

Ac am hyn a gymhenwyd,

Nid gwiw gwneuthur llw ond llwyd.

Grey is the sky of the east, grey is the beginning of the slender moon; and after all this that has been said, it is of no use to make any colour but grey.

R. Gog Bryri, i'w varu.

Cymhenus, a. (cymhen) Apt to be smart, or pert.

Cymhenwr, s. m.—pl. cymhenwyr (cymhen—gwr) One who adorns, or sets off; a wit; a prattler.

Cymhercyn, a. (hercyn) That is tottering.

Cymhercen, a. (percen) That jointly holds.

Cymhercenawl, a. (cymhercen) Jointly owning.

Cymhercenig, a. (cymhercen) Jointly possessive.

Rhagenwau cymhercenig,, reciprocally possessive pronouns. *Gr. Roberts.*

Cymhervez, s. m.—pl. t. au (pervez) A centre.

Yz oez y brenin yn ei le yn y cymhervez.

The king was in his place in the centre.

H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.

Cymhervez a. (pervez) Centrical, concentrical.

Lletty y brenin y vyz y ty cymhervezav yn y drev.

The king's lodging shall be the most centrical house in the town.

Welsh Laws.

Cymhervezawl, a. (cymhervez) Concentrical.

Cymherveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhervez) A concentrating; a making centrical.

Cymherthynas, s. m.—pl. t. au (perthynas) Mutual connection, or correspondence.

Cymhibau, s. pl. aggr. (pib) The windpipe and the liver. These were reckoned one of the twelve parts of a stag in season. The hemorrhage is sometimes called Cymhibau.

Cymhibiawg, a. (cymhibau) Having tubes joined together; abounding with pipes.

Myned a orug y mab ar orwyz—a frwyn aur gymhibiawg yn ei ben, a cywrwy aur anllawz y dano.

The youth went on a horse with a golden interlinked bridle in his mouth, and a saddle richly adorned with gold under him.

H. Culwog—Mabinogion.

Cymhlanva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (planva) A nursery for plants, or trees, a plantation.

C Y M

Cymhleegy, s. m. (plegyd) A cause, concern, or respect for. *prep.* concerning, because of.

Difer vi, vy Rhi, Rhwyv yfrydawl,
Dewr Argiwyz hylwyz hael buzygawl,
Dival Dad, rhag brad breuawl gymhleegy
Dygyn enbyd benyd boen uferawl.

Protect me, my King, spiritual Leader, powerful Lord, the prosperous triumphant gracious one of the perfect Father, from consuming destruction as to the severely awful penance of the infernal torment.

Gwalmai.

Cymhleth, s. f.—pl. t. ion (pleth) Intertexture—*a.* complicated, twisted, or weaved together.

Cymhlethadwy, a. (cymhleth) That may be entwined,

Cymhlethawg, a. (cymhleth) Complicate.

Cymhlethedig, a. (cymhleth) Being interwoven.

Cymhlethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhleth) An interweaving, or twisting together; a complication.

Cymhlethu, v. a. (cymhleth) To entwine together.

Cymhlith, a. (plith) That is blended together.

Cymhlithadwy, a. (cymhlith) That may be blended.

Cymhlithaw, v. a. (cymhlith) To blend together.

Cymhlithawl, a. (cymhlith) Tending to combine.

Cymhlithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlith) A combining, blending, or mingling together.

Cymhlyg, a. (plyg) Complex; folded together.

Cymhlygadwy, a. (cymhlyg) That may be interwoven, folded, or doubled together.

Cymhlygawl, a. (cymhlyg) Apt to fold together.

Cymhlygedig, a. (cymhlyg) That is interwoven.

Cymhlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg) Complication, or a folding together.

Cymhlygiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg) Complicity.

Cymhlygu, v. a. (cymhlyg) To complicate, to fold.

Cymhorth, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) Assistance, aid, or succour. Cwrw cymhorth, Ale of contribution. It is customary for poor people, in Wales, to brew ale, or to provide any other entertainment, and invite the neighbourhood to partake, when a collection is made on the occasion; and they have a priodas gymhorth, or marriage of contribution, to which every guest brings a present of some sort of provision, or money, to enable the new couple to begin the world.

Cymhorth, v. a. (porth) To assist, aid, or support.

Cymhortha, v. a. (cymhorth) To beg the assistance of the neighbourhood by contribution.

Cymhorthadwy, a. (cymhorth) That may be aided.

Cymhorthaiz, a. (cymhorth) Tending to assist.

Cymhorthawl, a. (cymhorth) Tending to aid.

Cymhorthâwr, s. m.—pl. cymhorthâwyr (cymhorth—gwr) One who seeks aid, or help, a petitioner.

Llawen vyzai gwén pob gwr

Wrth Zeio gymhorthawr,

Pleasant used to be the smile of every one to Deio, the seeker after gifts.

Cymhorthedig, a. (cymhorth) That is assisted.

Cymhorthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhorth) A succouring, assisting, or helping; assistance.

Cymhorthus, a. (cymhorth) Apt to assist, or aid.

Cymhorthwr, s. m.—pl. cymhorthwyr (cymhorth—gwr) A supporter, helper, or succourer.

Cymhorthyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhorth) An aider, or succourer.

Ymborth ar dy gymhorthyz,

I' th galen, drwy fyfion fyf.

Live on thy supporter, with all thy heart, through perfect faith.

H. D. ab Iwan.

Cymhraf, a. (praf) Of equal thickness, as thick

Cymhraider

C Y M

Cymhrafder, s. m. (cymhraf) Equal thickness.

Cymhrain, s. f. aggr. (prain) A family, or society.

Pafgudur cymhrain Prydsin briawd,
Handoez gad gyfraw o Anarawd.

The nourisher of the peculiar community of Britain, the mover of the battle is descended from Anarawd. *Meilyr.*

Cymhruz, a. (pruz) Universally dejected, or sad.

Rhag Geraint, gelyn dyhad,
Gwelais i veirg cymhruz o gad.

Before Geraint, the terrifier of the foe, I saw steeds altogether dejected from the battle, *Llywarc Hen.*

Cymhrwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (prwy) A general advantage.

Cymhrwyaw, v. a. (cymhrwy) To cause general benefit.

Pan gymhrwy ryvel rhyhoir,
Pan gymmer glewder yd glywir.

When war affords general good it is over valued, when gallantry secures hold it is heard. *Cynzelw.*

Cymhryd, a. (pryd) Of equal beauty, as fair, or fine.

Cymbryder, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryder) Anxiety.

Cymbryderawl, a. (cymbryder) Mutually anxious.

Cymbryderu, v. (cymbryder) To care mutually.

Cymbryderus, a. (cymbryder) Mutually anxious.

Cymhwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwy) Affliction.

Crist a zyozevoez—
Trwy gethrau, a grau, a cymhwy.

Christ hath suffered by the nails, and spilling of blood, and affliction. *Cynzelw.*

Digon o gymhwy a govid fy ar y gwr briwedig.

There is enough of affliction and pain on the wounded man. *H. Geraint—Mabinogion.*

Cymhwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwy) A beating, or pounding together; a troubling, or vexing.

Cymhwyadwy, a. (cymhwy) That may be vexed.

Cymhwyaw, v. a. (cymhwy) To afflict, to trouble.

Cymhwyawg, a. (cymhwy) That is irritated.

A Cenau mab Coel, byzai cymhwyawg lew,
Cyn attalai o wythl nebawd.

And Cenau the son of Coel, he would be a tormented lion ere he would give a pledge to any one. *Taliesin.*

Cymhwyawl, a. (cymhwy) Afflictive, vexatious.

Cymhwyedig, a. (cymhwy) That is afflicted.

Cymhwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyedig)

Vexation, affliction, the act of tormenting.

Cymhwyez, s. m. (cymhwy) Vexatiousness, trouble.

Pellid fôn Saefon fail cywryfz
A'r Brython haion, hil cymhwyez!

How far the Saxons proclaim the cause of strife with the generous Britons, the sons of trouble! *Myrddin.*

Cymhwywr, s. m.—pl. cymhwywyr (cymhwy—gwr) A vexer, afflicter, or tormentor.

Cymhwyll, s. m.—pl. ion (pwyll) Argument, or reason; a discourse; a mention.

A glyweini a gant Huail
Mab Caw, cymhwyll arail:
Mynys y fyrth meyl o gefail.

Hast thou heard what was sung by Huail the son of Caw, whose argument was just: Often will an ill wish drop from the bosom. *Englynion y Cywedd.*

Cymhwyll, v. a. (pwyll) To argue, or to reason; to discourse; to intimate, or call to mind.

Di gam yw Duw ai gymhwyll,
Degeu'r byd, diocy'r ei bwyll.

Without a turning is God should he be contemplated, the origin of the world, of unbiased discernment. *Dr. S. Gent.*

Cymhwyllad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyll) A reasoning, or arguing; a discoursing.

Cymhwyllaw, v. a. (cymhwyll) To argue, to reason, to ratiocinate; to discourse; to declare the mind, or will, to intimate; to make mention.

Gwyr a eth Gatraeth vezvaeth vezwn,
Fyrv frwythlawn; oez cam na's cymhwyllwn;
Y am lavnawr coeg gorvawr gwirwn,
Dwys dengyn yz ymiezyn' aergwn.

Men went to Cattrath drunk by the feasting on mead, potent and fruitful; it was a fault that I should mention them not; around the mighty murky crimson blades, incessantly and fiercely the dogs of war would fight, *Aneurin.*

C Y M

Cymhwyllawg, a. (cymhwyll) Argumental.

Cymhwyllawl, a. (cymhwyll) Argumentative.

Cymhwyllawr, s. m.—pl. cymhwyllorion (cymhwyll) One who mutually reasons; a co-reasoner.

Cymhwyllledig, a. (cymhwyll) That is treated of.

Cymhwylliad, s. m.—pl. cymhwylliad (cymhwyll) A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.

Ev gogel gogan cymhwylliad,
Ev gogawn glyw cammawn ceiniad,
Ev gogwyz galon—

He avoids the satire of the reasoners, the director of the conflict satisfies the minstrels, he overthrows the foes. *Ll. P. Moç. i R. ab Owain.*

Cymhwylliant, s. m. (cymhwyll) Ratiocination.

Cymhwyllus, a. (cymhwyll) Ratiocinative.

Cymhwyllwr, s. m.—pl. cymhwyllwyr (cymhwyll—gwr) A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.

Cymhwyllwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyllwr) Ratiocination, or a deducing of consequences.

Can clyw, can cenyw cymhwyllwriaeth
Cain Lywiawdyr Creawdyr, credwn rywnaeth;
Cant cadwant prent preswyliaeth a'u hydyr,
Canys brau mal gwydyr hydyr hudoliaeth.

Since ratiocination hears, since it sees the magnificent Governor and Creator, let us believe in what he has done; hundreds keep the present fleeting habitation as their dependance, but brittle as glass is the reliance on delusion. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Cymhwyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhwyll) A co-reasoner; a reasoner.

Cymhwyllyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyllyz) A deducing of consequences.

Cymhwys, a. (pwys) Proper, suitable, meet, convenient. **Cymmaint cymhwys**, of the same quantity and weight.

Byw'n gymhwys, heb hên gamau,
A bai i nil gwr barau.

Living suitably without the old going on; will cause the offspring of a man to continue. *W. Llyn.*

Cymhwysaw, v. a. (cymhwys) To suit, to adapt, or to fit.

Nid hawz cymhwysaw pren ar ol izo dyvu dros hiramfer yn gam,
yr un gyfelyb yw deall dyn.

It is not easy to adjust a tree after it has grown for a long time crooked, similar to that is the understanding of man. *Ed. Davy.*

Cymhwysawl, a. (cymhwys) Tending to adapt.

Cymhwysedig, a. (cymhwys) That is adapted, or fitted.

Cymhwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwys) Adjustment; a fitting, regulation, disposition.

Cymigdan, v. a. (migdan) To squeal, or squeak.

Cymmaeth, a. (maeth) Nourished, or fed together.

Cymmaethadwy, a. (cymmaeth) That may be jointly nourished, reared, or brought up.

Cymmaethawl, a. (cymmaeth) Connutritious.

Cymmaethedig, a. (cymmaeth) Being fed together.

Cymmaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmaeth) Connutrition, a nourishing together.

Cymmaethlu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cymmaeth—llu) A family.

Cymmaint, a. (cymmaint) Of equal bigness; as much.

Dy gánred, dy ged, dy gywyrain,
Dy gynbiv dyliv dedlid gymmain—
Dymgorllwyz.

Thy pursuit, thy treasure, thy exaltation, thy flowing wrath, so many that appeaseth, it will insure my success. *Gwalchmai, i R. ab Owain.*

Cymmaint, a. (maint) Of equal bigness, quantity, or number, as big; so great, so much, so many. **Nid oes yma gymmaint ag un**, there is here not so much as one.

Nid cymmaint Blezyn a'i drwst.

Blezyn is not so great as his noise doth indicate.

Adapt.

Cymmal

CYM

Cymmal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mal) A joint; a knuckle.

Cymmalaiz, *a.* (cymmal) Like a joint, or knot.

Cymmalawg, *a.* (cymmal) Having a joint, full of joints, jointed; knotty; large-limbed.

Cymmaledig, *a.* (cymmal) That is jointed.

Cymmaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmal) Articulation, a jointing, or forming joints.

Cymmalu, *v. a.* (cymmal) To joint, to be jointed; to join, or connect with joints.

Cymmalus, *a.* (cymmal) Tending to joint.

Cymmalwft, *s. f.* (cymmal—gwft) Pain of the joints; rheumatism.

Cymmalwftawg, *a.* (cymmalwft) Having pain of the joints; athritical; rheumatic.

Cymman, *a.* (man) Complete, perfect, or intire.

Yn gymhen, yn cymman ygnaid
Y gwnaeth Duw deivniawg ar lônaid,

Eloquently and completely a judge, hath God made the surber of assurance.
Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab Owain.

Cymmanva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (cymman—ma) A congregation, assembly, or meeting.

Cymmanvâawl, *a.* (cymmanva) Congregational.

Cymmaran, *a.* (baran) Opposite one another.

Cyn na far cywyrain
Cymmaran taraw,
Gwas y drws gwrndaw,
Py drwft, ai daear a gryn,
Ai môr a zygyr?

Since the rising up will not cause a striking fronting one another, porter do thou listen what should be the din? is it the earth that quakes, or is it the sea that swells?
Taliesin.

Cymmth, *a.* (math) Of the same sort; similar.

Cymmthadwy, *a.* (cymmth) Affortable.

Cymmthawl, *a.* (cymmth) Apt to assimilate.

Cymmthedig, *a.* (cymmth) That is assimilated.

Cymmthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmth) Assortment.

Cymmthu, *v. a.* (cymmth) To assort; to assimilate.

Cymmaws, *s. m.* (maws) Complacency. *a.* Mutually affable, kind, or complacent.

Ev yn myd, yn mawrvryd yn Mon,
Y' Nghemais y' nghymmaws deop.

He in life, in magnanimity in Mon, in Cemais in the complacency of the deity.
Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Cymmed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bed) A stile over a hedge.

Cymmediw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mediw) A compliment, a token of respect; a present; a yearly custom, or gift, presented by a tenant to his landlord. *a.* Complimentary.

Cymmedrawl, *a.* (cymmedyr) That is suited, or in due proportion; competent; moderate.

Cymmedrez, *s. m.* (cymmedyr) Proportionateness.

Cymmedriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmedyr) A proportioning, or adjusting; a regulation.

Cymmedrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmedrawl) Proportionality, adjustment, orderly state.

Creaduriau nev hawz diolaeth faint
Cyrreivaint, gymmaint gymmedrolaeth.

Creatures of heaven the refuge of separation of the saints of forgiveness, how great the regularity.
Ll. P. Moç.

Cymmedroldeb, *s. m.* (cymmedrawl) Moderation.

Cymmedrolder, *s. m.* (cymmedrawl) Moderation.

Cymmedrolez, *s. m.* (cymmedrawl) Moderateness.

Cymmedroli, *v. a.* (cymmedrawl) To moderate, to proportion; to adapt. **Cymmedroli dilledyn**, to fit a garment.

Gwr doeth—
Y draul a gymmedrola.

A wise man, the expence that will moderate, *H. Davl.*

CYM

Cymmedrolwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cymmedrolwyr* (cymmedrawl—gwr) A moderator; or regulator.

Cymmedru, *v. a.* (cymmedyr) To quadrate; to regulate, to direct, conduct, or guide.

Govwyoez y tywyn-haul o'r uçelder, i dywynu i'r rhai a eifftant mewn tywyllwç, ac y' ngwafgawd angeu, er cymmedru ein traed i forz tangnevez.

The dayspring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.
W. Salisbury.

Cymmedyr, *s. m.*—*pl. cymmedroz* (medyr) Commensurability; knowledge, or skill. **Cael cymmedyr ar beth**, to attain the knowledge of a thing. *a.* Quadrate; commensurate; fit.

Ac yn gymmedyr ag y canvu yr ysbryd ev, ei drylloez, ac erâ gwympoez i'r llawr ar y zaeaf.

And directly as the spirit saw him, he tore him, and he fell downward on the earth.
W. Salisbury.

Cymmeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmmain) A making of equal magnitude; a proportioning.

Cymmeiniaw, *v. a.* (cymmmain) To equalize. In the Laws, it is the partition of real estate the third time, or amongst relatives in the fourth degree.

Cymmeiniawg, *a.* (cymmmain) Being of the same quantity, magnitude, or number.

Tri cymmeiniawg gyllid; amobrwy, ac ebediw, a gobrwy eçtyn: val y bo naill y byz pob un, lle tater.

The three taxes that are of equal magnitude: maiden commutation, heriot, and fee of feisin: as one is so shall every one be where it shall be paid.
Welsh Laws.

Cymmeiniawl, *a.* (cymmmain) Proportionate.

Cymmeintiawl, *a.* (cymmmain) Proportionate.

Cymmeintiolaeth, *s. m.* (cymmeintiawl) Evenness of proportion; equalization; proportionality.

Cymmeintioli, *s. m.* (cymmeintiawl) Proportionateness; sameness, or equality of magnitude.

Cymmer, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mer) A mutual taking, or receiving; a junction; a confluence. **Cymmer deu-zwvyr**, a confluence of two waters. Several places in Wales have this appellation, from their situation on the junction of rivers.

Pan lazer Saeson y'pgymmer trin,
Gwyn eu byd hwy Gymmry werin.

When the Saxons shall be slain in the meeting of battle happy their condition, the Welsh populace.
Myrddin.

Cymmeradwy, *a.* (cymmer) Acceptable; esteemable, worthy of regard. **Arian cymmeradwy**, current money.

Myvi wyv oll yn oll gyda'r engyllion; myvi wyv gymmeradwy gydagwyr daionus; hebog vi ni wnair din yn y nev, a hebog vi ni ellirgwneuthur dim daioni ar y zaeaf.

I am all in all with the angels; I am acceptable with good men; without me nothing is done in heaven, and without me no good can be accomplished on earth.
Marcawg Crwydrad.

Cymmeradwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmeradwy) A making acceptable, or suitable; acceptance.

Cymmeradwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmeradwy) The act of making acceptable; estimation.

Cymmeradwyaw, *v. a.* (cymmeradwy) To make acceptable, or suitable; to qualify.

Cymmeradwyawl, *a.* (cymmeradwy) Tending to qualify, adapt, or to make acceptable.

Cymmeradwyedig, *a.* (cymmeradwy) Qualified.

Cymmeradwyoldeb, *s. m.* (cymmeradwyawl) Acceptableness, or suitableness for reception.

Cymmeredig, *a.* (cymmer) That is received.

Cymmeredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmeredig) Reception, acceptance, or the act of taking.

Yr hwn a ziwreizia anlawz yr holl za, fev yw hwnw cäs gwir-lonez, ynghyd a'i amzifynwyr cariad celwyz, a thwyll, a brad, cymmeredigaeth drwg tros za.

This that would eradicate the quality of every good, namely the hatred of truth, together with its supporters, the love of falsehood, deception, and treachery—the acceptance of evil for good.
Marcawg Crwydrad.

Cymmeredigawl

CYM

Cymmeredigawl, a. (cymmeredig) Receptive.

Cymmeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmer) A taking, or receiving; acceptance, acceptance, or reception; reputation, or esteem; also a term in prosody, for the repetition of words, or letters, as the beginning of several verses with the same letter—the *Acromonogrammaticum*. Cymmeriadau cyvreithlawn, lawful undertakings; mae hi mewn cymmeriad mawr, she is in great esteem.

Cymmeriadawl, a. (cymmeriad) Receptive.

Cymmeriadoldeb, s. m. (cymmeriadawl) Receptibility; fitness for acceptance.

Cymmeriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmer) The act of taking to, or receiving; undertaking.

Prynu ei zyff—

*A gwedi'n wir gwadu a' wnaeth
Y mor a'i holl gymmeriaeth.*

Purchasing his instruction, and then afterwards truly he disowned the sea, and all his undertaking. Tho. Prys.

Cymmerw, a. (berw) That boils up together.

Cymmerwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmerw) Concotion; elixation.

Cymmerwedig, a. (cymmerw) Boiling up together.

Alban hagen o wres cymmerwedig cardawd a gymmyrth Amphibal Cyfswr o law y rhai a'i llasai.

Alban then from a fervent zeal of charity took Amphibalus the Confessor out of the hands of those that would have slain him. Gr. ab Arthur.

Cymmerwi, v. a. (cymmerw) To concoct, or to boil together.

Cymmeryd, v. a. (cymmer) To take, to accept, or to receive.

Nid oes o zlm ond val y cymmerer.

There is of nothing but as it is taken.

Adage.

Cymmes, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes) A mean, medium, or mediocrity.

Rhodri—

A ryz buz i bawb ei gymmes.

Rhodri will give benefit to every one his sufficiency. Ll. P. Meq.

—Pedyr

Porthawr a gymmedyr gymmes deithl.

Peter a door keeper that will regulate the medium of qualifications. Miliyr.

Cymmefawl, a. (cymmes) Commensurate, equal.

Cymmefur, a. (cymmes) Suitable, proper, meet.

Cymmefuradwy, a. (cymmefur) Commensurable.

Cymmefuraw, v. a. (cymmefur) To proportion; to adjust, to suit, or to fit; to make suitable.

Cymmefurawl, a. (cymmefur) Commensurate.

Cymmefuredig, a. (cymmefur) Commensurate.

Cymmefuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmefuredig) Commensurableness, equal proportion.

Cymmefuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmefur) Commensuration; a fitting, or adapting.

Cymmefurrwyd, s. m. (cymmefur) Mediocrity, moderation; a suitable quantity; sufficiency.

Cymmud, a. (mid) Darting, or moving together.

Llas Affer, aerlew aerlid uveliar,

Aerbair bar baez erwid;

Llyw glyw glew-draws y'ngwid,

Llew torv tarian aer gymmid.

Affer has been slain, the lion of slaughter with the fire's destructive wrath, whose spear caused the death of the blustering boar; the leading chief courageously arrogant in the toll, the lion of host with a shield moving about in battle. Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cymminad, s. m.—pl. t. au (min) A contaction.

Cymminawd, s. m. (min) A contaction; a striking edges together; a cutting at each other.

Cymminawg, a. (min) Having edges together. s. m. What is in contact, a confine, or boundary.

Am gylc cymminawg cymynai Saeson,

Ar fwyd Wynogion yd gwynygai.

Around the confine he would hew down the Saxons, on the district of Gwynogion his wrath would kindle.

Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.

CYM

Cymminad, s. f.—pl. t. au (min) Conjunction, contact.

Cymminez, s. m. (min) A contact; a junction of the edges of weapons; a conflict, or battle.

Gwlyz wrth wlyz wrth wlad gyvannez,

Garw wrth arw wrth awr gymminez.

Mild to the mild in the social country, fierce to the fierce in the hour of conflict. Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cymmlawz, a. (blawz) Mutually active, or brisk.

Cynnezyv i Bowys, ben ymadrawz gwyr

Ug gwirawd aer gymmlawz,

Yn neb llys, yn neb lle anhawz,

Nad ev daw areu llaw lledgawz.

It is the disposition of Powys, whose men are first in discourse over the beverage of the mutually active conflict, that in every court, in every difficult place, there should not come on their hands disgrace. Cynzelw.

Cymmlle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ble) A common field.

Cymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod) Concord, agreement; peace; reconciliation, or reconciliation.

Llaw ar glez, arall ar groes,

Gogled pawb ei einices:

Gan Gyndav cymmod nid oes.

A hand on a sword, another on a cross, let every one seek to save his life: reconciliation with Gyndav there is not. Myrddin.

Cymmod, v. n. (bod) To be agreeable with, or reconciled. Ni cymmu ev â mi, he did not become reconciled with me.

Ni cymmyz dedwyz â dadlau.

The prudent will not be reconciled to disputes.

Adage.

Cymmodadwy, a. (cymmod) Reconcilable.

Cymmodawg, a. (cymmod) Tending to reconcile.

Cymmodawl, a. (cymmod) Tending to reconcile.

Cymmodedig, a. (cymmod) That is reconciled.

Cymmodi, v. a. (cymmod) To reconcile, to be appeased, or to be pacified.

Cymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod) A reconciling, or appeasing; reconciliation.

Cymmodlon, a. (cymmod) Contented; agreeable.

Cymmodlonawl, a. (cymmodlon) Appeasing.

Cymmodlondeb, s. m. (cymmodlon) Contentedness.

Cymmodlonez, s. m. (cymmodlon) Complacency, affability; reconciliation.

Cymmodloni, v. a. (cymmodlon) To reconcile.

Cymmodloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmodlon) Pacification, reconciliation; an appeasing.

Cymmodlonrwyd, s. m. (cymmodlon) Contentedness; reconciledness.

Cymmodlonus, a. (cymmodlon) Apt to compose.

Cymmodlonwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodlonwyr (cymmodlon—gwr) A pacifier, or reconciler.

Cymmodoldeb, s. m. (cymmodawl) Amicableness.

Cymmodolrwyd, s. m. (cymmodawl) Reconcilableness.

Cymmodrozawl, a. (cymmod—rhozawl) Appeasing, pacificatory.

Cymmodrozi, v. a. (cymmod—rhozi) To endeavour to reconcile, pacify, or appease.

Cymmodroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod—rhoziad) A endeavouring to reconcile.

Cymmodrozwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodrozwyr (cymmod—rhozwr) A reconciler, or mediator.

Cymmodwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodwyr (cymmod—gwr) A reconciler, appeaser, or mediator.

Cymmon, a. (mon) Compact, in good order; regular. Mae o yn gymmon iawn, it is in very good order. Sil.

Cymmondeb, s. m. (cymmon) Stability; order.

Cymmonedig, a. (cymmon) That is adjusted.

Cymmonez, s. m. (cymmon) Stability; regularity.

Cymmones, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmon) A mistress.

Cymmoni, v. a. (cymmon) To dispose, or set in order; to put together; to make compact.

Cymmoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmon) A making compact; a putting together in order.

Cymmonwr

C Y M

Cymmonwr, s. m.—pl. cymmonwyr (cymmon—gwr) A disposer, regulator or arranger.

Cymmradd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brad) A conspiracy.

Cymmraddw, a. (cymmradd) Perishable, liable to decay.

Bu gymmri a cymmrwyn,
A cymmraddw, a hir-gadw hir-gwyn!

There was honour under affliction, and the consuming and long keeping of lingering grief. *Gwalchmai.*

Cymmraddw, s. m. (cymmradd) Perishableness.

Cymmraddwy, a. (cymmradd) Ruinous; demolished.

Cymmraint, s. m.—pl. cymmraintiau (braint) Equal, or joint privilege. *a.* Having equal privilege.

O dervyz yndervynu rhwng deu-wyr cymmraint am dir, a'r naill yn tervynu hyd rhacw, a'r llall hyd yma, a thyngu o bob plaid, llyna y trydyz lle y rhan cyvraith yn zau hanner.

If there should be a fixing of bounds between two men of equal rank with respect to land, and one bounding as far as there, and the other as far as here, and each party swearing, this is the third instance where the law divides in half. *Welsh Laws.*

Cymmraifg, a. (braifg) Coequal in size; potent.

Oez cymmraifg, oez Cymry dylaith,
Oez ylgwn, oez twn talaith ei darian,
Oez cadarn cyvarwaith.

He was great, he was the sword of the Welsh, he was exalted, the front of his shield was broken, he was the mighty of conflict. *D. L. Mew, i O. Gwynedd.*

Cymmraw, s. m. (braw) Consternation, or terror.

A fan weliant y Frainc hyny, cymmraw a cythruz a aeth ynzynt, o debyg vod yn vwy nog yzoez y llu.

And when the French saw that, consternation and dismay filled them, supposing the army to be greater than it was. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cymmrawd, s. m.—pl. cymmrodion (brawd) A confrere; a confociate, or fellow.

Mawr o gwyn cymmrwyn er dwyn cymmrawd draig
Drwy geniad y Drindawd.

Great is the cry of affliction for taking away the dragon's coequal, by the permission of the Trinity. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Cymmrawz, s. m. (brawz) Confabulation, discourse.

Cymmrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmraw) A mutually, or universally terrifying.

Cymmrawu, v. a. (cymmraw) To terrify; to be in consternation, to be affrighted, or terrified.

Cymmre, s. f.—pl. t. yz (bre) A hill joined to another.

Ezewis eur-was clâs cymmrŷz
Cenawon Mordai, mynogi ryz,
Dyzwyrŷo Owain.

The gay wight of the region of connected mountains promised the sons of Mordai, of liberal manners, that Owain should be raised up. *Meilyr.*

Cymmri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri) Repute. *a.* honourable, having universal regard.

Mor yw gwael eu golli,
A gwlad Gymru mor gymmri;
Nid moz mau dewi heb honi pwy ozynt;
Prynesynt eu moli.

How pitiable that they should be overwhelmed, and the country of Wales so honourable; it is no: my nature to be silent without declaring who they were: they merited to be praised. *Gwalchmai.*

Cymmriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmri) A dignifying, reputation.

Cymmriaw, v. a. (cymmri) To make honourable.

Cymmriawl, a. (cymmri) Honorary; that honours.

Cymmriw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (briw) A contusion.

Nid oes arnav vi ovin cael cymmriw, nag arcollau yn mhlith hyn o niver.

I have no fear of getting a contusion or wounds amongst such a number. *H. Pwyll—Mabmorgion.*

Cymmriwawl, v. a. (cymmriw) To bruise together.

Hwn a zug ragor rhagoq, wyr Cymru,
Cymmriwai zur voqvoq,
Pan vu lew Loegrwys voloq,
Pan oez lliw Ceiriawg lliw coq.

This one bore superiority over you, men of Cymru, he was wont to bruise the steel edge to edge, when the havoc of the Lloegr-ians was gallant, when the flood of Ceiriog was of a ruddy hue. *Ll. P. Moq, i R. ab Hywel.*

C Y M

Cymmriwawl, a. (cymmriw) Tending to bruise.

Cymmriwel, s. f. (cymmriw) A mortar.

Cymmriwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmriw) A bruising together.

Cymmro, s. m.—pl. cymmry (bro) That is original with the country; an aboriginal native; a Welshman.

Cymmröaiz, a. (cymmro) Relating to Wales.

Cymmröaiz, a. (cymmrawd) Of a social nature; pacific. *Y cymmröeiziav o'r dynion, the most pacific of men.*

Cymmröawl, a. (cymmrawd) Apt to be social.

Cymmrödawr, s. m.—pl. cymmrödorion (cymmrawd) A confociate, associate, or fellow.

Cymmrödez, s. m. (cymmrawd) Arbitration; reconciliation, or pacification; concord.

Ni çais Sais i drais ei droedvez o'i vro,
Nid oes o Gymro ei gymmrödez.

A Saxon will not get into possession his foot's length of his country; there is not of a Welshman his fellow. *Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Grufudd.*

Cymmrödezawl, a. (cymmrödez) Conciliatory.

Cymmrödezu, v. a. (cymmrödez) To arbitrate, or settle differences; to reconcile, or to pacify.

Cymmrödezu, a. (cymmrödez) Of a social nature.

Cymmrödezwr, s. m.—pl. cymmrödezwy (cymmrödez—gwr) An arbitrator, or peace-maker.

Cymmrödiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrawd) Confociation.

Cymmrödiad, v. a. (cymmrawd) To confociate.

Cymmrödoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrawd) Confociation, or confederacy, affiliation.

Cymmrödoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrawd) Confraternity; a civil community.

Cymmrü, s. f. (cym—bru) Cambria, or Wales.

Cymmrwd, s. m. (brwd) Mortar, or plaster.

Cymmrwyn, a. (brwyn) Altogether grievous.

Beunyz y cerzwn i'm cymmrwyn driŷwez.

Daily would I be going in my grievous sad appearance. *Dauyŷ Zu.*

Cymmrwynaw, v. a. (cymmrwyn) To grieve much.

Cymmrwynawl, a. (cymmrwyn) Tending to grieve.

Cymmrwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwyn) A grieving, or afflicting universally; vexation.

Cymmrwyniant, s. m. (cymmrwyn) Compunction.

Cymmrwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwys) A universal luxuriant, or abundance. *a.* Very luxuriant.

Y'ngorŷowys lan ryçedwys
Parç a cymmrwys, a muez meuezwys.

In the tranquillity of the circle he did uphold honour and general plenty, and the precious mead. *Taliesin.*

Cymmrwysawl, v. a. (cymmrwys) To yield greatly.

Cymmrwysawl, a. (cymmrwys) Abundant.

Cymmrwysawl, a. (cymmrwys) Apt to yield.

Cymmrwysg, a. (brwysg) Enormous; overbearing.

Ev oez—
Cymmrwysg rwyŷg rwyŷg gawr.

He was of gigantic course, the leader of the shout. *Cynsefwr.*

Cymmrwysgaw, v. a. (cymmrwysg) To overwhelm.

Cymmrwysgawl, a. (cymmrwysg) Tending to bear down, or overwhelm.

Cymmrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwysg) A bearing down, or overwhelming altogether.

Cymmrwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwys) A becoming, or rendering luxuriant.

Cymmryd, a. (bryd) Unanimous, of one mind.

Cymmrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwd) A plastering, daubing, or mixing with mortar.

Cymmrydu, v. a. (cymmrwd) To plaster.

Cymmrydwr, s. m.—pl. cymmrydwyr (cymmrwd—gwr) A plasterer; one who mixes mortar.

Cymmrys

C Y M

Cymmrys, a. (brys) Altogether hasty, or quick.

*Hyvro Gymro gymmrys ei bwr,
Hyvrwydyr, aergrwydyr, ergryd amvar.*

A patriotic Welshman whose spear is *mutually hasty*, panting for battle, stalking through slaughter terribly encompassed with wrath.
Einion Ofeiriad.

Cymmurthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burthiad) A mutually disturbing, or molesting; a molestation.

Cymmurthiaw, v. a. (burthiaw) To attack; to disquiet mutually.

Cymmurthiawl, a. (burthiawl) Apt to disturb.

Cymmurthiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmurthwyr (burthiwr) One who jointly attacks, or molests.

Cymmwd, s. m.—pl. cymmydau (mwd) A subdivision of a hundred; a wapentake.

Cymmwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) A jesting.

*Mazeu—
Ein cam ehud,
A'n cymmwez.*

Forgive our fickle error, and our scoffing. *Gr. Gryg.*

Cymmwez, v. a. (bw) To jest, to joke; to scoff.

Cymmwrth, s. m.—pl. cymmyrthau (mwrth) A contusion.

Cymmwyd, a. (bwyd) Living, or eating together.

Cilyz mab Celyzon Wledig a vynai wraig cymmwyd agev; fev gwraig a vynoez Goleuzyz.

Cilyz the son of Celyzon Wledig would have a wife *jointly eating* with him; namely the wife that he took was Goleuzyz.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cymmwyn, a. (mwyn) Yielding enjoyment; productive, or profitable. Davad gymmwyn, a ewe big with lamb.

*Arnav emywed—
A hir-gur o zolar ei zwyn;
Ac i Zuw o'i zawn
Yz arçav vi arç iawn,
Awdyl frwythlawn frwyth gymmwyn.*

I am under affliction, and lasting smart of pain that he should be taken away; and to God from his bounty I will crave a just request, a muse fruitful of fruit *yielding contentment*.

Gwalchmai, i Vadawg.

Cymmwynas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmwyn) Kindness, good turn.

*Yr aelwyd hon neus cuz drain?
Mwy gorzyvnafai ei cynghrain
Cymmwynas cyweithas Owain.*

This hearth, is it not obscured by brambles? more congenial would have been its being visited by the *endearment* of the society of Owain.
Llywarc Hen.

Cymmwynasgar, a. (cymmwynas) Apt to do a kindness, good natured, courteous.

Cymmwynasgarwç, s. m. (cymmwynasgar) Courteousness, kindness, or complaisance.

Cymmwynasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmwynas) A rendering courteous, or complaisant.

Cymmwynafu, v. a. (cymmwynas) To act kindly.

Cymmwynafwr, s. m.—pl. cymmwynafwyr (cymmwynas—gwr) One who is complaisant, or civil.

Cymmwyth, a. (mwyth) Mutually complacent.

Cymmwythaç, s. m. (cymmwyth) Mutual flattery.

Cymmwythaw, v. a. (cymmwyth) To flatter mutually.

Cymmwythawl, a. (cymmwyth) Apt to flatter.

Cymmwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmwyth) A flattering, or being mutually over civil.

Cymmydaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmwd) Vicinage.

Cymmydai, s. c.—pl. cymmydeion (cymmwd) A neighbour; a companion, or associate.

Ysyddig o' th gymmydeion, a' th geraint, i' r maint a' th gereynt a thi yn vyw yn y byd, a vai yn hawz ganzynt edryç arnat ti hezyw.

Few of thy *companions*, and relatives, how much soever they may have loved thee and thou alive in the world, would be ready to look upon thee this day.
Ymryddan, i' r Enaid a' r Corf.

U n

C Y M

Cymmydawg, a. (cymmwd) That has a common home. *s. m.—pl. Cymmydogion*, a neighbour.

*Bel traethai davawd a wypai ceudawd
Ni byzai gymmydawg neb rhai.*

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knew not many would be as *neighbours*.
Adage.

Cymmydeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmydaeth) A rendering neighbourly; a dwelling together.

Cymmydeithiaw, v. a. (cymmydaeth) To neighbour.

Cymmydeithiawl, a. (cymmydaeth) Neighbourly.

Cymmydeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmydeithwyr (cymmydaeth—gwr) A male companion.

Cymmydeithwraig, s. f.—pl. cymmydeithwreigez (cymmydaeth—gwraig) A female partner.

*Creoez Duw gymmydeithwraig i Aza o hono, ac ai gelwis Eva.
God created a *f. male companion* for Adam from himself, and did call her Eve.
*Deiwr'r Byd.**

Cymmydogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmydawg) Neighbourhood.

Cymmydogaethawl, a. (cymmydogaeth) Relating to a neighbourhood.

Cymmydogaethu, v. a. (cymmydogaeth) To neighbour.

Cymmydogaiz, a. (cymmydawg) Neighbourly.

Cymmydogawl, a. (cymmydawg) Neighbourly.

Cymmydoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmydawg) A female neighbour.

Cymmydu, v. a. (cymmwd) To associate together.

Cymmyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (myg) Fancy; an enigma.

*Rhedaint gorwyz, rhwyz pob traeth,
Cymmyg mynawg marcogaeth.*

Fleet is the steed, free from obstruction is every beach, the *fancy* of the genteel is chivalry.
Lleued.

Cymmygawl, a. (cymmyg) Enigmatical; fanciful.

Cymmygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyg) A rendering enigmatical; a fancying.

Cymmygwr, s. m.—pl. cymmygwyr (cymmyg—gwr) One who is skilled in enigmas.

Cymmyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn) A bequest.

*Obyz amryson rhwng dau am gymmyn da, a dywedyd o'r naill,
i mi y cymmynoez, a'r llall, i minnau y cymmynoez—*

If there should be a dispute between two for the *bequest* of goods, and one saying to me he bequeathed, and the other saying, to me he bequeathed—
Welsh Laws.

Cymmynaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmyn) A bequeathing; a testament.

Cymmynai, s. m.—pl. cymmyneion (cymmyn) One who commends to, or bequeaths; a testator.

Cymmynawl, a. (cymmyn) That is bequeathed.

Cymmynedig, a. (cymmyn) That is enjoined.

Cymmynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmynedig) The act of willing, or enjoining; a testament.

Cymmynediw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyn) A behest.

Bryfiaw, a orugant, a gwisgaw pawb ei arvan amdano, ac uvyzau i gymmynediw, ac i orçymynyn Dyfrig.

They hastened, and each of them put on his armour and obeyed the *injunction* and command of Dyfrig.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cymmyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyn) An Injunction.

Cymmynu, v. a. (cymmyn) To commend; to bequeath, or leave by will. Yr Arglwyz a gymmynws ei zevaid i Bedyr, The Lord *commended* his sheep to Peter.

*Cymmynav dy gorv adrev,
I'r nen, a' th enaid i'r nev.*

I *commend* thy body home to the roof, and thy soul to heaven.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cymmynwr, s. m.—pl. cymmynwyr (cymmyn—gwr) One who commends, or enjoins; a bequeather.

Cymmyn

CYN

Cymmyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myr) Confidence.
Cymmyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyr) Estimation.
Cymmyred, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymmyr) Estimation, respect.

Cwn pob parth ai cyvarthal,
 Cymmyred a sed ni çai.

The dogs of every place would bark at him, esteem or gift he would not receive.
D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.

Cymmyrez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyr) Esteem.

A'm rhozes ruz aur gymmyrez,
 A's rhozwy Trindawd trugarez!

He that gave me the *honourable* gift of ruddy gold, may the Trinity give him mercy.
Cynzeilo, m. O. Gwynnes.

Cymmyrezawl, a. (cymmyrez) Worthy of respect.

Cymmyreziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmyrez) A respecting; a confiding, or trusting in.

Cymmyrezu, v. a. (cymmyrez) To honour.

Cymmyrezus, a. (cymmyrez) Causing respect, or trust; acceptable; arrogant, or assuming.

Sev à orug Cordeila—cymmyryd amlder o aur ac arian, ac anvon yn llaw y genad, ac erci myned a'i thad ozynd—a cymmyryd atto dri ugain marçaw, ac eu cyweiriau yn harz gymmyrezus o veirç, a dillad, ac arvau.

What Cordeila did was the taking a profusion of gold and silver, and send in the hand of the messenger, and command to take her father from thence, and that he should take to him three score horsemen, and furnish them elegantly *superb* as to horses, garments, and arms.
Gr. ab Artbur.

Cymmyrezufrwyz, s. m. (cymmyrezus) Estimation, respectableness.

Cymmyru, v. a. (cymmyr) To confide; to esteem.

Cymmyrws ei hoedyl i hyder
 Y' ngorwyz glaf-vre rhag glaf-ver—

He trusted his life to a dependance in a steed of the green hill from the blue spear.
Cynzeilo.

Cymmysg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mysg) A mixture.
a. mixt, or compound. Cymmysg-vab, a son of a native woman by a foreigner.

Cymmysgadwy, a. (cymmysg) Compoundable.

Cymmysgawl, a. (cymmysg) Tending to compound.

Cymmysgedig, a. (cymmysg) That is compounded.

Cymmysggez, s. m. (cymmysg) A commixture.

Cymmysggetor, ger. (cymmysg) Being in mixture.

Cymmysgva, s. f.—pl. cymmysgvëyz (cymmysg) A place of confusion; a chaos.

Trwy y cymmysgva vawr arfwydus ni à dorafom o'r diwez allan i'r llaw çwith.

Through the huge frightful chaos we at length broke out to the left hand.
Ellis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.

Cymmysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmysg) Commixion, mixture.

Cymmysgliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cymmysg—lliw) A motley colour.

Cymmysgraith, s. f.—pl. cymmysgreithiau (cymmysg—rhaith) A mixt, or party jury, part natives, and part foreigners.

Cymmysgryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cymmysg—rhyw) A mongrel breed. *a. mongrel, of a mixed breed.*

Cymmysgu, v. a. (cymmysg) To compound, or mix together.

Cymmysgwr, s. m.—pl. cymmysgwyr (cymmysg—gwr) A Compounder, or mixer.

Cymraeg, s. f. (cymry) The Welsh Language.

Cymraës, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymry) A Welsh woman.

Cymraëg, a. (cymraeg) Welsh, or relating to Wales.

Cymreigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymraeg) A Wallicising.

CYN

Cymreigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymraeg) A Wallicism.

Cymreigiaiz, a. (cymraeg) Welshified, like Welsh.

Cymreigiaw, v. a. (cymraeg) To speak Welsh.

Cymreigiawl, a. (cymraeg) Welshified, or like Welsh.

Cymreigieziaw, v. a. (cymreigiaiz) To become welshified; to wallicise.

Cymreigiwr, s. m.—pl. cymreigwyr (cymraeg—gwr) A critic, or one skilled in the Welsh Tongue.

Cymreigyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymraeg) A critic in the Welsh Language.

Cymro, s. m.—pl. cymry (cy—bro) A Welshman.
Cymry is the universal appellation by which the Welsh call themselves, and every other people of the same race, and language wheresoever situated; and the name is undoubtedly the origin of the Cimbri, and Cimmerii, in ancient authors.

Cymru, s. f. (cy—bru) Wales. The name might be written three ways, agreeable to so many different derivations; as *Cymru*, from *Cy* and *bru*; *Cymru*, from *cym* and *bru*; and *Cymru*, from *cyn* and *bru*. The import of all the names is nearly the same, namely the *First place of existence, or country.*

Cymruain, a. (cymru) Cambrian. Brythoneg Gymruain, the Welsh-British Tongue.

Cymu, v. a. (cym) To close together; to accord.

Cymun, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—ymun) Communion.

Cymunaw, v. a. (cymun) To communicate, to administer, or to receive the sacrament.

Ni cymmerav gymun gan efigymun venais
 Ac eu twygau ar eu clun:
 A'm cymuno—Duw e hun.

I will not receive a sacrament from the detested monks, with their gowns on their haunches; may I be administered the communion by God himself.
Myrçain.

Cymundeb, s. m. (cymun) Communion; concord.

Cymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymun) Communion.

Cymunwr, s. m.—pl. cymunwyr (cymun—gwr) A communicant, one who receives the sacrament.

Cymwaew, a. (cym—gwaew) That teems with pain.

Cymwawd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ymwawd) A comedy.

Cyn bum cain vaglawg bum eirian
 Ocz gymwaew vy mhar.

Ere I appeared on crutches I was comely, my lance was tempered with pain.
Llywarc Hen.

Cymwez, s. f.—pl. t. au (ymwez) A blending of habits, or natures; a connection; a marriage of a native with a foreigner.

Cymwez, v. a. (ymwez) To blend, or unite together.

Canys ydiw henaint yn cymwez â thi.

For that old age is uniting itself with thee. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Cymwezawl, a. (cymwez) Conjunctive; united.

Cymwezedig, a. (cymwez) Conjoined in habit.

Cymwezi, s. f. (cymwez) A union of habits.

Cymweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwez) A uniting together; confociation; conjunction.

Cymwezu, v. a. (cymwez) To assimilate together.

I mae henaint yn cymwez â mi
 O'm gwallt i'm daint.

Old age doth connect itself with me from my hair to my teeth.
Llywarc Hen.

Cymwezus, a. (cymwez) Mutually assimilative.

Cymwl, s. m.—pl. cymylau (cwm—gw) A cloud.
 Cymwyd.

CYN

Cymwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cym—gwyd) Mutual, or joint sin.

Garw gymwyd gywlad
Yn cyvlaz yn mhlymnwyd.

Terrible the mutual guilt of a country destroying itself by slaughter.

Cynxelw.

Cymylawg, a. (cymwl) Cloudy; overcast.

Cymyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwl) A clouding over.

Cymylogrwyz, s. m. (cymylawg) Cloudiness.

Cymylu, v. a. (cymwl) To cloud, or become overcast.

Cymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—myn) A cut, or excision.

Dirper ei angad—
Braw dagwez gymminez gymyn.

His grasp will cause the fearful end of the cutting off by the conflict of edges.

Cynxelw.

Cymynad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymyn) The stroke of an axe; a hewing, felling, or cutting down.

Pan gryfai Garadawg i gad,
Mai baez coed trycwn tryciad
Tarw byzin yn nhrin gymynad,
E lithiai wyzgwn o'i angad.

When Caradawg to the battle hied, like the sylvan boar's savage tearing was the havoc of the bull of war in conflict, he enticed the wild dogs by his grasp.

Aneurin.

Cymynai, s. f.—pl. cymyneion (cymyn) A hatchet.

Cymynawg, a. (cymyn) Striking with a hatchet.

s. m. hethat cuts with a hatchet, or battle axe.

Tri cyvarv rhag tarw, rhag tory haelon,
Tri clodvan gwalc-lan, gweilc vrodorion,
Golcyn eu deuru, dewr weision, o gad,
Gwaftad gymynad gymynogion.

Three with arms united against flight before a host of generous ones, three high famed ones of the embattled fields, comrades of heroes, they were used to wash their cheeks coming from battle, gallant youths! regular the reaping of the destroying ones.

Cynxelw, i veib Cadwallon.

Cymynez, s. m. (cymyn) Excision; destruction.

Eur-zwrn oez eilavyn yn ei loflen,
Eur-glez cymynez cymynai ben.

Golden-hilted was his blade in his hand, with the golden sword of destruction he would fell a head

Cynxelw, i Riryd.

Cymyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyn) A hewer, or cutter.

Ev vlawz cyrriau, ev vleiziad yn nygyn,
Ev cynnygyn gymyniad.

He the activity of confederated chiefs, he a ravager in difficulty, he the feller of the adversary.

Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Cymynian, v. a. (cymyn) To hew, or cut down.

Cymynu, v. a. (cymyn) To cut, or to hew; to fell.

Brwyf lavnau y' nghrau y' nghrai celanez
Cymminez cymynai;
Gwrz heli Teivi tewychai,
Gwaedlan gwyr a llyr ai llanwai;
Gwyaf ruz gorvuz gorlwai,
Ar doniar gwyar gonoviai!

Sullen blades in crimson fluid in the heat of the carnage of the meeting of edges he would reap; the overwhelming salt stream of Teivi he would thicken, the streaming gore of men and the ocean would fill it; the ruddy sea-mew for a festive treasure loudly screams, swimming with difficulty on a wave of blood.

Cynxelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cymynwr, s. m.—pl. cymynwyr (cymyn—gwr) A hewer, one who fells, or cuts down.

Cymynyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymyn) A cutter.

CYN, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. The first, or foremost part. a. first, chief, or foremost. prep. before. adv. before, ere, sooner than. It is used also as a prefix to words, implying first, chief, excellent, singular, and the like; as *Cyniad*, the front of battle; *Cynllun*, a prototype.

Ovni yr wyv y byz Beirz, a Cymreigydon y wlad, yn hir cyn delont i weled gwirionez a cyvliwnder yr azyf a rozir yn hyn o lyvyr.

I am afraid that the Bards, and Welsh Critics in the country, will be long before they come to see the truth and justness of the instruction that is given in this book.

Ed. Davydd.

CYN

Cyn, a prefix in composition, being the mutation of *Cyd*. It only occurs in words the other component parts of which begin with *N*, or with *D*, and *T*, the *N*, being commutable with those letters; as for example, *cynnadlu* to debate together, is from *cyd* and *dadlu*; and *cynnbefu* to grow warm, is from *cyd* and *tesu*. But *Cy* is a better prefix for words beginning with *T*. as *cynbefu*.

Cŷn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yn) A wedge; a chisel.

Gyru'r cyn a gerzo.

To drive the wedge that will go.

Adage.

Cyna, v. a. (ci) To go after, or follow the dogs as a salt bitch doth.

Cynaber, s. m.—pl. cynebyr (cyn—aber) The head of a stream.

Cynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn) A projection; a rising of a hill, or ascent. *Ty ar y cynad*, a house on the ascent. *Sil*.

Cynaiz, a. (cŷn) Cuneal, or like a wedge.

Cynâig, a. (cyna) Apt to follow dogs, salt.

Cynair, s. m.—pl. cyneiriau (cyn—gair) An etymon.

Cynall, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—gall) The first, or primary power; first principle.

Dylid gynall a nerth awen drynwyv ar bethau a wnelont, o gyv-iawn berthynas, amryvel ranau'r gerz, o barth ion, a nwyv, a dyvaliad; eithyr cynall yw eithav purder, ac eglurder y gwirionez difuant.

There ought to be the primary principle, and strength of a thoroughly vigorous genius as to things that shall produce, from just analogy, various parts in a song, as to sound, spirit, and description; but the primary principle is the utmost purity, and clearness of the unerring truth.

Barzaz.

Cynallu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cynall) The first power.

Cynamser, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—amser) Antiquity.

Cynamserawl, a. (cynamser) Primeval, primitive.

Cynan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—an) A speech.

Arthur arzerçawg cynan,
O myni o vuz gafael rhan,
Wrth gadarn gobalith gwan.

Arthur of illustrious speech, if thou wouldst obtain a share of good, from the mighty let thy hope be weak.

Ymç. Arthur at Eilwled.

Cynanawl, a. (cynan) Relating to utterance.

Cynaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynan) Enunciation, utterance, prolation, or prenunciation.

Cynanfawz, s. m.—pl. t. cynanfozion (anfawz) First principle.

Cynanfozawl, a. (cynanfawz) Relating to first principle.

Cynanu, v. a. (cynan) To prolate, to speak.

Nid ydyw yn vyw,
Ni daw, ni dozyw,
Ni cynan, ni clyw,
Ni clud molawd.

He is not alive, he will not come, he is not come, he will not speak, he will not hear, that will not gather fame.

Gwalchmai, i Vad. ab Meredydd.

Cynar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—âr) First ploughing.

Cynaraeth, s. f.—pl. cynareithiau (cyn—araeth) Prolegomena, or preface.

Cynarawd, s. f.—pl. cynarodion (cyn—arawd) An exordium, a preface, or prelude.

Cynarbed, v. a. (cyn—arbed) To spare, or put by beforehand.

Cynarbedawl, a. (cynarbed) Sparing beforehand.

Cynarbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarbed) A sparing beforehand.

Cynarç, s. f.—pl. cyneirçion (cyn—arç) Prerequisite.

Cynarçwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—arçwaeth) Foretaste.

Cynarçwaethawl

CYN

Cynarçwaethawl, *a.* (cynarçwaeth) Pregustable.
 Cynarçwaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynarçwaeth) Pregustation, a tasting before.
 Cynarçwaethu, *v. a.* (cynarçwaeth) To fore-taste.
 Cynarzelw, *v. a.* (cyn—arzelw) To affirm beforehand.
 Cynarzelwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynarzelw) A vouching, affirming, or claiming beforehand.
 Cynareithiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cynaraeth) A speaking by way of exordium, or introduction.
 Cynareithiaw, *v. a.* (cynaraeth) To prelude.
 Cynareithiawl, *a.* (cynaraeth) Prelusive.
 Cynareithiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynaraeth—gwr) A prefacer, one who prefates.
 Cynarvaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—arvaeth) Premeditation.
 Cynarvaethawl, *a.* (cynarvaeth) Premeditative.
 Cynarvaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynarvaeth) A premeditating; a predisposing.
 Cynarvaethu, *v. a.* (cynarvaeth) To premeditate.
 Cynarver, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—arver) Original usage.
 Cynarvod, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyn—arvod) An opportunity beforehand.
 Cynarmerth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—armerth) Provision.
 Cynarmerthawl, *a.* (cynarmerth) Forecasting.
 Cynarmerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynarmerth) A providing, or preparing beforehand.
 Cynarmerthu, *v. a.* (cynarmerth) To preconcert.
 Cynarpar, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—arpar) To preconcert.
 Cynarparawl, *a.* (cynarpar) Preeestablished.
 Cynarpariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynarpar) Predisposition; a concerting, or preparing beforehand.
 Cynarparu, *v. a.* (cynarpar) To predispose.
 Cynaûav, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—gauav) Autumn, harvest time. Mae o yn vawr ei gynauav, he is full of bustle.
 Cynauava, *v. a.* (cynaûav) To get in harvest.
 Cynauava gwair, to make hay.
 Cynauaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynaûav) A harvest getting.
 Cynauavu, *v. a.* (cynaûav) To gather in harvest.
 Cynauavwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynauav—gwr) A harvest gatherer, or one who works at harvest.
 Cynawg, *a.* (cwn) That is superior. *s. m.* a chief.
 Cynawl, *a.* (cwn) Rising; apt to rise; prime.
 Cynbeg, *s. m.* (cyn—peç) A first sin, or crime.
 Cynbegawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynbeg) Original sin.
 Cynbegawl, *a.* (cynbeg) Relating to original sin.
 Cynbegu, *v. a.* (cynbeg) To sin, or transgress first.
 Cynblant, *s. pl. aggr.* (cyn—plant) The first born.
 Cynblant y tylodion a ymborthant, a'r rhai anghenus a orwezent mewn diogelwç.
 The firstborn of the poor shall feed themselves, and those that are necessitous shall lie down in safety. *Isaiab xiv. 30.*
 Cynblanta, *v. a.* (cynblant) To produce the first-born.
 Cynblentyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—plentyn) First born.
 Cynbrawv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—prawv) Rudiment.
 Cynbryd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—pryd) A prototype; a model.

Aed y byd, braw gynbryd gan,
 Izo reg o zarogan.

Let the world go, a pale emblem of disgust, with the curse of fate.
Isaiah Gog.

CYN

Cynbwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—pwyll) A preconception, forethought.
 Cynbwyllaw, *v. a.* (cynbwyll) To preconceive.
 Cynbwyllawg, *a.* (cynbwyll) Having a foresight.
 Cynbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynbwyll) A preconceiving, a thinking beforehand; precogitation.
 Cynbwyllus, *a.* (cynbwyll) Precogitative.
 Cyncad, *s. f.* (cyn—câd) The front of battle.

Ergyr waew cyncad ar veirç cynan,
 Eryniad vleiniad, vialç cynvaran.

He doth push the spear of the front of battle on whiteheaded steeds, the foremost pursuer, the wolf of the front rank.
Cynzeiw, i V. ab Mredyç.

Cyncan, *a.* (can) White-headed, having a white top.

Mwyn ovyz ei veirç, ei vaith goelvain ran
 Meirç mygr-van cyncan cain.

Amiable the discipline of his bards, a part of his ample bounty is the splendid fairly reared white headed steeds.
Cynzeiw, i O. Cynzeiw.

Cyndad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—tâd) First parent.
 Cyndaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—taeth) The first essence.
 Cyndarz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—tarz) A first spring, or shoot.
 Cyndarzawl, *a.* (cyndarz) Shooting the first buds.
 Cyndarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyndarz) A first springing.
 Cyndarzu, *v. a.* (cyndarz) To shoot the first buds.
 Cyndawd, *s. m.* (cyn) Antecedence, or priority.
 Cyndeyrn, *s. m.—pl. t. ez* (cyn—teyrn) A sovereign chief.
 Cyndrwç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—trwç) First cut, slab.
 Cyndryçawl, *a.* (cyndrwç) Precident, cutting off.
 Cyndryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyndrwç) A fore cutting.
 Cyndryçu, *v. a.* (cyndrwç) To precind, or cut off.
 Cyndwv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—twv) First growth.

Ev gwnaeth daear cyndwv ei vron,
 Vry o nev yn canvu.

He made earth, whose bosom is covered with early growth, high from heaven he surveys.
Eildyr Sais.

Cyndy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ci—ty) A dog house, or kennel.

Cyndyn, *a.* (tyn) Obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

Dynion cyndynion dinerth,
 Hyllion, erçyllion, a çerth.

Men, stubborn ones and void of strength, ugly ones, frightful ones and dangerous.
L. G. Cetti.

Cyndyniaw, *v. n.* (cyndyn) To become obstinate.
 Cyndyniawg, *a.* (cyndyn) Contumacious, stubborn.

Tri cyndyniawg Ynys Prydain: Eizillig Gôr, a Gweirgwryd Vawr, a Thryçan.

The three contumacious ones of the isle of Britain: Eizillig the dwarf, Gweirgwryd the great, and Tryçan.
Triçan.

Cyndyniawl, *a.* (cyndyn) Apt to be obstinate.
 Cyndynrwyç, *s. m.* (cyndyn) Stubbornness.
 Cynzadgan, *v. a.* (dadgan) To recite beforehand.
 Cynzadganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynzadgan) Rehearsal.
 Cynzadguz, *a.* (dadguz) That is revealed beforehand.
 Cynzadguziaw, *v. a.* (cynzadguz) To reveal beforehand.
 Cynzadguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynzadguz) A pre-disclosing; a revealing beforehand.

Cynzadliad

CYN

Cynzadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzadyl) A pre-arguing.

Cynzadlu, *v. a.* (cynzadyl) To debate beforehand.

Cynzadyl, *s. f.*—*pl. cynzadlau* (dady) A first debate.

Cynzail, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail) The first leaves.

Coed wedi eiliaw pob cainc,
Cynzail o wiailieuainc.

A wood with every branch placed in order, the first leaves from young twigs.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r banadyl.

Cynzant, *s. m.*—*pl. cynzaint* (dant) First tooth.

Cynzangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To premonstrate; to preominate, to shew beforehand.

Cynzangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzangaws) A premonstrating, a foretokening.

Cynzar, *a.* (cyn—dar) Distracted in the head.

Cynzarbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—darbod) Forethought.

Cynzarbod, *v. a.* (cyn—darbod) To preconceive.

Cynzarbodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzarbod) A preconception; a preconcerting.

Cynzarbodus, *a.* (cynzarbod) Apt to provide.

Cynzare, *s. m.* (cynzar) Madness, distraction.

Cynzarmerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—darmerth) A provision, or supply beforehand.

Cynzarmerth, *v. a.* (cyn—darmerth) To provide, or get sustenance beforehand.

Cynzarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzarmerth) A providing beforehand, a preconcerting.

Cynzarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—darpar) Predisposition, a previous regulation, or order.

Cynzarpar, *v. a.* (cyn—darpar) To predispose.

Cynzarparu, *v. a.* (cynzarpar) To predispose.

Cynzawd, *s. m.* (cyn—dawd) A prefix, or preposition.

Cynzawn, *s. m.*—*pl. cynzoniau* (cyn—dawn) An inherent gift, or endowment.

Cynzëall, *s. m.* (cyn—dëall) First knowledge.

Cynzëall, *v. a.* (cyn—dëall) To preconceive.

Cynzëalliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzëall) Preconception.

Cynzezvawl, *a.* (cynzezyv) Having an instinct.

Cynzezviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzezyv) A endowing with inherent guide, or instinct.

Cynzezyv, *s. f.*—*pl. cynzezvau* (cyn—dezyv) An original, or inherent law.

Cynzevawd, *s. f.*—*pl. cynzevodau* (cyn—devawd) A fundamental rule, or precept.

Cynzevnyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—devnyz) Original matter, or fundamental principle.

Cynzevnyzawl, *a.* (cynzevnyz) Relating to first matter, or fundamental principle.

Cynzevodawl, *a.* (cynzevawd) Preceptual.

Cynzevodi, *v. a.* (cynzevawd) To pre-constitute.

Cynzeilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—deilliad) Original derivation, or first proceeding from.

Cynzeilliaw, *v. a.* (cyn—deilliaw) To derive, spring, or proceed from originally.

Cynzeiriawg, *a.* (cynzar) Mad, rapid; outrageous, furious. *Ci cynzeiriawg, a mad dog.*

Cynzeiriogawl, *a.* (cynzeiriawg) Tending to enrage.

Cynzeiriogi, *v. a.* (cynzeiriawg) To enrage, to madden.

Cynzeiriogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzeiriawg) A raving, a being, or becoming enraged.

Cynzeiriogrwyz, *s. m.* (cynzeiriawg) Outrageousness.

Cynzelw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—delw) An archetype; a pattern, or model. A proper name of men.

CYN

Cynzelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzelw) A prefiguring; a prefiguration; exemplification.

Cynzelwi, *v. a.* (cynzelw) To prefigure.

Cynzerbyn, *v. a.* (cyn—derbyn) To receive first.

Cynzerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzerbyn) A first receiving, or accepting.

Cynzerbyniawl, *a.* (cynzerbyn) First taken.

Cynzethol, *v. a.* (cyn—dethol) To pre-elect.

Cynzetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzethol) A first choosing, preelection.

Cynzewis, *v. a.* (cyn—dewis) To preelect.

Cynzewisawl, *a.* (cynzewis) That is preelected.

Cynzewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzewis) Preelection.

Cynzirnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dirnad) A presumise.

Cynzirnad, *v. a.* (cyn—dirnad) To presumise.

Cynzirnadawl, *a.* (cynzirnad) Presumised.

Cynzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzawd) Preposition.

Cynzoniant, *s. m.* (cynzawn) Preendowment.

Cynzoniau, *v. a.* (cynzawn) To pre-endow.

Cynzosbarth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dosbarth) A premonstration, an illustration beforehand.

Cynzosbarthawl, *a.* (cynzosbarth) Premonstrative.

Cynzosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzosbarth) A demonstrating, or illustrating beforehand.

Cynzosbarthu, *v. a.* (cynzosbarth) To illustrate, or demonstrate beforehand.

Cynzrwg, *a.* (cyn—drwg) Equally bad, as bad.

Cynzryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—dryç) An object.

Cynzryçedig, *a.* (cynzryç) That is made to be present; represented.

Cynzryçedigawl, *a.* (cynzryçedig) Representative.

Cynzryçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzryç) Presentment, or representation.

Cynzryçiawl, *a.* (cynzryç) Present, or face to face.

Gwedi clybawd o hono yn zïau, bod y Trovanweision yn gynzryçawl yn y lle hono, ni orfwyfw ev na dyz na nôs yn cerzed hyd pan zyvu hyd yno.

After he had heard with certainty that the Trojans were present in that place, he rested not nor day nor night travelling until he had arrived there.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cynzryçiolddeb, *s. m.* (cynzryçiawl) Presentialness, presence.

Cynzryçiolder, *s. m.* (cynzryçiawl) A presentness.

O! pa dal, vy ngharedig verç, y lleuafav vi, rhag cywilyz, gyrçu dy gynzryçiolder, o agaws rhyfari o honav vi wrthytti?

Oh! what retribution, my beloved daughter, shall I dare for shame to bring into thy presence, because that I have been offended with thee?
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cynzryçioli, *v. a.* (cynzryçiawl) To presentiate.

Cynzryçiolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynzryçiawl) A representative.

Cynzrygez, *s. m.* (cynzrwg) Mischief; discord; grudge.

Cynzull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—dull) A first form, or principle. Cynzullion, prime figures.

Cynzulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynzull) Prefiguration.

Cynzulliaw, *v. a.* (cynzull) To prefigure, to preform, to fore-design, to plan before hand.

Cynzwl, *s. m.*—*pl. cynzylau* (cyn—dwl) A first idea, or impression; a fore-notice.

Cynzwyre, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyre) To rise before.

Cynzyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—dyz) The dawn of day, or day break; of old, or old time.

Cynzyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dyl) A coat of mail.

Cynzylan, *s. m.* (cynzwl) A premonisher.

Cynzylez, *s. m.* (cynzwl) Premonition; persuasiveness.

Cynzylig

CYN

- Cynzylig, a. (cynzwl)** Influential, apt to bias.
Cynzylu, v. a. (cynzwl) To persuade, to influence.
Cynzylwed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dylyed) Original debt, or obligation.
Cynebrwyz, a. (cyn—ebrwyz) Equally quick.
Cyneſwyz, s. m. (cyn—eſwyz) The first of evening.
Cynedig, a. (cwn) That is exalted, or lifted up.
Cynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynedig) Exaltation.
Cyneſca, v. a. (cynâig) To go after dogs a faulting.
Cyneiviad, s. m.—pl. cyneiviaid (cyn) A predecessor.
Cyneigdawd, s. m. (cynâig) The saltiness of a bitch.
Cyneirſiad, s. m.—pl. cyneirſiaid (cynarſ) One who pre-requires, or demands beforehand.

Cymry rhag go-air brŷr, ac unbyn,
 Cyneirſiaid, cynnelliwaid, un raith cwynyn,
 Un gôr, un gynghor, un eu ſon ynt.

The Welsh againſt the ſuſpicion of a baron, and a prince, *foremoſt ones in aſking*, and examples, one law they complain, on meeting, one council, and of one voice they are. *Taliſſin.*

- Cynerid, a. (genid)** Primogeneal, firſt-born.
Cyneridez, s. m. (cynerid) A primogeniture.
Cynerw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—enw) A firſt name.
Cynerwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynerw) Prenomination.
Cynerwi, v. a. (cynerw) To prenominate.
Cynerſi, v. a. (cynarſ) To pre-require, to aſk before.
Cyneſgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—eſgor) Firſt delivery, or the birth of a firſtborn child.
Cynethol, v. a. (cyn—ethol) To preeſt, to chooſe beforehand.
Cynvab, s. m.—pl. cynveibion (cyn—mab) Firſt-born.

Yn gynvab, hoew arab hâd,
 Rhodav yntau, goreu i gyd.

A firſt born, of ſprightly joyful ſeed, I will give him alſo, the beſt of all. *W. Middleton.*

- Cynvaeth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—maeth)** A firſt nourishment, food, or aliment.
Cynvaethawl, a. (cynvaeth) Nourished beforehand.
Cynvaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynvaeth) A feeding, or nourishing beforehand.
Cynvaethu, v. a. (cynvaeth) To nourish before.

Arwyrain Owain cain cenitor
 Arglwyz a'm cynvaeth cyn vy hebgor.

The Panegyric of Owain gaily to be ſinging, a prince ſhall provide dainties for me rather than be deprived of me. *Cynzeſtu, i O. Gwynedd.*

- Cynvai, s. m.—pl. cynveiau (cyn—bai)** Original ſin.
Cynvaith, a. (cyn—maith) Of great extent.
Cynvalant, s. m. (cyn—balant) A firſt budding.
Cynvam, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—mam) Firſt mother.

Ni bu vawr, Duw gwawr âi gwyl;
 Pa am? Cynvam y cynvyl.

He was but for a little, the God of light perceived it; for why? The firſt mother of ſiſte. *R. G. Eryri.*

- Cynvaran, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—baran)** The fore front, or appearance; the preſence.

Gwrvan gynvaran Gynvelyn angerz,
 Anghuz gerz, garz elyn;
 Aer dervyſg am ei dervyn,
 Arvaeth haelionath Heilyn.

A moſt exalted countenance like the fierce Gynvelyn, whoſe ſong was not concealed, the chacer of the foe; the tumult of ſlaughter ſurrounds his boundary, whoſe habit of liberality is like Heilyn. *Cynzeſtu, m. i. O. Gwynedd.*

CYN

- Cynvarz, s. m.—pl. cynveirz (cyn—barz)** A primitive bard, one of the original order of bards.
Cynvas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—mas) A ſheet of cloth.

Nid eez o ond marc cynvas i'r llall.

He was but a ſtalkinghorſe for him.

Adage.

- Cynvebyd, s. m. (cyn—mebyd)** Early age, youth.

Cyngholli mawr Zuw mor zybryd i neb;

Cynghall nwy goheb o'i gynvebyd.

To be deprived of the mighty God how dreadful to any one; how prudent is he that ſeeks him from his early youth.

Cynzeſtu.

- Cynvedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—bedyz)** Firſt baptiſm.

Cadwallawn gedawl o gynvedyz,

Cyntaig ar gan calan weinyz.

Cadwallon bounteous from early baptiſm, the foremoſt diſtributor at a hundred feſtivals.

Meilyr.

- Cynvez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mez)** Original bias; property, or diſpoſition; inclination.

Yn cyvlenwi wyllys diawl

Heb un yfrydawl cynvez.

We are accompliſhing the will of the devil, without one ſpiritual inclination.

Hop. T. Phylip.

- Cynveziannu, v. a. (cynveziant)** To preoccupate.
Cynveziannyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynveziant) A preoccupier.

- Cynveziant, s. m.—pl. cynveziannau, (cyn—meziant)** Preoccupation, or prepoſſeſſion.

- Cynvezu, v. a. (cyn—mezu)** To preoccupy.
Cynveithiawl, a. (cynvaith) Of very great extent.

Arbenig wledig wlad gynveithiawl,
 Arglwyz Dad nam gad gylleſtrigawl.

Sovereign ruler of the immenſely extenſive region, Lord and Father leave me not confuming.

Bleddyn Vard.

- Cynverth, a. (cyn—berth)** Firſt in beauty.

Anghlaer ben caer cyvarſ trenſi,
 Cynverth o le anverth tervyſgi.

Obſcure the top of the wall where ruin meets, the faireſt place of unſightly tumult.

Gw. Zu o Arven.

- Cynvil, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyn—mil)** What has not attained animal form, a monſter; ſtrife.

Byſan vyz mam y cynvil.

Little is the mother of miſchief.

Adage.

- Cynvilaiz, a. (cynvil)** Deformed, monſtrous.
Cynvlaen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—blaen) A point.

Hydyr glodryz gynnyz gynvlaen Hwed,
 Hygyrſ oez ei lys, les trwyzed o'i vuz,
 A'i vezgyrn cyvyved.

Bold and famous the increaſe of the foremoſt point of the tribes, much frequented was his court, the benefit of intercourſe was his treaſure, and his meadhorns of conviviality.

Lygad Gwr, i H. ab Madawg.

- Cynvlas, s. m. (cyn—blas)** A foretaſte.
Cynvlaſu, v. a. (cynvlas) To preguſtate.
Cynvlawz, a. (cyn—blawz) Foremoſt in activity.
Cynvlith, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—blith) The firſt milk; a cow in her firſt calving.
Cynvlithed, s. m. (cynvlith) The forthcoming time of milk, or when a cow is near calving.

Nid iawn daly y teirw o Awſt hyd Wyl Vair gyntav, canys yna y byz tervenyſ y cynvlithed.

It is not proper to keep hold of the bulls from Auguſt to Lady Day following, becauſe then is the ſeaſon of the forthcoming milk.

Wifo Lator.

- Cynvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—bod)** Preexiſtence.
Cynvod, v. a. (cyn—bod) To preexiſt, to exiſt beforehand.

- Cynvodawl, a. (cynvod)** Preexiſtent; being before.

- Cynvoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—moes)** Primitive manner.

Cynvoefawl

CYN

Cynvoesawl, a. (cynvoes) Of simple manners.
Cynvraint, s. m.—pl. cynvreinniau (cyn—braint)
 A prerogative. *a.* Holding, or enjoying prerogative.

*Divro wyv heb rwyv, heb rozlon,
 Heb Owain hebawg cynvreinnion.*

*I am an exile, without a leader, without gifts, without Owain,
 the hawk of privileged ones.* *Hywel Foel.*

Cynvraith, a. (cyn—braith) Of a variegated front.
Cynvrawd, s. m.—pl. cynvrodyr (cyn—brawd)
 The first brother.

Cynvrith, a. (cyn—brith) Of a variegated front.
Cynvro, s. f.—pl. t. yz (cyn—bro) First country.
Cynvrodawr, s. m.—pl. cynvrodorion (cynvrawd) A primary associate, or inhabitant.

Cynvrwg, a. (cyn—brwg) Blustering, boisterous.
Cynvrwydyr, s. f.—pl. cynvrwydrau (cyn—brwydyr) The front of battle.

Oez—

Brad cur-grwydyr gynvrwydyr gynvraith ei darian.

Ruin splendidly wandering the front of battle was his front-variegated shield. *Cynzelw.*

Cynvyd, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—byd) Old, or former time; the old world, the antedeluvian world.

Cynvyl, s. m. (cyn—byl) The first boundary; a native place, home, or habitation.

*Gwna lynges gain o longwyr,
 O gynvyl Gwyzyl, a Gwyr.*

*Make a fair fleet of seamen from the confine of the Gwyzelians,
 and from Gwyr.* *Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyrdwy.*

Cynfon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—fon) A tail; a skirt. **Cynfon y gyvraith**, a bumbailiff; **cynfonloni**, to fawn upon.—**Cynfon y llygoden**, house-leek; **Cynfon y gâth**, cat's tail, herbs so called: **Cynfon-wen**, the wheat-ear, a bird so called.

Gyda'r ci y cerz ei gynfon.

With the dog will go his tail,

Adage.

Cynfonawg, a. (cynfon) Having a tail; long tailed. **Seren gynfonawg**, a comet.

Cynfoni, v. a. (cynfon) To make a tail.

Cynfrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—frwyth) First fruit.

Cynhavad, s. m. (cy—tavad) Aptness to spread about. *a.* Common; familiar; apt to delay, slow.

Cynhavawg, a. (cy—tavawg) Luxuriantly spreading. **Hav cynhavawg**, a richly spreading summer.

Cynhaiawg, a. ((cy—taiawg) Altogether blunt.

*Caeawg cynhaiawg man y delai,
 Difun y'mlaen bun muez a dalai.*

Caeawg the most uncivil wherever he came, without anxiety before the fair he would distribute the mead. *Aneurin.*

Cynhaid, s. f.—pl. cynheidiau (cyn—haid) First, or virgin swarm of bees.

Cynhanvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—hanvod) Pre-existence, an existence beforehand.

Cynhanvodawl, a. (cynhanvod) Primordial.

Cynhanvodi, v. a. (cynhanvod) To pre-exist.

Cynhas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—tas) A mutual tie.

Cynhafawl, a. (cynhas) That is mutually binding.

Cynhasez, s. m. (cynhas) A mutual bond, or obligation; a present, or fine received by the prince on making a grant of land to a person.

A dalo gynhasez ni thâl ebediw wrth varw; sev yw cynhasez gobrwy estyn.

Who pays a mutual obligation present pays no herriot at his death; what is implied by mutual obligation present is a fine of investiture. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynhaw, s. m. (cy—taw) Mutual silence, or calm.

CYN

Cynhawel, a. (cynhaw) Universally calm, or still.

*Neud aelav cwynaw, neud cynhawel
 O Verwyn hyd vawr Hirzywel!*

Is not the lamentation woeful, is it not altogether silent from Berwyn as far as the great Hirzywel.

Llygad Gwr, m. H. ab Madawg.

Cynhawelu, v. a. (cynhawel) To silence totally.

Cynhawelwç, s. m. (cynhawel) Total calmness.

Cynhawr, s. m.—pl. cynhorion (cynt) The first, or chief one.

*Cynnyz y Drev Newyz nen,
 Cynhawr gwyr deutu Cenen.*

The prosperity of Newtown above, and the leader of men about Cenen. *B. T. Bag.*

Cynhebyg, a. (cy—tebyg) Alike, or similar.

Cynhebygawdyl, s. f. (cynhebyg—awdyl) Homoi-optoton, a figure in rhetoric in which the several parts of a sentence end alike.

Cynhebygawl, a. (cynhebyg) Comparative, or that is capable of comparison.

Cynhebygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhebyg) Comparison.

Cynhebygrwyz, s. m. (cynhebyg) Confimilarity.

Cynhebygu, v. a. (cynhebyg) To compare.

Dywawd Arthur, na çawfai everioed yr ail gwr a gynhebycai ei nerth i hwnw, er pan vuafai yn ymlaz a Rhita Gawr.

Arthur said, that he had never found another man whose strength could be compared to him, since he had been fighting with Rhita Gawr. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynhen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ten) Contention, strife, or variance. **Corn y gynhen**, the leader of a faction.

*O winvaeth, a mezvaeth yz aethant
 I gynhen llurygogion, nis gwn llaith lledcyst,
 Can llwyred eu lleas dyzarvu;
 Rhag Cattraeath oez fraeth eu llu.*

From the feast of wine, and the feast of mead they went to the strife of the mail covered men, I know of no slaughter so precipitate, so utterly they were slain; before Cattraeath their host was eloquent. *Aneurin.*

Cynhenaiz, a. (cynhen) Apt to be contentious.

Cynhenaawl, a. (cynhen) Tending to quarrel.

Cynhendrwst, s. m. (cynhen—trwst) Bustle of strife.

Cynhengar, a. (cynhen) Contentious, quarrelsome.

Cynhengarwç, s. m. (cynhengar) Contentiousness.

Cynhenid, a. (cyn—henid) Inbred, natural.

*Dym dozyw edliw ac edlid
 Am haelion haelder cynhenid.*

There is come upon me reproof and hatred for the liberal ones of native liberality. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Cynhenllyd, a. (cynhen) Quarrelsome, apt to wrangle.

Cynhenu, v. a. (cynhen) To wrangle, to contend.

Cynhenus, a. (cynhen) Contentious, or turbulent.

Pwybynag o'r cynhenufion yn llya a el yn erbyn dadgan brawdwr cyn barn, eve a zyly gafael cōv llys rhyngzo ag ev cyn barno zim.

Whichsoever of the contending ones in court shall go against the declaration of the judge before judgment, he ought to get a record of court between himself and such before he gives judgment. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynhenufrwyz, s. m. (cynhenus) Contentiousness.

Cynhenwr, s. m.—pl. cynhenwyr (cynhen—gwr)
 A contentious, or quarrelsome person.

Cynhes, a. (cy—tes) Warm; comfortable, cheering.

Cynhesawl, a. (cynhes) Fervescient, tending to warm.

Cynhesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhes) A warming.

Cynhesrwyz, s. m. (cynhes) Warmth, or heat.

Cynhesu, v. a. (cynhes) To warm; to become warm.

Cynheswr, s. m.—pl. cynheswyr (cynhes—gwr)
 A warmer.

Cynheulu, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cy—teulu) Joint family.
Cynhewi

CYN

Cynhewi, v. a. (cynhaw) To keep silence.

Cynhewyz, s. m. (cyn—hewyz) Early maturity.

Bendith nawraz nev yn ei drevyz
Gwynvydedig vro vrait gynhewyz.

The blessing of the nine orders of heaven be in his towns, the happy region having the privilege of early maturity.
Llywelyn Varx, i Gaduan.

Cynhon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—tôn) A consonance.

Cynhonez, s. m. (cynhon) Agreement of sound.

Cynhor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynt—or) An entrance; or avenue; a porch; a door-way, or door-frame.

Maſglyfan ar darian dor,
A'i gonyn yn ei gynhor.

A great frog on the surface of the door with its tail in the entrance of it.
H. Davi, Pr clo pren.

Cynhorawg, a. (cynhawr) Leading, principal, or chief.

Caeawg cynhorawg bleize maran,
Gwevrawr godrwyawr torſawr am ran.

Caeog with the foremost countenance in the rank, with amber twined wreath around his temple.
Aneurin.

Cynhorawr, s. m. (cynhawr) A principal one, or leader.

Arglwyzi gynhawr cynhorawr
Yn nhorv, yn nhervysg byzinawr.

The principal one of the lords of tumult in the host, in the commotion of battle.
Cynxelw.

Cynhordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhor—ty) A court-house, or lodge before a house; the dog-house, or kennel.

Cynhraw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—traw) A conform.

Cynhrawez, s. m. (cynhraw) Conformity; connexion.

Trydyz gnawd canrawd cynhrawez o veirz
Am ei vwrz cyvanez.

Thirdly it was usual for a hundred parties in connexion of bards to be round his domestic board.
Ll. P. Mſ, i. R. Gryg.

Cynhrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhraw) A configuration, or conformation, a forming together.

Cynhrawu, v. a. (cynhraw) To configure.

Cynhrwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trwy) A universal pervading.

Cynhrwyaw, v. a. (cynhrwy) To pervade together.

Cynhrwyawg, a. (cynhrwy) Universally pervading.

Cynhrwyawl, a. (cynhrwy) Apt to pervade universally.

Cynhugyl, s. m.—pl. cynhuglau (cyn—hugyl) Plaited, or matted work.

Panel cynhugyl ceiniawg â dal; panel lliain dwy geiniawg.

A Panel of plaited work its value is a penny; a pannel of canvass two pence.
Welsh Laws.

Cynhwrv, s. m.—pl. cynhyrvoz (cy—twrv) Commotion, motion; tumult, disturbance; trouble.

Cynhwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—twyth) Mutual spring, or elastic force. *a.* Springing together.

Wythved lwyth gynhwyth gyn-wan eu dezyv,
Eu dewis gyvlavan;
Llawen dorv am gorv, am gyvrdan,
Llawroziion llovriziad garthan.

The eighth tribe, a mutual spring and first to pierce was its rule, its choice was carnage; a joyous band round the centre of the hall, and round the place of strife, the liberal handed ones, the slayers in the conflict.
Cynxelw, i Bowys.

Cynhwythaw, v. a. (cynhwyth) To spring together.

Cynhwythawl, a. (cynhwyth) Apt to spring together.

Cynhwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwyth) A springing together, a being elastic altogether.

Cynhwythig, a. (cynhwyth) Having elastic quality.

Gwaew gynhwythig cyn-las cynnhais,
Dwynn Dyvynais.

A spear thoroughly elastic, blue-tipt and flat-pointed, deep have I fear it.
Taliessin.

CYN

Cynhyrvawl, a. (cynhwrv) Motive; provocative.

Cynhyrvedig, a. (cynhwrv) Agitated, in motion.

Cynhyrvedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhyrvedig) The act of moving, or agitating; commotion.

Cynhyrvedigawl, a. (cynhyrvedig) Concussionary.

Cynhyrvgar, a. (cynhwrv) Incentive, apt to stir.

Cynhyrvgarwg, s. m. (cynhyrvgar) Agitated state.

Cynhyrviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwrv) Agitation, motion, commotion, an incentive or motive.

Cynhyrviadawl, a. (cynhyrviad) Concussionary.

Cynhyrviedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynhyrviad) A mover, or agitator; a disturber, one who stirs.

Cynhyrvu, v. a. (cynhwrv) To move, or stir; to actuate; to hurry, or to convulse, to trouble.

Tair fwyz iaith: adrawz, cynhyrvu, a dyvalu.

The three offices of language: to relate, to actuate, and to describe
Barzai.

Cynhyrvwr, s. m.—pl. cynhyrvwyr (cynhwrv—gwr) An agitator, one who makes a stir.

Cynhywyll, a. (cy—tywyll) Altogether dark.

Cyni, s. m. (cy—gni) Anguish, anxiety, distress.

Adwen leveryz cyni:
Pan zifgynai y'nghyvrdy
Pen gwr, pan gwyn a zyly.

I know the voice of distress; when the chief man should come down to the meeting house a white fur he ought to have.
Llywarc Hen.

Cyniad, s. m.—pl. cyniaid (cyn) A principal.

O'r gynniver anhun a borth cyniaid,
Ni'a gwyr namyn Duw, ac ai dywaid.

Of the various cares, that a leader bears, none is acquainted with but God, and he that speaks.
O. Cyveiliawg.

Cyniannawl, a. (cyniant) Giving precedence.

Cyniannu, v. a. (cyniant) To take precedence.

Cyniant, s. m. (cyn) Priority, or precedence.

Cyniaw, v. a. (cyn) To wedge, to fasten with a wedge.

Cyniawl, a. (cyn) Cuneal, or like a wedge.

Cynllaz, a. (cyn—llaz) Head-chopping, topping.

Gwaew cyn-llaw cynllaz ei anwyd,
Gwaew cynllawz cyn-llawz cynllawz rhwyz
Gwaew yllawn efgud yn mhyrnwyd.

The spear of the foremost lion of head-chopping inclination, a spear the first in activity of the foremost wolf with a piercing point, a spear uplifted quick in the conflict.
Cynxelw.

Cynllaeth, s. m. (cyn—llaeth) First milk.

Cynllaith, s. m.—pl. cynlleithion (cyn—llaith)

The source of wet, humidity; vapour. *a.* Humid, moist.

Gnawd dyz a thanllwyth ar gynllaith gauav,
Cynreinion cynrwyz-iaith;
Gnawd aelwyd zifyz yn zifaith.

Common is the day with a blazing fire in winter's humid season, with the eloquent foremost men of spears: it is common for the hearth of the faithless to be a desert.
Llywarc Hen.

Cynllewyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llewyg) A first tint.

Açllywy o gynllewyg huan—
Air yd gyvacluz.

The pedigree of the fair one of the first tint of the brightly setting sun.
Gwalmai.

Cynlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—lliw) Prime colour, a first tint.

Cynlllog, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—llog) Common interest.

Cynllun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—llun) A pattern, a model.

Cynlluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllun) A preformation; a first sketching, or fashioning.

Cynlluniaw, v. a. (cynllun) To preform; to sketch, to model.

Cynlluniawl, a. (cynllun) Exemplary, fit for a copy.

Cynlluniedig, a. (cynllun) That is preformed.

Cynlluniwr

CYN

Cynlluniwr, s. m.—pl. cynllunwyr (cynllun—gwr)

One who makes a pattern, a modeller.

Cynllwft, s. m.—pl. cynllyftau (cyn—llwft) A kennel.

Gwerth gellgi y brenin deg ar hugaint yn ei gynllwft; gwerth ceneu coftawg yn ei grewyn dwy geiniawg gota, yn ei gynllwft tair ceiniawg gota a dal.

The price of the king's mastiff dog is thirty pence in his kennel; the price of a cur's whelp in his litter is two-pence short; in his kennel three-pence short is his value.

Welsh Laws.

Cynllwyd, a. (cyn—llwyd) Grey, or hoary headed.

A'n delud cynllwyd i ar gynghorawr.

Let there come to us a hoary headed one for a counsellor.

Ancurin.

Cynllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llwyn) A lying in ambush; a lying in wait, or waylaying; an ambuscade; also a concealed murder.

Llovrusiaeth a vo cynllwyn ynzo, megys cuziaw celain; neu vurndwrn, megys llaz dyn heb welli, neu yn lledrad liw nos—

A felony wherein there is a waylaying in it, as concealing a corpse, or murder, as killing a man without a wound, or by stealth in the night—

Welsh Laws.

Cynllwyn, v. a. (cyn—llwyn) To lie in ambush, to waylay; to pursue, or follow after.

Cynllwynaw, v. a. (cynllwyn) To lie in wait, to set upon, to waylay.

Cynllwynva, s. f.—pl. cynllwynvëyz (cynllwyn—ma) An ambuscade, a lurking place.

Cynllwyngi, s. m.—pl. cynllwyngwn (cynllwyn—ci) A dog for a sidelay, in hunting.

Cynllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn) A waylaying.

Cynllwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn) Ambuscade.

Cynllwyniawg, a. (cynllwyn) Full of ambuscades.

Cynllwynwr, s. m.—pl. cynllwynwyr (cynllwyn—gwr) A lurker, waylayer, or liar in wait.

Cynllyvan, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci—llyvan) A leash, slip, or leading string for dogs; oppression.

Pan dyngo y pencyny, tynged i ryw ei gwn, a'i gyrr, a'i gynllyvanau.

When the chief huntsman swears, let him swear by his dogs, and his horns, and his leashes.

Welsh Laws.

Cynllyvanu, v. a. (cynllyvan) To lead a dog in a leam, or leash, to leash, or hold in,

Dél i'm rhan gynllyvanu

Gi o'r llys, doed garllaes du.

Let there come to my lot to leash a dog from the hall, let the long-hamned black one come.

H. Reimallt.

Cynllyvanwr, s. m.—pl. cynllyvanwyr (cynllyvan—gwr) One who leashes, or leads dogs.

Cynmraeg, s. f. (cynmru) The Welsh Language.

Cynmraes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynmro) A Welsh-woman.

Cynmreig, a. (cynmraeg) Welsh, cambrian.

Cynmreigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynmreig) A wallcising.

Cynmreigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynmreig) A wallcism.

Cynmreigiaiz, a. (cynmraeg) Welshified.

Cynmreigiaw, v. a. (cynmraeg) To render in Welsh.

Cynmreigiawl, a. (cynmraeg) Welshified.

Cynmreigieiziaw, v. a. (cynmreigiaiz) To wallcise.

Cynmreigiwr, s. m.—pl. cynmreigwyr (cynmraeg—gwr) A critic, one skilled in the Welsh Language.

Cynmreigyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynmraeg) A critic in the Welsh.

Cymro, s. m.—pl. cymry (cyn—bro) One of the first existence, or that is promogenious; one of

CYN

the *Cymry*, or a Welshman. The name is most generally written *Cymro*.

Cymru, s. f. (cyn—bru) The first fountain of existence, the original country; the country of the *Cymry*; Wales.

Cymruaiz, a. (cynmru) Like Wales; cambrian.

Cymruain, a. (cynmru) Welsh, or cambrian.

Cynna, a. (cyd—da) Of equal goodness; as good.

Duw! mal ev, nev Nêr benaeth

Dyn cynna ni's gwna, ni's gwnaeth.

God! Like him, the Sovereign Lord of heaven a man so good he will not, he has not formed.

Ll. P. Meq.

Ni zyvu yma

Gwledig dy gynna.

There came not here a sovereign thy equal in goodness.

Taliesin.

Cynnadgan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dadgan) A prediction.

Gwr a aeth Gattræth gan zyz—

Bu truan, gynnadgan gyvlyz,

Ei neges ev o draçwres dringedyz.

A warrior went to Cattraeth with the dawn, miserable, from the Prediction of fortune, was his errand from the lusting of ambition.

Ancurin.

Cynnadguz, a. (cyn—dadguz) That is revealed beforehand.

Cynnadguziaw, v. a. (cynnadguz) To reveal beforehand.

Cynnadla, v. a. (cynnadyl) To dialogue, to converse.

Cynnadlawd, s. f. (cynnadyl) A mutual discourse.

Cynnadlez, s. f. (cynnadyl) A colloquy, or conference.

Dybyz faith-gan llong o hynt gan wynt goglez,

Ac yn Aber Dauglezau eu cynnadlez.

There will arrive seven hundred ships from a course by the northern wind, and in Aber Dauglezau their intercourse.

Myrddin.

Cynnadlva, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnadyl—ma) A place of conference; an assembly house.

Cynnadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnadyl) A conversing

Cynnadlu, v. a. (cynnadyl) To converse together.

Cynnadyl, s. f.—pl. cynnadlau (cyn—dadyl) Colloquy; discourse, converse, intercourse.

Diau cynnadyl taiawg o'i dy.

Confident is the discourse of the clown in his house.

Adage.

Ev a gerzwys Pwyll parth a'i gynnadyl, ac a zaeth i Lyn Cuf.

Pwyll journeyed towards his connection, and came to the vale of Cuf.

Adage.

Cynnadlyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnadyl) A negotiator.

Cynnadlyziaeth, s. f. (cynnadlyz) A dialogue.

Cynnag, adv. (cyn—nag) Soever. Cynnag pwy, whomsoever; cynnag pa beth, whatsoever thing.

Cynnal, v. a. (cyd—dal) To sustain, uphold, support, or bear up; to maintain; to keep up.

Cynnal cyvezaç, to keep a feast, or entertainment; cynnal gwyl, to keep a holy day; cynnal pen yr iau, to bear a part of the burden; cynnal braint llys, to maintain the privilege of a court.

Cynnal, heb anwadalu,

Crevyz a bedyz y bu.

Supporting, without wavering, religion and the faith he has been.

Iolan Brydyz Hir.

Cynnaliad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnal) A supporting, sustaining, bearing, or staying up; supportation.

Cynnalïaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnal) Maintenance.

Tri cynnalïaeth awen: llwyziant, cydnabyziaeth, a çanmolliaeth,

The three supports of genius: prosperity, acquaintance, and commendation.

Barzai.

Cynnaliawd, s. m. (cynnal) Supportance, support.

Cynnaliawdyr, s. m.—pl. cynnaliawdron (cynnaliawd) A sustainer, supporter, or maintainer.

X x

Cynnaliwr

CYN

Cynnaliwr, s. m.—pl. cynnalwyr (cynnal—gwr) A supporter, one who sustains, or holds up.
Cynnar, a. (cyn—dar) Early, timely, or seasonable.

Llunais wawd—
 Lliw eiry cynnar pen Aran,
 Lloer bryd, lwys vryd, o Lys Vran.

I composed the praise of her that is of the hue of the early snow on the top of Aran, with the countenance of the moon, with pure mind, of the court of Bran.
H. ab E. Llygion.

Cynnarais, a. (cynnar) Rather early, or soon.
Cynnarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—darmerth) A previous supply, provision, or preparation.
Cynnarmerth, v. a. (cyn—darmerth) To provide beforehand.
Cynnarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnarmerth) A providing, or supplying beforehand.
Cynnarpar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—darpar) Mutual preparation, provision, or regulation.
Cynnarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnarpar) A providing beforehand, or a preconcerting mutually.
Cynnarparu, v. a. (cynnarpar) To prepare jointly.
Cynnaru, v. n. (cynnar) To be early, or forward.

Y dyn—
 O cynnara cyn hiroes
 Ni zeil yn niwez ei oes.

The man, if he should become forward before a length of age, he will not hold in the end of his life.
T. Aled.

Cynnarwç, s. m. (cynnar) Earliness, seasonableness.
Cynnu, adv. (cynt) Ere now; a little while ago, lately, just now, or not long since.

I leçu, gwadu mae gwen,
 I'r aeth gynnu wrth gawnen.

To conceal herself (the fair one denies) she went a little while ago, by a bin.
Iwan Dyvi.

Cynnawz, s. m. (cyd—nawz) Mutual protection.

Cywleidiadon cyhoez nerth oez nawz
 Cyn cynnawz gynaiwiad.

Compatriots of public strength that were the refuge of the leader, of mutual protection, and foremost toiler.
Gwalchmai, m. M. ab Mereduz.

Cynnawn, s. m.—pl. cynnoniau (cyn—dawn) A leading endowment, trait, or character.

Cynnaws, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—naws) A prevailing passion, disposition, or inclination.

Tryfan gynnezvau eglur,
 Cyn cynnaws lliaws llawur,
 Na wrthawd yn gar Arthur.

Tryfan of conspicuous qualities, rather than the forward disposition of the multitude of the toil, refuse not Arthur for a friend.
Imoz. Gwalchmai a Thryfan.

Cynne, s. m. (cyd—de) Ignition; a kindled fire.

Am hyn gwâr vorwyn liw gwawr vore
 Clywaf vy nghalon ton val tanze
 Yn llosgi erzi ar zezyv cynne.

For this, gentle maid of the colour of the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the rage of fire burning for her sake, from a kindling nature.
Li. P. Idos, i Wenlliant.

Cynnead, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynne) A kindling.
Cynneall, s. m. (cyn—deall) Preapprehension.
Cynneall, v. a. (cyn—deall) To preapprehend.
Cynnegre, s. m. (cyn—degre) First origin.
Cynnegrëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnegre) A commencement.
Cynnegreu, s. m. (cynnegre) The first beginning.

Cyfarçavi Zuw, zawn orvolez,
 Cynnegreu doniau, dinam vawrez.

I will greet God, a cause of great gladness, the first cause of graces, of unspotted greatness.
Lygad Gwer.

Cynnegreu, v. a. (cynnegre) To give a beginning.
Cynnegreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnegre) A giving a beginning, or origin; a first causing.
Cynnegreuawl, a. (cynnegreu) Tending to originate.

CYN

Cynnedwyz, a. (cyd—dedwyz) Causing mutual happiness; universally happy.

Maith arwyrain cain cynnedwyz vorwyn,
 Main wyv yn gorllwyn gorllewenyz,

Laboured the splendid praise of the maid diffusing general happiness, assiduously I pursue the excess of joy.
Ier. Pygan.

Cynnedwyzwç, s. m. (cynnedwyz) Mutual happiness.

Cynnez, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyd—dez) Natural quality.
Cynnezvawl, a. (cynnezyv) Natural, or habitual.

Nibyz ry gadarn arnam,
 Ni thyr hawl, gynnezvawlgam.

He will not be too assuming over us, he will not break a claim, a habitual wrong.
Iolo Gec.

Cynnezviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnezyv) A habituating.

Cynnezvoledig, a. (cynnezvawl) Having a quality.
Cynnezvu, v. a. (cynnezyv) To endow, to habituate.

Duw yn unig a zigon gynnezvu gwyr yn zigonawl at waith y wpi-nidogaeth.

God alone is adequate to endow men sufficiently for the labour of the ministry.
Ier. Owain.

Cynnezvus, a. (cynnezyv) Tending to endow.
Cynnezyv, s. f.—pl. cynnezvau (cyd—dezyv) Primary law; natural endowment, quality, habit, disposition; instruction. Cynnezvau da neu zrwg, good or bad qualities.

Daeth Myngun—i gymmeryd y cynnezvau gan Gadwallawn.

Myngun came to receive the instructions from Cadwallawn.
Trioz.

Rhivez fyr syrthiafant y'ngbrau
 O'rh gynnygyn, o'rh gynnezvau.

The number of the stars fell in gore of thy antagonists, from thy quaitties.
Li. P. Moç.

Cynnevawd, s. f.—pl. cynnevodau (cyn—devawd) Ceremony; consuetude, custom, usage.

Cynnevawd a lygro gyvraith ni zylyir ei cynnal.

A ceremony that vitiates the law it ought not to be preserved.
Weisb Lawr.

Cynnevin, a. (cyd—devin) Accustomed, used.

Cynnevinad, s. m. (cynnevin) An accustoming, or exercising; exercitation; a habituating.

Cynnevinaw, v. a. (cynnevin) To habituate, inure, or accustom; to become accustomed, inured, or used to.

Cynnevinawl, a. (cynnevin) Tending to habituate, accustom, or make common.

Cynnevindra, s. m. (cynnevin) Inurement; use.

Cynnevinwr, s. m.—pl. cynnevinwyr (cynnevin—gwr) One who is accustomed, or habituated.

Cynnevnyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—devnyz) First matter, substance, or principle.

Cynnevodawg, a. (cynnevawd) That follows usages.

Cynnevodawl, a. (cynnevawd) Ceremonial, ritual.

Cynnevodedig, a. (cynnevawd) Habitual, customary.

Gwyn ei vyd y byd bod gwledig glod-bwyll
 Mewn cniv didwyd cynnevodedig.

Happy is the world that there is a fame-incited sovereign in habitual toil without deceit.
Gron. Gyrilawg.

Cynnevodgar, a. (cynnevawd) Ceremonious.

Cynnevodi, v. a. (cynnevawd) To habituate.

Cynnevodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnevawd) A habituating.

Cynnevodig, a. (cynnevawd) Accustomed; common. Ci cynnevodig, a dog accustomed to bite.

Cynhes ydyw'r vynwes vau
 Can vwydau cynnevodig.

Comfortable is my bosom with the accustomed victuals.
Gut. Owain.
Cynnevodwr

CYN

Cynnevodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynnevodwyr (cynnev-awd—gwr) One who follows ceremonies.

Cynneiliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneiliad (cynnal) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

Cynneiliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnal) Maintenance.

Cynneilwad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneilwaid (cynnelw) One who is a pattern, or example; an original.

Cynneilwad Prydain, wyd priodawr clod,
Ac wyd clo byzinawr.

The example of Britain, thou art proprietor of fame, and thou art the safety of armies.

Ll. P. Meq, i. R. ab Hywel.

Cynneilwawg, *a.* (cynnelw) Serving as an example.

Ni ŵyr cygwil veirz —

Delw yz amgyrwy bwyv cynneilwawg.

The wandering bards know not the manner that I demean myself that I should be as an example.

Meilyr.

Cynneilyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnal) A supporter.

Cynneilyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynneilyz) The act of supporting, or abetting; encouragement.

Cynneilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—deilliad) Joint issuing.

Cynneilliaw, *v. a.* (cyn—deilliaw) To proceed jointly from.

Cynneiriawg, *a.* (cynnar) Rapid; outrageous, furious, mad. Ci cynneiriawg, a mad dog. *Sil.*

Cynneiriogi, *v. n.* (cynneiriawg) To become mad.

Cynnelw, *s. m.* (cyn—delw) A pattern; an original.

Can gwledyc gwledig eur-gylwy

Cylc huan cynnar nyw canwy,

Cynneilwad cynneil-wez vwyvwy,

Can Cynzelw cynnelw cannorthwy.

Since a sovereign reigns that the golden compass of the early sun's course doth illumine, he is the exemplary one tending to secure more and more with Cynzelw the example of assistance.

Cynzelw.

Cynnelw, *v. a.* (cyn—delw) To imitate, or to follow.

Hawz cynnelw vy rhwyv rwyv oveg Mordav,
Rhwyf mawr-don wrth gareg.

It is easy to imitate my chief with the fluent speech of Mordav, with the force of the mighty wave against the rock.

Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cynnerbyn, *v. a.* (cyd—derbyn) To receive mutually.

Cynnerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnerbyn) Joint reception.

Cynnerbyniawl, *a.* (cynnerbyn) Mutually receptive.

Cynnerçavael, *v. a.* (cyd—derçavael) To exalt jointly.

Cynnerçaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—derçaviad) Joint preferment, advancement, or exaltation.

Cynnerçavu, *v. a.* (cyd—derçavu) To uplift jointly.

Cynnerçawg, *a.* (cyd—derçawg) Mutually exalted.

Cynnerçez, *s. m.* (cyd—derçez) Mutual exaltation.

Cynnerçogi, *v. a.* (cynnerçawg) To exalt together.

Cynnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (cyn—nerth) First power.

Cynnest, *s. m.* (cyn—dest) A trimming together.

Cyn cynnest daear, cyn gorwez.

Byz orvin Gododin bez.

Before the trimming together of the earth, before the lying down, the border of Gododin will be the grave.

Anarfin.

Cynmethol, *v. a.* (cyn—lethol) To pre-elect.

Cynmetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynmethol) Pre-election.

Cynneu, *v. a.* (cynne) To kindle, to set on fire,

CYN

to light. Cynneu mellit, and cynneu dreigiau, to lighten.

Hawz cynneu tân yn hên aelwyd.

It is easy to kindle a fire on an old hearth.

Adapt.

Cynneu, *s. m.* (cynne) A great fire, a bonfire.

Ac yn herwyz y gynnevawd, tri cynneu a wnaethant i'r tri Duw.

And according to the custom, they made three bonfires to the three Gods.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cynneuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynneu) A kindling.

Cynneuawl, *a.* (cynneu) Apt to kindle, ignitable.

Cynneuedig, *a.* (cynneu) That is kindled, burning.

Cynneuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynneuwr (cynneu—gwr) A kindler, one who sets on fire, a conflagrator.

Cynnewis, *s. m.* (cyn—dewis) A pre-election.

Cynnewis, *v. a.* (cyn—dewis) To elect beforehand.

Cynnewisawl, *a.* (cynnewis) That is pre-elected.

Cynnyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—taeth) Prime essence

Cynnhais, *a.* (cyn—tais) Flat-headed; flat pointed.

Cynnhez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—tez) A court, or gate.

Cynnhevig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—tevig) A principal. Mesurau a gydwezo ag hwynt mal cynnhevig. Metres that assimilate with them like the principal.

Cynnhervyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—tervyn) The preterit, preter, or preter-perfect tense.

Cynnhervyhawl, *a.* (cynnhervyn) Preter-perfect.

Cynnhervynu, *v. a.* (cynnhervyn) To pre-determine, to conclude, or finish beforehand.

Cynnherig, *a.* (ci—terig) Following the dogs, salt.

Cynnholi, *v. a.* (cyn—toli) To prescind.

Neum bu o'i angad rad ragori,

Rhagor vuz, heb guz, heb cynnholi;

Rheg-ovyz oezwn o'i zaioni.

Had I not from his hand excellence of grace, excelling benefit without concealment, without first diminishing it; I was the bounty-master of his goodness.

Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.

Cynnholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—toliad) A prescinding, a taking off before, or diminishing.

Cynnhoryv, *s. f.*—*pl.* cynnhorvoz (cyn—toryv) An advance guard, the van of an army.

Cynnhraul, *s. f.* (cyn—traul) That is most lavish.

Iorwerth gad gannerth, gyd gynhor cynran,
Cynnhraul aur a forfor.

Iorwerth the supporter of the battle, the mutual leader of the tribe, the most lavish of gold and purple.

Ll. P. Meq.

Cynnhrev, *s. f.*—*pl. t. yz* (cyn—trev) The first abode.

Cynnhrevedig, *a.* (cynnhrev) That is first inhabited. *s. pl.* cynnhrevedigion, the first inhabitants.

Cynnhreth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cyd—treth) A tribute.

A Theilo a Dewi a drevnwys i vrenin Morganwg dalu cynnhreth i vrenin Llundain.

And Teilo and Dewi appointed for the king of Glamorgan to pay tribute to the king of London.

Caradawg.

Cynnhrethawl, *a.* (cynnhreth) Tributary, paying tribute.

Cynnhrethu, *v. a.* (cynnhreth) To exact a tribute.

Cynnhrig, *a.* (cyn—trig) First inhabited, or settled.

Cynnhrigawl, *a.* (cynnhrig) That is first settled, or inhabited. *s. pl.* cynnhrigolion, the first inhabitants.

Cynnhwv

CYN

Cynnhwv, s. m. (cyn—twv) The first budding.

Rho dwv, rho gynnhwv Gwanwyn
A cynnull dy wull i dwyn,

Give produce, give the first growth of Spring, and gather the blossom to the bush.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r baul.

Cynnhywawl, a. (cynnhwv) That shoot out first.

Cynnhyviant, s. m. (cynnhwv) The first budding.

Cynnhyv, v. a. (cynnhwv) To budd first.

Cynniebryd, s. m. (cyn—diebryd) A frustration.

Cynniebryd, v. a. (cyn—diebryd) To frustrate.

Ni rygozwyv rymgweryd o zygyr;
Nid rhwyz, wy gynnygyn, cynniebryd.

May I be restrained from displeasing the Lord who shall cause me to be delivered from trouble; it is not easy, if he is the adversary, to preconcert a frustration.
Ll. P. Meq, i Zwt.

Cynniv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—gniv) Conflict; toil.

Tra vu zyz Davyz, divevyl zyliv cad,
Oez cadarn ei cynniv.

The day of Davyz whilst it lasted, that was of unblemished course in battle, powerful was his conflict.
Bleszyn Varz, i D. Benfras.

Llywelyn, gelyn oni galwer,
I zyliv cynniv cynhebycer.

Llywelyn, a foe he is not called, to the torrent of conflict is he compared.
Ein. ab Gwgawn.

Cynniver, a. (cyd—niver) Of even number; so many.

Cynniverawg, a. (cynniver) Having an equal number.

Cynniverawl, a. (cynniver) Being of equal number.

Cynniverez, s. m. (cynniver) Evenness of number.

Cynniverwç, s. m. (cynniver) Evenness of number.

Cynniverwç o riv fêr
Cynhebycer ei niver.

An equal multiplicity with the number of stars his train is compared.
Myrzzin.

Cynniveryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynniver) A quotient.

Cynniviad, s. m.—pl. cynniviaid (cynniv) A conflictor; a toiler; a conqueror; a molester, or vexer.

Cynniviwr cynniv nid dfover,
Cynniviad cynnezyv Alexander.

A harasser of the conflict not useful, a conqueror of the disposition of Alexander.
Cynzehtw.

Cynniviaw, v. a. (cynniv) To conflict; to toil; to molest.

A byzinawr gwrz, gorzyvniad cynnygyn
Yn cynniv ar ystrad—Cedwid Duw.

And the mighty host, the tamer of the adversary, that toils on the vale may God protect.
Ll. P. Meq, i D. Owain.

Cynniviawd, s. m. (cynniv) A conflicting; an action.

Cynniviawl, a. (cynniv) Toiling, conflicting.

Cynniviwr, s. m.—pl. cynnivwyr (cynniv—gwr) One who toils; a combatant; a harasser.

Mereduz—
Dunawd gynnevawd cynniviwr ar rôs
O lin Rhys ab Tewdwr.

Mereduz of the same conduct as Dunod the combatant on the field, of the race of Rhys the son of Tewdwr.
Prydyz Byçan.

Cynnil, a. (cyn—dil) Skilful, expert; frugal, thrifty, saving.

Hael cynnil gynrheinion,
Gwae ni Wynez orcorzion,
Gweled llawr ar lyw mawr Môn!

Generous and skilful compatriots, woe to us the borderers of Gwynedd, to see the lord on the great leader of Môn.
Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cynnilad, s. m. (cynnil) A using skill; a saving.

CYN

Cynnilaw, v. a. (cynnil) To use skill; to bethrifty, or saving.

Cynnildeb, s. m. (cynnil) Skilfulness; frugality.

Tra yr oezynt yn cenvigenu wrth ereill rhag ymgyvarvod o neb o honynt a'u gwybodaeth, ac a'u cynnildeb hwy, y llazoez cenvigen ei ferçen.

Whilst they were bearing malice against others lest any one should meet with their knowledge, and with their skilfulness, malice destroyed its possessor.
I. D. Rhys.

Cynnilez, s. m. (cynnil) Accuracy; savingness.

Cynnilwç, s. m. (cynnil) Skilfulness; frugality.

Cynniwair, s. f.—pl. cynniweirion (cyd—diwair) A cruising, wandering, or hovering about.

Tair llynges cynniwairynys Prydain: Llynges Llaur mab Eiriv, a llynges Divwg mab Alban, a llynges Dolor mab Mwrçath.

The three fleets of piracy of the isle of Britain: the fleet of Llaur the son of Eiriv, and the fleet of Divwg the son of Alban, and the fleet of Dolor the son of Mwrçath.
Trioz.

Cynniwair, v. a. (cyd—diwair) To hover about, to haunt, to frequent, or to resort to; to cruise.

Cynniweiriwç o borth i borth trwy y gwerfyll, a llezwc bob un ei vrawd, a fob un ei gyvail, a fob un ei gymmydawg.

Go to and fro from one gate to the other of the camp, and slay every one his brother, and every one his friend, and every one his neighbour.
Exodus xxxii. 27.

Cynniweirva, s. f.—pl. t. òn (cynniwair—ma) A place that is frequented, or resorted to.

Cynniweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynniwair) A frequenting, a resorting, a hovering.

Cynniweiriaw, v. a. (cynniwair) To hover.

Cynniweiriawl, a. (cynniwair) Wandering.

Cynniweiriwr, s. m.—pl. cynniweirwyr (cynniwair—gwr) One who hovers about; a frequenter.

Cynniweiryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynniwair) One who frequents, resorts to, or visits.

Difeithir hi, ni byz cynniweiryz trwyzi byth bythoz.

It shall be desolated, there shall not be a passenger through it for ever.
Isaiab xxxiv. 10.

Cynnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—nod) A principal mark, or trait.

Tri cynnod anian a hanvod: lle ni ellir gwell, lle ni ellir amgen, a'r lle ni raid amgen.

The three primary traits of nature and system: where a better cannot be effected, where another cannot be effected, and where it is not necessary for another.
Barzas.

Cynnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnawd) A characterizing.

Cynnodiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cynnodiad) Prothonotary.

Cynnodiadyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnodiad) A prothonotary.

Cynnognaeth, s. m. (cynnogyn) A fixing of a debt.

Y meic—o gyvraith talawdyr vyz pob un onazunt yn amser cynnognaeth.

The sureties by law every one of them is a debtor during the time of the settlement of the debt.
Welsh Laws.

Cynnogni, v. a. (cynnogyn) To adjust concerns.

Cer Aber Conwy cynnognes dwy zraig
Dau zragon yn yngres.

By Aber Conwy, two dragons adjusted their concerns, two haughty ones in adversity.
Ll. P. Meq, i Redri ab Owain.

Cynnogniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnogyn) A settling, or adjusting matters; a striking a ballance.

Cynnogyn, s. m.—pl. cynnygyn (cyn—dogyn) The first party; the adverse party; original debtor.

Y dyz y difygio y cynnogyn taled y maç.

The day that the principal fails let the surety pay.
Welsh Laws.

A arbeto ei vâç arbeted ei cynnogyn.

He that spares his bail let him spare his original debtor.

Adage.

Cynnoniad

CYN

Cynnoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnawn) A characterizing.

Cynnoniaw, *v. a.* (cynnawn) To characterize.

Cynnoniawl, *a.* (cynnawn) Characteristical.

Cynnor, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dor) The outer door.

Cynnorth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—dorth) Succour.

Cynnorthwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cynnorth) Succour, assistance, help, or aid; support, maintenance.

Morvranail Tegid, ni rozes dyn ei ar ynzoy n'ghad Gamlan, rhag ei hacred; pawb a dybygynt ei vod yn gythraul cynnorthwy.

Morvran the son of Tegid, no man aimed his weapon into him in the battle of Camlan from his being so hideous; every one imagined him to be an auxiliary devil. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cynnorthwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnorthwy) A succouring, helping, supporting, or assisting.

Cynnorthwyadwy, *a.* (cynnorthwyad) That may be succoured, assisted, or aided.

Cynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cynnorthwy) To assist, succour, or help; to support, or second.

Cynnorthwyawl, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Subsidiary.

Cynnorthwyedig, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Supported.

Cynnorthwyedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnorthwyedig) The act, or duty of succouring, or assisting.

Cynnorthwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynnorthwywyr* (cynnorthwy—gwr) One who assisteth, a succourer.

Cynnosbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd—dosbarth) A mutual illustration, exposition, or arrangement.

Cynnosbarthawl, *a.* (cynnosbarth) Mutually illustrative; mutually analogous, or proportionable.

Cynnosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnosbarth) A reciprocally elucidating, or separating of parts.

Cynnosbarthu, *v. a.* (cynnosbarth) To analyze jointly.

Cynnryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—dryç) An object; an example. *a.* In presence; present.

Llawer iawn o zulliau, a mozau y fyz ar y cymhleth adlawiaid, val y gweler wrth y cynnryçau.

There are a great many forms and modes as to the compound secondary metricities, as may be seen by the examples. *Barzas.*

Cynnryçedig, *a.* (cynnryç) That is present.

Cynnryçedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnryçedig) Presentiality, or the state of being present.

Cynnryçedigawl, *a.* (cynnryçedig) Representative.

Cynnryçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnryç) A placing in view, or present; a presentation, or exhibition; representation.

Cynnryçiawl, *a.* (cynnryç) Presential; present.

Diogel gényv nad oes nag angeu, na bywyd, nag angelion, na fenaethau, na meziannau, na cynnryçioliôn—a eill ein eigr i wrth gariad Duw.

Certain I am that there is nor death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present—that can separate us from the love of God. *W. Salisbury.*

Cynnryçiolddeb, *s. m.* (cynnryçiawl) Presentness.

Cynnryçiolder, *s. m.* (cynnryçiawl) Presentness.

Cynnryçioli, *v. a.* (cynnryçiawl) To presentiate.

Cynnryçioldwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynnryçioldwyr* (cynnryçiawl—gwr) One who places in view, or present; a representative.

Cynnryçiolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnryçiawl) One who ushers into view; an introducer; a representative.

Cynnryçyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnryç) An exemplar.

Cynnud, *s. m. aggr.* (cynne) Fire-wood, or fuel.

Enni! vnaeth Carnwenan
Egin oer o'r cynnud dan.

The white huffed whittle won the essence of steel from the fire's combustible. *Gutto'r Glyn, Pr. Vidawg.*

Cynnull, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyd—dull) A collection; a gathering. Cynnullyd, ingathering of corn.

CYN

Cynnull, *v. a.* (cyd—dull) To collect, to gather together. Medi a cynnull, to reap and gather corn.

Y llaw a ryz a gynnull.
The hand that gives will collect. *Adage.*

Cynnulladwy, *a.* (cynnull) Collectible.

Cynnullaid, *s. f.* (cynnull) A collection.

Cynnullaw, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect; to gather together, to congregate.

Sev a orug—cynnullaw llu mawr wrth zialangeu ei genad ynzynt.
What he did was to assemble a great army for to revenge the death of his messenger upon them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynnulledig, *a.* (cynnull) Collectitious; assembled together.

Cynnulledigaeath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnulledig) The act of collecting, or gathering together.

Cynnulledigawl, *a.* (cynnulledig) Collectitious.

Cynnullaidva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (cynnullaid—ma) A congregation, a multitude, or assembly.

Cynnullaidvâawl, *a.* (cynnullaidva) Congregational, or relating to a congregation.

Cynnullvan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnull—man) A place of assembling; a depository.

Cynnullgar, *a.* (cynnull) Apt to collect together.

Cynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnull) A collecting, or gathering together; a collection.

Cynnulliadawl, *a.* (cynnulliad) Tending to collect, or bring together, collective.

Cynnut, *v. a.* (cynnud) To gather fire-wood.

Cynnutai, *s. c.*—*pl. cynnuteion* (cynnud) One who gathers, or provides fuel; a woodman. He was the seventh officer of the secondary class in the prince's household.

Y cynnutai—a zyly vanylu y cynnud o'r anlawz y doto ar y marc gwedy y del adrev.

The woodman ought to pile up the fuel from the condition he puts it on the horse, after it comes home. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnutwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynnutwyr* (cynnud—gwr) A woodman, one who gathers, or provides fuel.

Cynnwl, *s. f.* (cyn—dwl) Fair weather, or clear sky; season, opportunity.

Cynnwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—nwyd) Prime essence.

Cynnwyn, *s. m.* (cyn—dwyn) First produce, or first fruits, rath fruits; the first crop, or increase.

Cynnwyn, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyn) To bring, or bear first.

Dy gludawr waewawr goç leas cynnygyn
Yn cynnwyn galanas.

Thy spear that is carried red from the slaughter of the adversary first bringing carnage. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cynnwynawl, *a.* (cynnwyn) Primitia; genial, genuine, natural, native. Bonezig cynnwynawl, a gentleman by birth, or one that is nobly born; ynvyd cynnwynawl, a natural fool.

Breyr vyz bonezig cynnwynawl—Bonezig cynnwynawl vyz Cymro vam dad, heb gaeth, heb allud, heb ledac ynzo.

A baron is a genuine gentleman; a genuine gentleman is a welshman by father and mother, without a slave, without a foreigner, and without any ignoble blood in him. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnwyrain, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyrain) To lift up in front.

Cynnwyrain, *a.* (cyn—dwyrain) Lifted up in front.

Arglwyz glew, aerlew y dan eur-lain glez
Glezyval gynnwyrain.

A valorous lord, a lion of slaughter under the golden bladed sword, the uplifted falchion. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Cynnwyre, *a.* (cyn—dwyre) First rising up.

Dyw Sulgwyn yw hyn, hyn gynnwyre glyw;
Hynt a zyco glew gloew zadwyre.

Whitunday is the first rising course of the Leader; a course may it bring the brave, a glorious resurrection. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Cynnwyreawg

CYN

Cynnwyreawg, a. (cynnwyre) That is rising first.
Cynnwyreawl, a. (cynnwyre) That rises first.
Cynnwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—dwys) Consent; admission, sufferance, leave, licence.

Goreu rhan rhozi cynnwys.
 The best portion is the giving leave. *Adage.*

Cynnwys, v. a. (cyd—dwys) To concentrate; to contain, or to comprehend; to admit, or suffer.
Cynnwys, a. (cyd—dwys) Compact, or well-set; close, or narrow. Mae yn o gynnwys arno, he is rather straitened for room; lle cynnwys yw hwn, this is a small place.

Bid eghuzawg ceisiad; bid gniwiad gwyd;
 A bid gynnwys dillad;
 A garo barz bid harz roziad.

Let the bailiff impeach; let evil be a tormentor; may garments be compactly fitted; he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cynnwyfadwy, a. (cynnwys) Containable; admissible.

Cynnwyfaw, v. a. (cynnwys) To concentrate; to compress, to make compact, to put, or close well together; to contain, or comprehend, to admit, or to take to.

Hael archaezon,
 Gan Angylion
 Cynnwyfeter.

The generous archdeacon, amongst angels may be admitted to be. *Taliesin.*

Cynnwyfawl, a. (cynnwys) Comprehensive; summary.

Cynnwyfder, s. m. (cynnwys) Compactness; conciseness.

Cynnwyfedig, a. (cynnwys) Compactile; condensed.

Cynnwyfedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnwyfedig) The act of making close, or compact; compressure.

Cynnwyfedigawl, a. (cynnwyfedig) Inclusive; comprehensive.

Cynnwyfawr, a. (cynnwys) Comprehensive.

Cynnwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnwys) Concentration; compagination; inclusion; an epitome, or compendium; sufferance, admission, or leave.

Cynnwyfwr, s. m.—pl. cynnwyswyr (cynnwys—gwr) One who makes compact; one who takes to himself; an abettor.

Cynnwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—nwyth) A leading whim, or fancy, a singularity.

Cynnwythaw, v. n. (cynnwyth) To be singular.

Cynnwythawl, a. (cynnwyth) Of an odd turn.

Cynnwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnwyth) A rendering fantastic, singular, or excentric.

Cynnwythig, a. (cynnwyth) Of an odd disposition.

Cynnyar, s. m.—pl. t. oz (cyn—dyar) Tumultuous.

Yn erwid, yn arvod abar,
 Yn arvau bu cenau cynnyar.

In the havoc, in the time of carnage, in arms he was a tumultuous youth. *Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Ierwerth.*

Cynnyz, s. m. (cyn—dyz) Increase, growth; a growing, rising, or waxing bigger.

Golwg y perçen yw cynnyz y da.
 The eye of the owner is the increase of the stock. *Adage.*

Tri feth syz ar eu cynnyz: tân, fev goleuni; enaid, fev bywyd; a deall, fev gwirionez; a gorvod a wnant ar bob peth, ac yna diwez abred.

Three things are on their increase: fire, that is light; soul, that is life; and understanding, that is truth; and these will prevail over every thing else, and then the state of incubation will cease. *Barzas.*

Cynnyzawl, a. (cynnyz) Increasing, or growing.

Cynnyzeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cynnyz) Auxesis, a figure in rhetoric whereby a subject is amplified.

CYN

Cynnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyz) Augmentation.

Cynnyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyz) Augmentation.

Cynnyzu, v. a. (cynnyz) To increase, to grow.

Calon ni gynnyz cysgid.

A heart that will not increase let it sleep. *Adage.*

Ni elwir cywrain ni gynnyz.

He is not called ingenious that will not get forward. *Adage.*

Cynnyzwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyzwyr (cynnyz—gwr) One who increases, or augments, an augmentor.

Cynnyvod, v. a. (cyn—dyvod) To come beforehand.

Cynnyvodawl, a. (cynnyvod) That comes foremost.

Cynnyvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyvod) A forecoming.

Cynnyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyg) A profer, proposal, overture, or offer. Dyro gynnyg arno, make an attempt upon it.

Llawer dyn a wna
 Cynnyg drwg dros za.

Many a man will make an attempt of evil for good. *Adage.*

Cynnyg, v. a. (cyn—dyg) To offer, or attempt; to tender, propose, or make an overture.

Na cwsg awr a gas gwiriawn,
 Gwnai gam heb gynnyg iawn.

Sleep not an hour with foolish enmity, thou doest wrong without offering amends. *T. Alad.*

Cynnygiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnyg) A profering; an attempting; a proposition, or offer.

Cynnygiadawl, a. (cynnygiad) Propositional.

Cynnygiadwy, a. (cynnyg) That may be offered.

Cynnygiawl, a. (cynnyg) That is offered, or tried.

Cynnygiedig, a. (cynnyg) That is offered.

Cynnygiwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygwyr (cynnyg—gwr) A proposer, or one who tenders; an attempter.

Cynnygnawl, a. (cynnygyn) That toil together.

Cynnygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnygyn) A toiling together; a conflicting, or combating.

Cynnygnu, v. a. (cynnygyn) To persevere, to keep close to.

Cynnygnwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygnwyr (cynnygyn—gwr) One who joins in the toil; a combatant.

Cynnygnyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnygyn) A conflict.

Cynnygyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnyg) A proponent.

Gwyr Prydain adwythain yn llŷz
 Gwentyfrad, ystadyl cad cynnygyz.

The men of Britain full of ire in the host of Gwentyfrad, the prepared proponent of battle. *Taliesin.*

Cynnygyn, s. pl. aggr. (cyd—dygyn) Oponents, antagonists, or adversaries.

Cynnygyn vy llyw oez llawer,
 Cwyzant y'ngnir feith-riv fer.

The adversaries of my chief were many, they fell in the toil sevenfold the number of the stars. *Llywelyn Varch.*

Cynnyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyled) Original debt.

Cynnyledus, a. (cynnyled) That is originally due.

Cynnylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnwll) A clearing up.

Cynnyllu, v. a. (cynnwll) To clear, to become fair.

Cynnyozev, v. a. (cyn—dyozev) To suffer before.

Cynnyozevwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyozevwyr (cynnyozev—gwr) A first sufferer, a protomartyr.

Cynnyrc, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—dyrc) A produce, product, or emblems; a growth, or increase.

Cynnyrc t'wysen yw 'lbenlyz,
 Ac yn y gwllaw e gwyn gwlyz.

The sunshine is the increase of the ear of corn, and in the rain the stalks will complain. *O. Gwynet.*

Cynnyrcadwy

C Y N

Cynnyrçadwy, a. (cynnyrç) Produ cible, produc-
tible.

Cynnyrçavawl, a. (cyd—dyrçavawl) Rising toge-
ther.

Cynnyrçaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—dyrçaviad)
Confurrection, or a rising up together.

Cynnyrçavu, v. a. (cyd—dyrçavu) To rise toge-
ther.

Cynnyrçedig, a. (cynnyrç) That is made fruitful.

Cynnyrçedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrçedig)
The act of increasing, producing, or growing.

Cynnyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrç) Production.

Cynnyrçiawl, a. (cynnyrç) Productive fructifer-
ous.

A darvu wrth hau, i beth syrthlaw—mewn tir da, ac â rozes
frwyth tyvadwy a cynnyrçiawl.
And it came to pass in sowing, that some fell into good land, and
gave fruit flourishing and productive. *Mark, iv. 8.*

Cynnyrçioldeb, s. m. (cynnyrçiawl) Productive-
ness.

Cynnyrçiolli, v. a. (cynnyrçiawl) To make pro-
ductive.

Cynnyrçu, v. a. (cynnyrç) To increase, or to
grow.

**Cynnyrçwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyrçwyr (cynnyrç—
gwr)** One who produces, or gives increase, a
producer.

Cynnyrzan, v. a. (cyd—dyrzan) To raise a tumult.

Cynnyred, s. m. (cyd—dyred) A frequenting, a
resorting, a passing to and fro, a visiting.

Ein peryglir rhag ein argyhoediam y dervysg hezyw, herwyd nad
oes un agaws y gallwn roi ateb am y cynnyred hyn.
We shall be endangered of being chastised for this day's tumult,
because there is not one reason we can give for this resort.
W. Salisbury.

Cynnyred, v. a. (cyd—dyred) To frequent, to
resort, to visit often; to haunt; to harass, or
disturb.

Y zellen hon neus cynnyred gwynt;
Gwae hi o'i thynged!
Hi hen: eleni ganed!
This leaf is it not harassed by the wind; woe to its fate! It is old:
this year was it born. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cynnysg, s. m. (cyn—dysg) The first instruction.

Cynnysgaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnysg) An endow-
ment; a portion, marriage portion.

Cynnysg ethawl, a. (cynnysgaeth) Endowed.

Cynnysgaethedig, a. (cynnysgaeth) Portioned.

Cynnysgaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnysgaeth) A
portioning, endowing, or enriching.

Cynnysgaethu, v. a. (cynnysgaeth) To endow,
endue, supply, or enrich; to portion.

**Cynnysgaethwr, s. m.—pl. cynnysgaethwyr (cyn-
nysgaeth—gwr)** One who enriches; an en-
dower.

Cynozev, v. a. (cyn—gozev) To suffer the first.

Cynozevawl, a. (cynozev) That first suffers.

Cynozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynozev) A suffer-
ing before, or beforehand.

**Cynozevwr, s. m.—pl. cynozevwyr (cynozev—
gwr)** One who suffers first, a protomartyr.

Cynoes, s. f.—pl. t. oz (cyn—oes) First age, an-
tiquity.

Cynoesawl, a. (cynoes) Primevous, or primeval.

Cynoesolrwyd, s. m. (cynoesawl) Primitiveness.

Cynon, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—on) A principal

Cynonawl, a. (cynon) Primal, canonical, or re-
gular.

Cynonwr, s. m.—pl. cynonwyr (cynon—gwr) A
canonist.

Cynos, s. pl. aggr. (ci) Little dogs, or puppies.

Cynofod, s. m. (cyn—gofod) First laying on, or
placing; an onset, or first attack.

C Y N

Cynofod, v. a. (cyn—gofod) To prepose, to lay
on first, to place first; to make the first attack.

Cynnezyv i Bowys cynofod yn aer,
Yn araws eu rhacclod;
Yn mlaen cadau cadw arvod,
Ac yn ol diwez-wyr dyvod.
It is the characteristic of Powys to make the first onset in the slaugh-
ter keeping to their spreading fame; in the front of battles watch-
ing the opportunity, and in the rear the last men that return.
Cynzehu.

Cynofodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynofod) A first
laying on.

Cynofodwr, s. m.—pl. cynofodwyr (cynofod—gwr)
One who preposes, places, or lays first.

Cynrabad, s. m. (cyn—grabad) First fruition; a
state of plenty; prosperity, happiness.

Lluzedig vy ngherz y'nglynrabad
Llŷzon a berthon parth ac attad;
Llawen Duw Dovydz dyz yd gafad Cadvan;
Agored i wan ei wen angad.
Wearied is my muse in the profusion of the warriors with costly
gifts coming to thee; well pleased was God the Renovator, the day
that Cadvan was begotten; open to the poor is his white hand.
Llywelyn Varch.

Cynraz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—graz) The first
degree.

Cynrazawl, a. (cynraz) Of the primary degree.

Cynraziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynraz) Primeness.

Cynraid, s. m.—pl. cynreidion (cyn—rhaid) A
pre-requisite; a distinguishing trait, or charac-
ter.

Gwaith barz — yw iawn zyvalu athrylith ac anian, a theithi, ac
anlawz, o gynryw, a cynraid y dyn, neu'r peth a valer.
The province of a bard is properly to represent the genius, and
the nature, and the disposition, and the quality, from the consti-
tution, and character of the man, or things described.
Barzas.

Cynrain, s. m.—pl. cynreinion (cyn—rhain) The
first point, or origin; stock, or kindred.

Iorwerth effilyz, arvogion eu hil,
Hael gynnil gynreinion.
The progeny of Iorwerth, armed ones their descendants, gener-
ous and accomplished tribes. *Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cynraith, s. f.—pl. cynreithiau (cyn—rhaith) A
leading, or fundamental law; a precept.

Gwyar-van vaith,
Er cadw cynraith
Bu cyvlewin.
The spacious place of blood, for the keeping of a precept it was
adequate. *Talliesin.*

Cynran, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—rhan) The first, or
primary part.

Tair cynran celvyd: anian, llës, a friodoldeb.
The three essentials of an art: nature, benefit, and appropriation.
Barzas.

Yn Llongborth gwelais drablu
Ar vain, brain ar goluz
Ac ar ran cynran man ruz.
In Llongborth I saw a bustle on the stones, ravens on entrails, and
on the chieftain's brow a ruddy gash. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cynranawl, a. (cynran) That is first divided.

Cynranu, v. a. (cynran) To divide the first.

Cynreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynraid) A prenecef-
sitating; predestination, pre-ordination.

Cynreidiaw, v. a. (cynraid) To pre-ordain.

Cynreidiawl, a. (cynraid) Prerequisite.

Cynreidrwyz, s. m. (cynraid) First necessity.

Cynreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynraith) Precept.

Cynreithiaw, v. a. (cynraith) To make a pre-
cept.

Cynreithiawl, a. (cynraith) That is preceptive.

Cynrenin, a. (cynran) Having a first share.

Cywyrain cedwyr cynrenin
I Gatraeth, gwerinraeth fysgiolin,
Gwerth mez y'nghyntez, a gwirawd gwin.
The front sharing warriors arise together to Gatraeth, a people
pert and pamonate, the effect of mead in the hall, and the beverage
of wine. *Anarinn.*

Cynriv

CYN

Cynriv, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—rhiv) A prime number.
Cynrivawl, a. (cynriv) That is first numbered.
Cynrith, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rith) A first formation; preconception, or perception.

Dylai yr ymadrawz zyvod yn anianawl, ryw deg, o gyviawn gynrith y deall a'r pwyll.

The discourse ought to come naturally, and congenially, from the just perception of the understanding and the reason.

Barzas.

Cynrithiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cynrith) A shewing first.

Cynrithiaw, v. a. (cynrith) To appear beforehand.

Cynrithiawl, a. (cynrith) That appears before.

Pwy a gymmer arno cwillaw yn llwyziannus yr Arabiaid, a'r Grywiaid veygon, heb y ganwyll yma yn gynrithiawl o'u blaen?

Who will take upon himself successfully to examine the physicians of the Arabians, and the Greeks, without this torch appearing first before them?

H. Perri, an Areitbeb.

Cynron, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—rhon) Maggots; worms.

Cynronawg, a. (cynron) Full of Maggots.

Cynroni, v. n. (cynron) To breed maggots.

Cynronllyd, a. (cynron) Apt to have maggots.

Cynronyn, s. m. (cynron) A maggot, or gentil.

Cynrysez, s. m. (cyn—rhysez) A superfluity.

Cynryw, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rhyw) Essence

Wedi hirvod o amser yr anghred, a'r drwg a dyvafant yn ein plith, llygru awen a wnaethom, a gael ar arver beth ni zylai vod herwyz boz Duw, a cynryw gwir.

After a long period of the unbelief, and the wickedness that grew up amongst us, we corrupted the muse, and brought into use the thing that ought not to be according to the will of God and the purity of truth.

Barzas.

Cynrywiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cynryw) Origination.

Cynrywiaw, v. a. (cynryw) To originate.

Cynrywiawl, a. (cynryw) Primogenial, original.

Cynsaig, s. m.—*pl. cynseigiau* (cyn—saig) A first mess, or course.

Cynfail, s. f.—*pl. cynseiliau* (cyn—fail) A first or fundamental ground; a proposition in grammar; a subplinth, in architecture.

Cynsevydlawg, a. (cyn—sevydlawg) Pre-established.

Cynsevydliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyn—sevydliad) A pre-establishing; a predetermination.

Cynsevydlu, v. a. (cyn—sevydlu) To preestablish.

Cynsevyll, v. a. (cyn—sevyll) To stand foremost.

Cynseiliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cynfail) A preposing, or laying a foundation; a preposition.

Cynseiliaw, v. a. (cynfail) To prepose, to premise.

Cynsylw, s. m. (cyn—sylv) Foresight, prescience.

Cynsylwad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cynsylw) A foreseeing.

Cynsylwi, v. a. (cynsylw) To foresee, to forecast.

Cynsymud, v. a. (cyn—symud) To move the first.

Cynsymudawl, a. (cynsymud) First moving.

Cynsymudiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cynsymud) A first moving; a primary motion.

Cynsymudyz, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cynsymud) A primum mobile, or highest sphere; a first mover.

Cynsyniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyn—syniad) A presumise.

Cynsyniaw, v. a. (cyn—syniaw) To presumise.

Cynsyniawl, a. (cyn—syniawl) Precogitative.

Cynsynied, v. a. (cyn—synied) To preconceive.

Cynt, a. (cyn) First, earliest. *adv.* in time past, formerly, heretofore, before: it is also an anomalous comparison from *buan*, used for *buanaf*; sooner, swifter, or quicker.

*Galw gwŷn, rhyvez na vlinynt,
Galw am gerz vab Gwilym gynt.*

Calling for wine—it is surprising they are not tired—calling for the song of the son of Gwilym of yore.

Ieuan Tew.

*Y llu diawlaid, lle delynt,
A vagen genvigen gynt.*

The host of devils, wherever they come, they will sooner breed malice.

L. G. Cefi.

CYN

Cyntav, a. (cynt) First, chief, earliest. *adv.* In the first place. Also the superlative degree of *Cynt*, soonest, quickest, or swiftest.

Cyntavanedig, a. (cyntav—ganedig) First-born.

Cyntavanedigaeth, s. m. (cyntavanedig) Primogeniture.

Cyntavenid, a. (cyntav—genid) Primogenial.

Cyntaid, s. f.—*pl. cynteidiau* (cynt—aid) First swarm, or virgin swarm of bees.

*Llaw zidawl gwrawl gwr ni zywaidd nag,
Vy neges yw syniad,
Yn azon mezwon mez cyntaid,
Yn eryr ar llawr-wyr lleiziad.*

The liberal-handed and vigorous man that will not say no, my errand is to regard, as the offspring of those who were drunk off the virgin swarms, as the eagle of the common slaughterers.

Ll. P. Maf, i Rodri.

Cyntair, s. m. (cynt—gair) A prognostic, or sign.

*Pellonig ein ceiniad,
Cyntair Lloegrwys a i gwyziad;
Yn ninas pelenig
Ein ceiniad cynteig.*

Far distant is our minstrel, it is known to the omen of the Lloegrans; in a far distant city our minstrel is superior.

Talliesin, i Urien.

Cyntanedig, a. (cynt—ganedig) Primogenial.

*Trawoer, e lazoez, ni wnaeth lai, nôdoez
Gyntanedig pob-rhai.*

He sinote, he flew, he did no less, he vexed with plague the first-born of every one.

W. Middleton.

Cyntanedigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyntanedig) Primogeniture, or eldership, a being first-born.

Cyntawr, s. m.—*pl. cyntorion* (cynt) A principal.

Cynteiz, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyn—tez) A court, or entry; a porch. *Cynteiz neuaz*, the lower part of the hall.

Cynteizan, s. f. dim. (cynteiz) A little court.

Cynteizva, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cynteiz—ma) A court.

Llenau y cynteizva a ryzant liain main cyvrodez.

The curtains of the court shall be of fine embroidered linen.

Exodus xxvii. 9.

Cyntevig, a. (cyntav) Primary, or primitive.

Tri cyntevigion beirz gorfezag ynys Prydain: Plenny, Alawn, a Gwron; ac ni bu beirz braint gorfez o'u blaen hwynt.

The three primary ones institutional of the bards of the isle of Britain: Plenny, Alawn, and Gwron; and there were no bards holding the privilege of a Gorfez before them.

Barzas.

Cyntevigiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyntevig) Origination.

Cyntevigiaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyntevig) The state of being primitive, what is primeval.

Tri cyntevigiaeth gwynvyd: annrwg, anelidau, ac annarvod.

The three primal things in the circle of felicity: cessation of evil: cessation of want; and the cessation of perishing.

Barzas.

Cyntevigiaw, v. a. (cyntevig) to render primary, to be, or to become primeval.

Cyntevigrwyz, s. m. (cyntevig) Primariness.

Cyntevin, s. m. (cyn—tevin) The commencement of summer; the first of May, May-day.

*Calangauav garw hin,
Annhebyg i gyntevin.*

The first of November rough is the weather, unlike the first of May.

Llywarc Hen.

Cyntevin, a. (cyn—tevin) Amphibious. *Pryved cyntevin*, amphibious animals.

Cynzelw.

Cyntebyn, s. m.—*pl. t. od* (cyn—tebyn) An amphibious animal, or one that lives in different elements.

Cyntëig, a. (cynt) Prime, or primal; principle.

*Bez Mor mawrhydiu dylig unben,
Pot cynhen cyntëig,
Mab Peredur Penwedig.*

The grave of Mor the majestic and serene prince, the pillar of greatest tumult, the son of Peredur of Penwedig.

Talliesin.

Cyntenid

CYN

Cyntenid, *a.* (cynt—genid) Primogenial, first born.
Cynthun, *s. m.* (cynt—hun) The first sleep; a doze; nap, or short sleep, a slumber.
Cynthunaw, *v. a.* (cynthun) To doze, to slumber.
Cyntor, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynt—or) A porch; a door-way.
Cynu, *v. a.* (cwn) To arise, to rise to the top.

Y bore zyw Sadwrn cad vawr à vu,
O'r pan zwyre haul hyd pan gynu.

The morning of Saturday there was a great battle, from when the sun arose till it got to its height.

Taliesin.

Cynwaith, *s. m.—pl. cynweithiau* (cyn—gwaith) First action, or work; first time.
Cynwan, *s. f.* (cyn—gwân) The first opening.

Hywel, hoewal pob eirriad,
Hil Cynan hwyl cynwan cad.

Hywel, the pacifier of every suppliant, the offspring of Cynan whose course was the first opening of battle.

Ll. P. Me.

Cynwaneg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyn—gwaneg) First course.

Ar hoew-vun luz-hun hoen gynwaneg daen
Pan wifg ton vrwyfgytaen gaen am gareg.

The slumber-breaking sprightly fair one is of the hue of the first course of the surge when the overwhelming headed wave spreads a mantle round a stone.

Casnodyn.

Cynwanegu, *v. a.* (cynwaneg) To move on first.
Cynwaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynwan) A first piercing.

Cynwanu, *v. a.* (cynwan) To make the first opening, or entrance; to pierce, or penetrate first.

Wedi ev—

Neum cynwant chwyviant clau!

After him am I not pierced by incessant woundings.

Prydyz Bycan.

Cynwarçad, *s. m.* (cyn—gwarçad) Preoccupation.
Cynwarçadw, *s. m.* (cynwarçad) Preoccupation, prepossession, or prior possession; possession.

Gwr dyved yw gwr a zel trwyzo ei hun ar dir, ac ni bo neb o'i genedyl cyn nog ev ar y tir; ac velly y cerza eu braint herwyz y bo eu cynwarçadw.

A coming man is a man that comes by himself upon land, and when none of his kindred shall be before him on the land; and in that way shall their privilege run as their preoccupation shall be.

Welsh Laws.

Cynwarçadw, *v. a.* (cynwarçad) To preoccupy.

Gwell yw braint priodawr a gynwarçatwo dir, nog yd un newyz yvod.

Better is the privilege of a proprietor that preoccupies land, than the one newly come.

Welsh Laws.

Cynwarçae, *s. m.* (cyn—gwarçae) A foreclosure.

Cynwarçaedig, *a.* (cynwarçae) That is foreclosed.

Cynwarçaedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynwarçaedig) A foreclosing; a precluding, or a closing in.

Cynwarçâu, *v. a.* (cyn—gwarçâu) To foreclose.

Cynwarçeidwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynwarçadw) A preoccupier, prepossessor, or original keeper.

Cynwas, *s. m.—pl. cynweision* (cyn—gwas) An overseer.

Cynawwl, *s. m.* (cyn—gwawl) The first light.

Cynwawr, *s. f.* (cyn—gwawr) The first dawn.

Cynwe, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyn—gwe) The end of a web.

Cynwez, *s. f.* (cyn—gwez) First appearance; presence.

Cynweziawn, *m.* (cynwez) A presence.

Angerzawl vy març yn maes Caew,
Er lles ner, Cynan cynweziawn law.

Fierly my feed in the field of Caew, for the benefit of the chief, Cynan of honoured presence.

Gwalchmai.

Cynweisiad, *s. m.—pl. cynweisiad* (cynwas) One

CYN

who is deputed to oversee, or inspect; a prime minister.

Tri cynweisiad Ynys Prydain: Gwydyr mab Alun mab Bell, Cawrdav mab Caradawg Vreigvras, ac Owain mab Maxen Wledig.

The three chief ministers of the isle of Britain: Gwydyr the son of Alun son of Bell, and Cawrdav the son of Caradog with the Brawny Arm, and Owain the son of Maxen Wledig.

Trioc.

Y faith hyny a drigwys yn faith cynweisiad i syniaw ar yr ynys hon: a Caradawg mab Bran yn benav cynweisiad arnynt.

Those seven continued as the seven chief ministers to inspect over this island, and Caradog the son of Bran being the supreme prime minister over them.

Mabinogion.

Cynweled, *s. m.* (cyn—gweled) Foresight, penetration.

Gwyn i vyd ei vryd a vawraed ynzi;
Valeglwys Dewi y digoned
Eglwys gadyr Gadvan gan gynweled.

Happy is his mind that was honoured in it; like the church of Dewi is the firm church of Cadvan completed with foresight.

Llywelyn Parç.

Cynweled, *v. a.* (cyn—gweled) To foresee; to conceive.

Cynweledig, *a.* (cynweled) That is foreseen.

Cynwelediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynweled) A foreseeing.

Cynwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—gwyd) Mischief. *a.* Evil.

Seithved taran.

Cenilufg, a then,

A gwlaw cynwyd.

The seventh thunder, hailstones, and fire, and destructive rain.

Taliesin, y deg pia.

Cynwyz, *s. m.* (cyn—gwýz) Land first ploughed.

Cynwyl, *a.* (cyn—gwyl) Bashful, modest, coy.

Cynwylez, *s. m.* (cynwyl) Bashfulness, or modesty.

Cynwýn, *s. m.* (cyn—gwýn) Perturbation, affliction.

Cynwyrain, *v. n.* (cyn—gwyrain) To be uplifted.

Cynwyre, *v. a.* (cyn—gwyre) To ascend up.

Cynwystlaw, *v. a.* (cynwystyl) To pledge before.

Cynwystledig, *a.* (cynwystyl) That is fore-gaged.

Cynwystliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynwystyl) A fore-pledging, a depositing, or pledging beforehand.

Cynydd, *v. a.* (cwn) To rise, to arise, to get up.

Pan welais ev yn cynydd y trdyd dyz yn vyw, yr bwn beth nad oezwn yn i dybied, mi a gollais lawer o'm gwafanaethymon.

When I saw him rising the third day to life, the which thing I did not imagine, I lost many of my servants.

T Marçawg Crwydrad.

Cynyddaw, *v. a.* (cynydd) To rise, to arise.

Cynrain yn cynyddaw
Val glas-hard arnaw.

Clans rising up, like a blue swarm upon him.

Ancurin

Cynyzy, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ci) A hunter with dogs.

Ar lles y brenin yz heliant y cynyzyon hyd galan Rhagvyr, oziyna hyd y nawved dyz o Ragvyr ni's cyvranant ag ev.

The hunters hunt for the king's benefit until the first of December from thence until the ninth day of December they are not to divide with him.

Welsh Laws.

Cynyziath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynyzy) The practice, or diversion of hunting, the office of a huntsman.

Cyngall, *s. m.* (cy—gall) A co-operative power.

Cyngan, *s. f.* (cy—yngan) Speech, or discourse.

Cynganu, *v. a.* (cyngan) To talk, or to discourse.

Cyngelyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—gelyn) Mutual foe.

Cynghad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—câd) A concourse.

Cynghadw, *v. a.* (cy—cadw) To keep mutually.

Cynghadwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—cadwyn) A joint, or continued chain; catenation.

Cynghadwynad, *s. m.* (cynghadwyn) Concatenation.

Cynghadwynaw, *v. a.* (cynghadwyn) To concatenate, to interchain, or link together.

Y y

Cynghadwynawl

CYN

Cynghadwynawl, *a.* (cynghadwyn) Concatenated.
 Cynghav, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—hav) A clinging together; the bur, in botany; called also *cacam-wci*, *cribau'r bleiziau*, *cynghar*, *cynghaw*, and *cynghavw*.
 Cynghavaiz, *a.* (cynghav) Clinging together.
 Cynghavan, *s. m.* (cynghav) Cleavers, or goose-grafs.
 Cynghavawg, *a.* (cynghav) Clinging together; embarrassed; like burs, abounding with burs.
 Cynghavu, *v. a.* (cynghav) To cling, or fasten together; to embarrass, or to perplex.
 Cynghavus, *a.* (cynghav) Of a clingy quality.
 Cynghall, *a.* (cy—call) Very cunning, or wise.

Cynghall nwy goheb o'i gynvebyd.
 The wife shall converse with them from his early youth.
Ll. P. Maf.

Cynghallen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cynghall) A wizard.

Neu vi a lezais can pen,
 Neu vi a rozais i Herpen
 Clezyvawr gorvawr gynghallen.
 Have I not chopped a hundred heads? Have I not given to Herpen the tremendous sword of the incanter.
Talliesin.

Cynghan, *s. m.* (cy—cân) Harmony, consonance.
 Cynghan, *a.* (cy—cân) Harmonious, concordant.

Ydgyrn a llevain yn y wlad yn gynghan.
 Trumpets and acclamation harmonious in the land.
Mabinogion.

Cynghanawl, *a.* (cynghan) Harmonical, musical.
 Cynghanez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cynghan) Harmony.

In Welsh Versification it is a peculiar kind of consonancy, where the accented parts of one pause have echoes, corresponding sounds or letters in the following one. It is perfectly different from what is meant by alliteration in English verse. There are three kinds of it, which again branch out into almost endless varieties.

Tair cynghanez y fyf o briv anfwyz: cynghanez groes, cynghanez fain, a cynghanez lufg.

There are three primary sorts of consonancies: alliterative consonancy, rhyming consonancy, and mixt consonancy.
Barzgas.

Cynghanez yw eiliaw, a fletu braig cerz dawwd.
 Consonancy is the constructing and combining of verse in vocal song.
W. Middleton.

Cynghanezawg, *a.* (cynghanez) Having consonancy.

Cynghanezawl, *a.* (cynghanez) Harmonious.

Cynghaneziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cynghanez) A harmonizing; a forming a consonancy.

Cynghanezolzrwyz, *s. m.* (cynghanezawl) Consonancy, or correspondency of sound.

Cynghanezu, *v. a.* (cynghanez) To harmonize.

Cynghanlyn, *v. a.* (cy—canlyn) To follow together.

Cynghanlynawl, *a.* (cynghanlyn) Consequent.

Cynghanlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cynghanlyn) A following, or accompanying together.

Cynghanrwyz, *s. m.* (cynghan) Propriety, fitness.

Cynghant, *s. m.* (cy—cant) A mutual circle.

Pedwar pwn brodyr a'm buant,
 Ac i bob gorwyvnyviant;
 Ni wyr Tren perçen cynghant.

Four brothers there were to my lot, and each chieftain enjoyed vigour; Tren knows not the possession of the mutual circle.
Llywarc Hen.

Cynghanu, *v. a.* (cynghan) To harmonize; to suit with, to agree; to be fit, meet, or convenient.

Ni cynghain gafi genad gywilyz.
 It suits not a messenger to be bathful.
Adage.

Cynghar, *a.* (cy—câr) That cling together.

CYN

Cyngharant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyngheraint (cynghar) A mutual, or common friend; a correlative.

Cyngharu, *v. a.* (cynghar) To love mutually.

Cynghas, *s. m.* (cy—câs) Mutual enmity, or hatred. Cynghas galon, the mutual enmity of foes.

Cynghasâawl, *a.* (cynghas) Apt to make odious.

Cynghasâu, *v. a.* (cynghas) To hate mutually.

Cynghasez, *s. m.* (cynghas) A mutual enmity.

Cynghau, *v. a.* (cy—cau) To close together.

Cynghaw, *s. m.* (cy—caw) Intangling, intricacy, perplexity. *a.* Intangled, intricate: The bindweed, a plant, called also *cwlm y coed*, and *cwlm y gwyz*.

Cynghawawg, *a.* (cynghaw) Full of intricacy, perplexed, or complicate.

Tri cynghawawg cyvraith: rhaniad Galanas, a gwerth da a do-drevyn, a dadyl maç a cynnogyn.

The three perplexities of law: partition of homicidal contribution, the value of goods and furniture, and the debate of bail and debtor.
Welsh Laws.

Cynghawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynghogion (cynghaw) A compound, or complication; A complicate metre, one of the fifteen secondary combinations, or metricities.

Cynghawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cynghaw) A sticking, or clinging together; a perplexing.

Cynghaws, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—caws) Co-proximity; issue at law, a suit or cause; also an advocate, or counsel.

Un açaws y llyfir ynad yw ei vod yn gynghaws gynt yn y zadyl hono.

One cause for objecting to a Judge is his having been formerly a counsel in that action.
Welsh Laws.

Goreu cynghaws gwas diawg.
 The best advocate is a lazy servant.
Adage.

Llithiawg oez Vadawg, Vedwyr nawg garthan,
 Gyrthiai Eingyl y'nghynghaws,
 Céd cadoz lhuoz lliaws,
 Llid Cedig llaw zlyf draws.

Madawg was trained up in Bedwyr's ardor for conflict, he would chase the Angles in the encounter, the treasure of battles of numerous hosts, having the ire of Cedig the irascible with the hand not apt to flag.
Sevnyrn.

Cynghawfaeth, *s. m.* (cynghaws) Law pleadings.

Cynghawfawl, *a.* (cynghaws) That is at, or in issue.

Cynghawfiez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cynghaws) An issue joined; a cause, or process at law.

Cynghawfiez wedi brawd.
 Argument after sentence.
Adage.

Wedi darvod i'r pleidiau ymzywedyd, dadganed yr ynad y cynghawfiezau lle y clywont, ac yna barned.

After the parties have done with arguing, let the Judge declare the points at issue in their hearing, and then let him judge.
Welsh Laws.

Cynghawfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cynghaws) A coming in conjunction; a joining of issue.

Cynghawfwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cynghawfwyr (cynghaws—gwr) One who joins issue; a pleader in law.

Cynghawfyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cynghaws) A pleader.

Cynghel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cy—cél) Privacy. *a.* Private, hidden, or concealed.

Y pethau hyn, ac ein awr, wedi bod erioed yn rhin z cynghel y beirz, a wnaer yn amlwg.

These things, and in our time, after having ever been in the secrecy and concealment of the bards, are made manifest. *Ed. Dafydd.*

Cynghelawg, *a.* (cynghel) That is concealed.

Cynghelu, *v. a.* (cynghel) To conceal, to hide.

Cynghell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (cy—cell) A joint room.

Cyngherth, *a.* (cy—certh) That overspreads.

Mae'm Hoces—
 Yn berth glauar cyngherth gled.

My retreat is a cheerful, warm, and overspreading bush.
O. ab Llywelyn Meel.

Cyngherthawz, *a.* (cyngherth) Apt to spread over.
 Cyngherthawl

CYN

Cyngherthawl, *a.* (cyngherth) Overspreading.
Cyngherthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngherth) A coming close over, a hanging over.
Cyngherthu, *v. a.* (cyngherth) To overspread.
Cynghest, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—cêst) A closing together.

Rhyzyrillid vy ngherz—
Y' nghynghor gwrawr a gwron,
Y' nghynghest gorçest gorçorcion.

My song was exhibited about in the council of manliness and heroism, in the contest of the feat of the borderers.

Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cynghlo, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—clo) A confectary; a corollary, or demonstrated position.

Cynghlôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghlo) A conclusion.

Cynghlôadwy, *a.* (cynghlo) That may be connected.

Cynghlôawl, *a.* (cynghlo) Connective; conclusive.

Cynghloi, *v. a.* (cynghlo) To lock together.

Cynghlwm, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghlymau) (cy—clwm) A connection, conjunction, or copulation.

Cynghlwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—clwyv) A contagion.

Cynghlwyvaw, *v. a.* (cynghlwyv) To infect.

Cynghlwyvawl, *a.* (cynghlwyv) Contagious.

Cynghlwyvez, *s. m.* (cynghlwyv) Contagiousness.

Cynghlwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghlwyv) A breeding a contagion, a contaminating.

Cynghlymawl, *a.* (cynghlwm) Copulative.

Cynghlymedig, *a.* (cynghlwm) That is connected.

Cynghlymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghlwm) A lying together, or connecting; a connexion.

Cynghlymu, *v. a.* (cynghlwm) To tie together.

Cynghlys, *a.* (cy—clys) Mutually attractive.

Derilyzai mez melis maglawr
Gwrys aer gynghlys gan wawr,
Ced lwyd Loegrwys llywedawr.

The sweet insubriating mead would contribute to the strife of the mutually attracting battle with the dawn, the precious treasure of the Loegrian tribes.

Aneurin.

Cynghnaw, *s. m.* (cy—cnaw) A devouring together.

Cynghnôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghnaw) A devouring, a consuming; a eating up.

Cynghnôï, *v. a.* (cynghnaw) To consume, to eat up.

All, cynghnôes
Frwyth coed a maes
Cnwd cyllion.

Next a swarm of Locusts consumed the fruit of wood and field.

Taliesin, i'r Deg pla.

Cynghogaiz, *a.* (cynghawg) Complicate, blended.

Mae rhywiau cynghogaiz ar bennillion dyri.

There are compound varieties of the lyric stanzas.

Barzaz.

Cynghogi, *v. a.* (cynghawg) To complicate.

Cynghogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghawg) A blending together.

Cyngholl, *s. m.* (cy—coll) Total loss. *a.* Lost.

Cyngholled, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cyngholl) Total loss.

Neud cyngholled y'm, colli rhwyv Meçain!
Rhwyv açaws o'i cynghlwyv,
A'r goreu yz yngyrwyv:
Am gar neud avar neud wyv!

Is it not a utter loss to me, to lose the lord of Meçain! His wounding is the cause of restraint, he that was the best to excite me onward: for a friend am I not sorrowful!

Cynzelw, m. O. ab Madawg.

Cyngholli, *v. a.* (cyngholl) To lose altogether.

Cyngholliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngholl) A losing.

Cyngholliant, *s. m.* (cyngholl) A privation; loss.

Cynghor, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—côr) A council, or assembly met for consultation; council.

Nid drwg dim a wneled drwy gynghor.

Nothing is bad that is done through counsel.

Adage.

Yn Aber Ior yd yz cynghor
Ar wyr gwedi trin treulitor.

In Aber Ior there will be a consultation of men after the consuming of conflict.

Myrçin.

CYN

Cynghoradwy, *a.* (cynghor) That may be advised.

Cynghorawl, *a.* (cynghor) Counselable.

Cynghoredig, *a.* (cynghor) That is counselled.

Cynghorven, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (cynghor—men) Malice.

Dyw Merçyr, dyz cynghorven,
Y treillawr mawr ar ben
Cydiau dau y'ngyrau Cynghen.

Wednesday, a day of enmity, the blade was whirled about the head, two closed together in the blood of Cynghen.

Myrçin.

Cynghorvyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghor—myn) Malice, grudge, hatred, or enmity; envy.

Y neb a lazo zyn o gynghorvyn, taled bedwar gwas, a fedair morwyn, a bid ryz o'r gyvlavan.

He that kills a man from malice, let him pay four males, and four females that are slaves, and let him be free from the homicide.

Welsh Laws.

Cynghorvynawl, *a.* (cynghorvyn) Apt to grudge.

Cynghorvyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghorvyn) A bearing a grudge, or malice; a envying.

Cynghorvynt, *s. m.* (cynghorvyn) Malice; envy.

Cynghorvynu, *v. a.* (cynghorvyn) To bear a grudge, malice, or hatred; to envy.

Cynghorvynu a orug diawl wrth ei zioni ev.

The devil did become envious at his goodness.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cynghorvynus, *a.* (cynghorvyn) Malicious; envious.

Cynghorvynwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghorvynwyr) (cynghorvyn—gwr) One who bears malice.

Cynghorvynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynghorvyn) A begrudger, one who bears malice; an envier.

Cynghori, *v. a.* (cynghor) To counsel, to advice.

Cynghoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghor) A counselling.

Tri cynghoriad varçawg Ynys Prydain: Cynon ab Clydno Eizyn, Arawn ab Cynvarç, a Llywarç Hen.

The three knights of counsel of the isle of Britain: Cynon the son of Clydno Eizyn, Arawn the son of Cynvarç, and Llywarç the aged.

Trioc.

Cynghoroldeb, *s. m.* (cynghorawl) Advisedness.

Cynghorus, *a.* (cynghor) Considerate; cautious.

Cynghorusrwyz, *s. m.* (cynghorus) Advisedness.

Cynghorwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghorwyr) (cynghor—gwr) A counsellor, or adviser; a persuader.

Cynghoryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynghor) An adviser.

Cynghoryziaeth, *s. m.* (cynghoryz) Counsellorship.

Cynghraf, *s. m.* (cy—craf) Perceptivity; sight. *a.* Very keen, or quicksighted.

Ni byz cynghraf arnav—o hyny allan.

A fight of me will not be had from thenceforth.

H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.

Cynghrafawl, *a.* (cynghraf) Perceptive.

Cynghrafez, *s. m.* (cynghraf) A conspectuity.

Cynghrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghraf) Perception; a getting sight of, a getting hold of.

Cynghrafu, *v. a.* (cynghraf) To perceive, to ken.

Cynghrafwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghrafwyr) (cynghraf—gwr) A perceiver.

Cynghraif, *s. m.* (cy—craif) Commiseration.

Cynghraif diawl cynghwl cywyd.

The mercy of the devil mutually culpable in iniquity.

Adage.

Cynghrain, *a.* (cy—crain) Lying together.

Gwelais ar Saeson trycion truin
Cyn dyz diwedez vedel cynghrain.

I saw of the mangled, wretched Saxons, before the closing of the day, a confusedly-tumbling reap.

Cynzelw.

Cynghrair, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghreiriau) (cy—crair) A covenant

Y y 2

covenant, or agreement by oath; a treaty; a truce; an alliance.

Ni çar gwylliaid hir gynghrair.
Depredators are not fond of a long truce. *Adage.*

Tranoeth i'r aeth gwyr Groeg hyd ar Briav i geisfaw cynghrair yr ysbaid i byzynt yn clazu eu celanez.

The next day the men of Greece went to Priam to obtain a truce whilst they should be burying their slain. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Cynghrefin, *a.* (cynghraf) Very keen, or quick sighted.

Cerzawr, cynghrafwr cynghrefin ar bryv,
O bryved cynvevin;
Baczai leir, beizai vyzin;
Bangaw'r clyw llyw lledvegin.

A fongster that is a keen-eyed looker after a worm, of the amphibious brood; he bemaules the hens, he that dares the fight; quick is the hearing of the domestic leader. *Cynzelw, i'r celliaog.*

Cynghreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghrain) A wallowing, or lying down together; prostration.

Cynghreiniaw, *v. a.* (cynghrain) To roll together.

Cynghreiniawl, *a.* (cynghrain) Prostrate together.

Cynghreiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghrair) A covenanting; a making a truce; capitulation.

Cynghreiriaw, *v. a.* (cynghrair) To covenant; to confederate; to make a truce; to capitulate.

Cynghreiriawl, *a.* (cynghrair) Confederate.

Cynghreiriedig, *a.* (cynghrair) United by oath.

Cynghreiriwr, *s. m.—pl. cynghreirwyr* (cynghrair—gwr) A sworn confederate; a leaguer.

Cynghroeg, *a.* (cy—croeg) That overspreads.

Cynghroes, *a.* (cy—croes) Intersecant, crossing.

Cynghroesawl, *a.* (cynghroes) Intersective.

Cynghroesbwnc, *s. m.—pl. cynghroesbwnciau* (cynghroes—pwnc) A point of intersection.

Cynghroesedig, *a.* (cynghroes) That is intersected.

Cynghroesefz, *s. m.* (cynghroes) A transversity.

Cynghroesforz, *s. f.—pl. cynghroesfyrz* (cynghroes—forz) An intersecting road.

Cynghroesi, *v. n.* (cynghroes) To intersect.

Cynghroesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghroes) Intersection.

Cynghron, *a.* (cy—cron) Conglobateous, spheric.

Cynghrwm, *a.* (cy—crwm) Convex, bending in.

Cynghrwn, *a.* (cy—crwn) Conglobous, spheric.

Cynghrymawl, *a.* (cynghrwm) Convexed, convex.

Cynghrymez, *s. m.* (cynghrwm) A convexity.

Cynghrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghrwm) A bending together, a making convex.

Cynghrymu, *v. a.* (cynghrwm) To bend together.

Cynghryn, *a.* (cy—cryn) Mutually agitating.

Cynghrynaiz, *a.* (cynghrwn) Like a sphere.

Cynghrynâad, *s. m.* (cynghrwn) Conglobation.

Cynghrynâu, *v. a.* (cynghrwn) To conglobate.

Cynghrynawl, *a.* (cynghryn) Mutually shaking.

Cynghrynez, *s. m.* (cynghrwn) Conglobosity.

Cynghryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghryn) A shaking, or trembling altogether.

Cynghrynu, *v. a.* (cynghryn) To tremble together.

Cynghuz, *a.* (cy—cuz) Concealed, or hidden.

Cynghuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghuz) A concealing.

Cynghuziaw, *v. a.* (cynghuz) To conceal, to hide.

Oç! mor drwm yw yç marw draw!
Oç! roi gwez i'ç cynghuziaw!

Ah! how sad that you should there expire! what woe, to see the cavalcade going to inter you. *Ris. Ierwerth.*

Cynghuziawl, *a.* (cynghuz) Tending to conceal.

Cynghwl, *s. m.* (cyn—cwl) Original, or first sin.

Cynghwll, *s. m.—pl. cynghyllau* (cyn—cwl) The entrance, or upper part of the stomach; the eud.

Cynghwyz, *s. m.* (cy—cwyz) A falling together.
a. Prone.

Glew gloew-rad, gloew gynghad gynghwyz
Cyn can-veirç ozuç ceirç cynwyz.

A hero of the splendid gift, and of the splendid, prostrate front of battle before the white steeds fed with the first cultured oats. *Cynzelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Cynghwyzaw, *v. a.* (cynghwyz) To fall down together.

Cynghwyzawl, *a.* (cynghwyz) Mutually falling.

Cynghwyzedig, *a.* (cynghwyz) Mutually fallen.

Cynghwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghwyz) A falling, or happening together; consecution.

Cynghwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—cwyn) Condo-
lence.

Cynghwynaw, *v. a.* (cynghwyn) To grieve together.

Cynghwys, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—cwys) Rabbet-
work.

Cynghwysawl, *v. a.* (cynghwys) To rabbet.

Cynghwysawl, *a.* (cynghwys) That is rabbeted.

Cynghwysedig, *a.* (cynghwys) That is rabbeted.

Cynghwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghwys) A rabbeting.

Cynghyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—cyd) A conjunc-
ture; a meeting together, a convention.

Tair priu orfey Ynys Frydain: gorfez beirz, gorfez gwlad ac arglwyz, a gorfez cynghyd cynnal.

The three primary sittings of the Isle of Britain: the sitting of the bards; the sitting of the country and prince (legislature), and the sitting of convention of federation. *Barzai.*

Tri cynghyd anheggor abred: anghyvraith, gan nas gellir angen; dianc anghu rhag drwg a cythraul; a cynnyz bywyd a daloni, gan ymziof a'r drwg yn niainc anghu: a hyn o gariad Duw yn gavae-
lu ar bob peth.

The three indispensable connections with the state of inchoation: no subjection to injunctive laws, because it is impossible to be otherwise; the escape by death from all evil and devaluation; and the accumulation of life and good, by becoming divested of evil in the escapes of death: and all through the love of God embracing all things. *Barzai.*

Cynghydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynghyd) Conjunction.

Cynghydiaw, *v. a.* (cynghyd) To conjoin, or unite.

Cynghydiawl, *a.* (cynghyd) Conjunctive, conjunct.

Cynghyvlwr, *s. m.* (cyn—cyvlwr) A primitive state.

Cynghyvoed, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—cyvoed) A first, or primitive cotemporary. *a.* Primarily co-etaneous.

Tri cynghyvoedion byd: haul (goleuni, tan) dyn, a rhyzyd.

The three primary contemporaries of the world: the sun, (light, fire) man and liberty. *Barzai.*

Cynghylus, *a.* (cynghwl) Mutually culpable.

Cynghylla, *s. m.* (cynghwll) The upper part, or the two orifices of the stomach; also the cud.

Cynghywair, *a.* (cy—cywair) In complete order.

Mawr-bair cynghywair cyn-varcawg y'ngahd,
Mawrezusdy wlad, rad rhedegawg.

A greatly contributing and altogether orderly leading knight in battle, honoured is thy country, flowing with blessings. *Lygad Gwr, i' L. ab Gr. Maelawr.*

Cynglan, *s. f.—pl. cynglenyz* (cy—glan) A parallel bank. *Cynglenyz yr avon, Liverwort.*

Cynkliniad, *s. m.* (cy—gliniad) A kneeling down.

Cynkliniaw, *v. a.* (cy—gliniaw) To kneel down.

Cynglon, *a.* (cy—ongyl) Having right angles.

Cynghlonion yn y vron vry,
Dordor, megys daeardy.

Right-angled structures on the hill above, in contact like a grotto. *Joh Gog, i' lly O. Gynnyddwys.*

Cynglwr

CYN

Cynglwr, s. m.—pl. cynglwyr (cy—ongyl—gwr) Sneaker.

Ni wyr eizig, mawr azoed,
Cynglwr cawz, un gongyl i'r coed.

The jealous one, of great pollution, and shameful *sneaker*, knows
not of one nook of the wood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cynglyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—glyn) Conjunction, copulation. *a.* Conjoined, or coupled together.

Cynglyn-rhwym bob conglaui rhyw,
Cavell o aur, cyva oli yw.

Conjointly fastened is every corresponding angle, a golden retreat;
it is all complete. *Iolo Goch, i ly. O. Glndyrdwy.*

Cynglynawl, a. (cynglyn) Copulative; joining together.

Cynglynedig, a. (cynglyn) Copulative, conjoined.

Cynglyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynglyn) A copulation.

Cynglynu, v. a. (cynglyn) To cling together.

Cyngobrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gobrwy) Recompence.

Cyngobrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngobrwy) A rewarding.

Cyngobrwyaw, v. a. (cyngobrwy) To reward mutually.

Cyngobrwyawl, o. (cyngobrwy) Mutually rewardable.

Cyngozev, v. a. (cy—gozev) To suffer, or bear mutually.

Cyngozevawl, a. (cyngozev) Mutually suffering.

Cyngozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngozev) A mutually suffering, or enduring; compassion.

Cyngozeviant, s. m. (cyngozev) A fellow-feeling.

Cyngoal, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—goval) Mutual care.

Cyngoaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoal) A being mutually cautious, or careful.

Cyngoalu, v. a. (cyngoal) To have mutual care.

Cyngovwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—govwy) A joint visitation, or resort to.

Cyngovwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngovwy) A jointly, or mutually visiting; a joint visitation.

Cyngovwyaw, v. a. (cyngovwy) To visit mutually.

Cyngovwyawl, a. (cyngovwy) That mutually visit.

Cyngovyn, v. a. (cy—govyn) To ask jointly, or mutually.

Cyngovynawl, a. (cyngovyn) That jointly asketh.

Cyngovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngovyn) A mutual asking, enquiring, or demanding.

Cyngogwyz, s. m. (cy—gogwyz) A bending together.

Cyngogwyzaw, v. a. (cyngogwyz) To bend together.

Cyngogwyzawl, a. (cyngogwyz) Apt to bend together.

Cyngogwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngogwyz) A bending, inclining, or falling together.

Cyngoluz, s. m. (cy—goluz) A mutual hindrance.

Cyngoluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoluz) A hindering, obstructing, or stopping mutually.

Cyngoluziaw, v. a. (cyngoluz) To obstruct mutually.

Cyngorcest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gorcest) Emulation.

Cyngorcestawl, a. (cyngorcest) Emulatory.

Cyngorcestu, v. a. (cyngorcest) To emulate.

Cyngorcestwr, s. m.—pl. cyngorcestwyr (cyngorcest—gwr) A competitor, or emulator.

Cyngorçuz, s. m. (cy—garçuz) A total obscurity.

CYN

Cyngorçuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorçuz) A totally obscuring, or darkening; total obscuration.

Cyngorçuziaw, v. a. (cyngorçuz) To obscure.

Cyngorçuziawl, a. (cyngorçuz) Altogether obscure.

Cyngorvod, s. m. (cy—gorvod) A joint conquest.

Cyngorvod, v. a. (cy—gorvod) Mutually to overcome.

Cyngorvodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorvod) A joint vanquishment, or overcoming.

Cyngorvolez, s. m. (cy—gorvolez) Conclamation.

Cyngorvoleziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorvolez) A jointly rejoicing, or exulting; conclamation.

Cyngorvolezi, v. a. (cyngorvolez) To rejoice together.

Cyngorfen, s. m. (cy—gorfen) A conclusion, completion.

Teyrn-wawd teyrn-wyr Cyngen
Cynnyzwys cynniv cyngorfen.

The princely panegyric of the royal train of Cyngen; it increased
the toil of completion. *Cynzeilo.*

Cyngorfen, v. a. (cy—gorfen) To conclude, to complete.

Cyngorfenawl, a. (cyngorfen) Conclusive, complete.

Cyngorlluz, s. m. (cy—gorlluz) Mutual hindrance.

Cyngorlluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorlluz) A mutually hindering, obstructing, or stopping.

Cyngorlluziaw, v. a. (cyngorlluz) To constipate.

Cyngorlluziawl, a. (cyngorlluz) Obstructive.

Cyngormes, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gormes) Mutual plague.

Cyngormesawl, a. (cyngormes) Jointly teasing.

Cyngormesu, v. a. (cyngormes) To molest mutually.

Cyngormeswr, s. m.—pl. cyngormeswyr (cyngormes—gwr) A mutual, or a common molester.

Cyngosawd, v. a. (cy—gosawd) To place, or set together.

Cyngosodawl, a. (cyngosawd) Constituent.

Cyngosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngosawd) Constitution.

Cyngabad, s. m. (cy—grabad) General plenty.

Cyngre, s. f.—pl. t. oz (cy—gre) An aggregate.

Cyngreawd, s. m. (cyngre) An aggregation.

Cyngreawdyr, s. m.—pl. cyngreodron (cyngreawd) One who aggregates, or collects together.

Cyngrezvawl, a. (cyngrezyv) Acting by common instinct, or natural impulse.

Cyngrezvu, v. a. (cyngrezyv) To give instinct.

Cyngrezyv, s. f.—pl. cyngrezvau (cy—grezyv) Intuition; instinct. **Cyngrezyv gynnezyv**, the quality of intuition.

Ni's lluz llu cyngrezyv, dezyv Dyvnwallawn,
Dyvnwallaw anaw anawig zawn.

The host of mutual intuition, agreeable to the usage of Dyvnwallawn,
will not obstruct the enriching of the muse of harmonic gift. *Cynzeilo, i O Gwynedd.*

Cyngres, s. f.—pl. t. i (cy—gres) A commixion.

Cadarn cyngres
El varanres

Ni bu werthvawr.

The powerful combination of his front column, it was not of great
account. *Taliesin.*

Cyngresawl, a. (cyngres) Apt to blend together.

Cyngresu, v. a. (cyngres) To combine, or mix.

Cyngrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—wng—rhod) A wind-ing reel.

Cyngwara, s. m. (cy—gwara) Consolation; bliss.

Bedyz cyngwara,
Hyd vrawd yd bara.

The baptism of consolation, until the day of judgement it shall last.

Taliesin.

Cyngwarçadw

CYN

Cyngwarçadw, *s. m.* (cy—gwarçadw) An established possession; a sign of possession.

Pan zecreuer cynhen am dervynu rhwng tir cyvannaz a thir difaith, cyngwarçadw a dervyna:—Ty, ac odyd, ac ysgubawr yw cyngwarçadw.

When a dispute shall arise, about fixing the limit between occupied land and a wild, proof of occupation shall terminate it:—A house, a kiln, and a barn constitute a proof of occupation. *Weibb Laws.*

Cyngwarçadw, *v. a.* (cy—gwarçadw) To establish a title, or possession; to occupy an estate.

Cynwafg, *s. m.* (cy—gwaifg) A compression.

Cyngwafgadwy, *a.* (cyngwafg) Compressible.

Cyngwafgar, *a.* (cy—gwaifgar) Quite dispersed, or scattered. Gwleidiadon gyngwafgar, scattered inhabitants.

Cyngwafgariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwafgar) Conspersion, a scattering altogether.

Cyngwafgaru, *v. a.* (cyngwafgar) To disperse.

Cyngwafgawl, *a.* (cyngwafg) Compressive.

Cyngwafgedig, *a.* (cyngwafg) Compressed, compact.

Cyngwafgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwafg) Compression.

Cyngwafgu, *v. a.* (cyngwafg) To compress.

Cyngwafgwr, *s. m.—pl. cyngwafgwyr* (cyngwafg—gwr) A compressor, one who compresses.

Cyngwaftad, *a.* (cy—gwaftad) Uniform, or even.

Y fyrr, o'r-cynghor cyngwaftad,
Cywesti peri peleidrad.

What I enjoy, through uniform counsel, are splendor-causing feasts. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Cyngwez, *s. m.* (cy—gwez) Conformity, coherence.

Cyngwezawl, *a.* (cyngwez) Congruent, or coherent.

Cyngwezedig, *a.* (cyngwez) That is consistent.

Cyngweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwez) Conformation, congruity, or consistency.

Cyngwezoldeb, *s. m.* (cyngwezawl) Compatibility, consistency, befeemingness, or congruity.

Cyngwezu, *v. a.* (cyngwez) To make compatible.

Cyngweini, *v. a.* (cy—gweini) To serve, to aid mutually.

Cyngweiniant, *s. m.* (cyngweini) A mutual service, or ministration; mutual aid, or support.

Cyngweiniawl, *a.* (cyngweini) Mutually aiding.

Cyngwerth, *s. m.* (cy—gwerth) An equivalent.

Pa beth a ryz dyn yn gyngwerth dros ei enaid?

What shall a man give in exchange for his soul? *W. Salisbury.*

Cyngwerthawl, *a.* (cyngwerth) Exchangeable.

Cyngwerthu, *v. a.* (cyngwerth) To barter.

Cyngwerthwr, *s. m.—pl. cyngwerthwyr* (cyngwerth—gwr) An exchanger, a barterer.

Cyngwerthyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyngwerth) A barterer.

Cyngwrys, *s. m.* (cy—gwrys) Contention, strife.

Cyngwrysez, *s. m.* (cyngwrys) Contentiousness.

Cyngwrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwrys) A contending, striving, or fighting together.

Cyngwryfu, *v. a.* (cyngwrys) To contend.

Cyngwyz, *s. m.* (cy—gwyz) A mutual presence.

Gwaftad, y'ngghan cad, y'nghyngwyz galon,
Gal ovid yn rhodwyz.

Continually, in a hundred conflicts, in contact with the foes, the affliction of the enemy in the pursuit. *Ll. P. Meq, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

Cyngwys, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cy—gwys) A mutual summons, or citation; a mutual challenge.

Cyngwysaw, *v. a.* (cyngwys) To cite, to challenge mutually.

Cenadon Iesu Grist oez gwedy ymarvogi eu hunain mewn grym-
uoder; y rhai nid oezynt yn oeni cyngwysaw doethineb y rhai
doethon.

The Apostles of Jesus Christ had armed themselves with fortitude;
they who did not fear to challenge the wisdom of the wise ones.
T Marjauz Crwydrad.

CYR

Cyngwysawl, *a.* (cyngwys) Mutually challenged.

Cyngwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwys) A challenging.

Cyngwysflaw, *v. a.* (cyngwysfyl) To pledge, to wager.

Cyngwysfleaz, *s. m.* (cyngwysfyl) A pledging, wagers.

Cyngwysfliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwysfyl) A wagering.

Cyngwysflwr, *s. m.—pl. cyngwysflwyr* (cyngwys-
fyl—gwr) A pledger, one who lays a wager.

Cyngwysfyl, *s. m.—pl. cyngwysflon* (cy—gwysfyl) A mutual pledge, or gage; a wager.

Tervyn cywirav cyngwysfyl.

The truest conclusion is a pledge. *Adage.*

Cyngwysfyl a wnawn heb cynghor—
Nid byw'r crifion credadun
A gai le bai ar liw bun.

I would lay a wager without hesitation, that there is not a christian man alive, who would find a faulty spot on the fair one's complexion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cyngwyswr, *s. m.—pl. cyngwyswyr* (cyngwys-
gwr) A mutual citer, or summoner, a challenger.

Cyngyd, *s. m.* (cy—wng) Cogitation; intent, or purpose; hesitation. Ar gyngyd ateb, Purposing to answer.

Y mae'r byd mewn cyngyd caeth,
Weithian, yn myned waeth-waeth.

The world is in a perplexed disposition now going worse and worse. *W. Cynwal.*

Cyngydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngyd) A purposing.

Cyngydiaw, *v. a.* (cyngyd) To cogitate, to muse; to hesitate.

Cyngydiawl, *a.* (cyngyd) Cogitative, hesitating.

Cyngydioldeb, *s. m.* (cyngydiawl) Studiousness.

Cyngydiolrwyd, *s. m.* (cyngydiawl) Studiousness.

Cyngydiwr, *s. m.—pl. cyngydwyr* (cyngyd—gwr) A contemplative, or studious person; one who hesitates, a doubter, a pauser.

Cyngydus, *a.* (cyngyd) Cogitative, intent upon; apt to pause.

Cyngyr, *s. m.* (cy—gyr) A mutual chasing, or drawing. Faw gyngyr fwyr, a glorious following after in the flight.

Cyrav, *s. m.* (cy—rhav) Deletion; forgiveness.

Cyravol, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhavol) Service berries.

Cyravolen, *s. f.* (cyravol) The mountain ash.

Cyravon, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhavon) The service tree berries.

Cyravonllwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyravon—llwyn) Service tree.

Cyravu, *v. a.* (cyrav) To blot out; to forgive.

Creadyr y creadurau,
Porthodon mwyav,
Cyrav diimi vy ngau!

Creator of all creatures, the most powerful support, forgive me mine iniquity. *Isgolan.*

Cyraith, *s. f.—pl. cyreithiau* (cy—rhaith) A fate.

Ar zewindwyar
Cyraith graz Vorien;
A dan vorzwyd haelon
Cyvred cerz wyllion.

The divine prophet is influenced by a fate of the order of Merion; under the thigh of the beneficent one, with equal pace run gloomy spirits. *Talefin.*

Cyrawel, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhawel) Berries.

Cyrawol, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhawol) The berries of the mountain ash, service tree, or sorbus sylvestris.

Cyrbibion, *s. pl. aggr.* (cwr—pib) Dribblets, piece-meal. Tyn o'n gyrbibion mân, pull it all to pieces.

Cyrbwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwr—pwyll) A hint.

Cyrbwyllaw, *v. a.* (cyrbwyll) To suggest, to allude.

Cyrbwyllawl

C Y R

C Y R

Cyrbwyllawl, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Allusive, hinting at.
Cyrbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrbwyll) A mentioning, or hinting; a suggestion; an illusion.
Cyrbwyllus, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Tending to hint.
Cyrbwyllwr, *s. m.—pl. cyrbwyllwyr* (cyrbwyll—gwr) A suggester, or intimator.
Cyrtydawl, *a.* (cwrcwd) Squatting, or cowering.
Cyrtydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwrcwd) A squatting.
Cyrtydu, *v. a.* (cwrcwd) To squat down, or to cower.
Cyrtydwr, *s. m.—pl. cyrtydwyr* (cwrcwd—gwr) A squatter, or cowerer; one who sits, or squats.
Cyrç, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwr) A centre; a goal, or mark; gravity, or tendency towards a centre; an inroad, or invasion; an onset, assault, or attack. Gair *cyrç*, a recurrent word, a term in profody: *Cyrç* a çwta, a kind of stanza, a pause of recurrence, and ending with a line shorter than the preceding ones.
Cyrçadwy, *a.* (cyrç) Approachable, that may be come to; that may be fetched; affailable.
Cyrçavael, *s. m.* (cyrç) A raising up, or elevating. *Dyz Iau cyrçavael*, Ash-Wednesday.
Cyrçavael, *v. a.* (cyrç) To raise up, or to elevate.
Cyrçaiz, *a.* (cyrç) Apt to approximate, or gravitate.
Cyrçawl, *a.* (cyrç) Approaching; assailant.
Cyrçedig, *a.* (cyrç) That is come to; assailed.
Cyrçedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrçedig) A resorting to; a coming upon, assaulting, or attacking.
Cyrçell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrç) What surrounds; a circle.
Cyrçva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrç—ma) A resort.
Cyrçvan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrç—man) A resort.
Cyrçvawr, *a.* (cyrç—mawr) Being of great resort.
Cyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrç) A drawing towards, or approaching; a gathering to; a setting upon, or an assaulting; also an assailant.

Oczynt—
 Gwyr cyrçiad y'ngħad y'ngħaled blwng.
 They were the men of assault in battle, and in the dire distress.
Blwng y'ngħad.
 Ev gyrçiad rhagor, wy gyrçiaid rhag cwys.
 He was an assailant for distinction, they were assailants for fear of the grave.
Ll. P. Moç.
Cyrçlam, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrç—llam) A resort.
 Goreu cyrçlam ymgyrçu atto,
 Canyd harz i varz vod i wrtho.
 The best resort is to be resorting to him, since it is not handsome for a bard to be from him.
Llygad Gwr, i R. Maclawr.
Cyrçle, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (cyrç—lle) A place of resort.
Cyrçnaid, *s. f.—pl. cyrçneidiau* (cyrç—naid) A leap of approach, or onset; a bound, or leap.
Cyrçneidiaw, *v. a.* (cyrçnaid) To bound, to spring.
 Clyw'n vy hun yn cynhesu ozimewn, a'm calon yn cyrçneidiaw yn vy nghorff o wir lawenyç, wrth wrandaw ar draethu Prydeiniaith.
 I could feel myself warming within me, and my heart bounding in my body for pure joy, in listening to the speaking in the British tongue.
Gr. Roberts.
Cyrçneidiawl, *a.* (cyrçnaid) Bounding, bouncing.
Cyrçu, *v. a.* (cyrç) To gravitate; to approach; to resort to; to set upon, or to assault; to fetch, or bring to. *Cyrçu allan*, to fall out.
 Nid calonawg ond a gyrço.
 None is courageous but he that attacks.
Adage.
 Nid llai cyrçir drwg na da.
 Evil is not less resorted to than good.
Adage.
 Cyrçafant allan yn arwag i ym'az a'u gelynyon.
 They sallied out armed to fight with their enemies.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyrçwr, *s. m.—pl. cyrçwyr* (cyrç—gwr) A resorter; a fetcher; one who attacks, or assaults; an assailant.
Cyrçwylez, *s. m.* (cyrç—gwylez) Modesty, diffidence.
Cyrçwylus, *a.* (cyrç—gwyl) Modest, or diffident.
Cyrçyd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cyrç) A circuit, a surrounding.
Cyrçyn, *s. m.* (cyrç) A tendency to a centre. *a.* Tending towards a centre; surrounding.
Cyrçynad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrçyn) A resorting.
Cyrçynawd, *s. m.* (cyrçyn) A drawing towards, approach.

Burthiad cad, cyrçiad cyrçynawd,
 Buz beirzion barzair o'm ceudawd—
 Ev ai mez.
 The chaser of the battle, the assailant in the encounter, the benefit of bards, the bardic lore from my bosom to him belongs.
Cynxelw, i'r arglwyç Rhys.
Cyrçynvarz, *s. m.—pl. cyrçynveirz* (cyrçyn—barz) A bard of resort; an itinerant poet.
 Cyrçav Rys vab Rhys, o'm rhyfez;
 Cyrçiad cad Cadell etivez,
 Cyrçynveirz cyrçant wy orfez.
 I will resort to Rhys, the son of Rhys, in my avidity; the assailant of the battle of the race of Cadell, the resorting bards resort to his assembly.
Ll. P. Moç. i R. Gryg.
Cyrçyniad, *s. m.—pl. cyrçyniaid* (cyrçyn) A resorter.
 Gnawd cyrçyniad yn mhob bro.
 A visiter is common in every country.
Adage.
Cyrçyniawg, *a.* (cyrçyn) Of resort, or visiting.
 At hwn i'r av tan yr wyl,
 Gyrçyniawg, eirçiawg orçwyl.
 To this I will go until the festival, a visiting, and a craving expedition.
Llywarc Bantwrc.
Cyrçyniawl, *a.* (cyrçyn) Approximate, approaching.
Cyrçynu, *v. a.* (cyrçyn) To resort to, to visit.
Cyreiviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrav) A forgiving.
Cyreiviant, *s. m.—pl. cyreiviant* (cyrav) A pardon.
 Cyreiviant a galf a gafao Duw,
 Ac ni's dirmyco
 A nev y nös y trango.
 Pardons he shall obtain who seeks God, and who despiseth him not, and heaven the night he dies.
Elaeth.
 A'th rozo Creawdyr cyreiviant.
 May the Creator grant thee forgiveness.
Ll. P. Moç.
Cyreiviaw, *v. a.* (cyrav) To annul, or to forgive.
Cyreiviawl, *a.* (cyrav) Ready to annul, or forgive.
Cyrvaiz, *a.* (cwrv) Rotund, or circling.
Cyrvawd, *s. m.* (cwrv) A prancing, or curvetting.
Cyrvawl, *a.* (cwrv) Rotund, circular, round.
Cyrvdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwryv—ty) An ale-house.
Cyrvyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwryv) An ale-brewer.
 Pobyz, a cyrvyz, a çog,
 A droes izo'n dri swyzog.
 A baker, a brewer, and a cook have become three officers to him.
D. Nanmor.
Cyrvyll, *s. m. dim.—pl. t. od* (cwrv) A trunk.
Cyrhaez, *s. m.* (cwr—haez) Reach; attainment.
Cyrhaez, *v. a.* (cwr—haez) To attain, to encompass, or to arrive at; to reach; to touch.
Cyrhaezadwy, *a.* (cyrhaez) Attainable, obtainable.
Cyrhaezawl, *a.* (cyrhaez) Tending to reach, touching.
Cyrhaezed, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To attain; to reach.
Cyrhaezedig, *a.* (cyrhaez) Made to reach.
Cyrhaezedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrhaezedig) Acquirement.
 Cyrhaezedigawl

C Y S

Cyrhaezedigawl, *a.* (cyrhaezedig) Procuratory.
Cyrhaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhaez) Acquisition.
Cyrhaezu, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To attain; to reach.

Ni's deil hon, mwy—

Na cyrhaezu'r haul, na cwrz a'r rhôd.

He will no more obtain her, than reach the sun, or than touch the firmament. *L. G. Cethi.*

Cyrhaezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhaezwyr) (cyrhaez—gwr) One who attains, or reaches; a reacher.
Cyrhaezyd, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To attain; to reach.
Cyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwr) A moulding round.
Cyriaw, *v. a.* (cwr) To limit, bound; to mould.
Cyriawg, *a.* (cwr) Having a limit, rim, or border; bordered; having corners, or extremities.
Cyriawl, *a.* (cwr) That is limited, or bordered.
Cyrid, *s. m.* (cy—rhid) Copulation of the sexes.
Cyridiaw, *v. a.* (cyrid) To copulate, or to unite.
Cyridwen, *s. f.* (cyrid—gwen) The fair procreator: the name of the first woman. *Barzas.*
Cyriogi, *v. a.* (cyriawg) To border, to trim round.
Cyrnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (corn) A blowing a horn.

Beth yr wyd ti yn cadw cyrnad.

Why dost thou keep a growling.

Men.

Cyrnaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cwr—naid) A prance, or bound.
Cyrnaiz, *a.* (cwrn) Shaped like a horn; conical.
Cyrneidiaw, *v. a.* (cyrnaid) To bound, to prance.
Cyrneidiawl, *a.* (cyrnaid) Rampant; bounding.
Cyrnen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cwrn) A cone; a stack.
Cyrnen o yd, neu wair, a stack of corn, or hay.
Cyrnenaiz, *a.* (cyrnen) Like a cone, conical.
Cyrnenu, *v. a.* (cyrnen) To pile up. Cyrnenu yd, to stack corn.
Cyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwrn) A projecting as a horn.
Cyrniaw, *v. a.* (cwrn) To pile. Cyrniaw yd, to stack corn.
Cyrniawg, *a.* (cwrn) Cornigerous, bearing horns.
Cyrniawl, *a.* (cwrn) Projecting like a horn.
Cyrnicyll, *s. m. dim.* (cyrnig) Cuckold, cornute.
Cyrnig, *a.* (cwrn) Corneous, or horny; horned.

Daw llic—

Daw llu uferu, gern gyrnig,

Daw'n zwys am wneuthur Duw'n zig.

Wrath will come, the host of hell will come, a horned crew, they will come apace for making God angry. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Cyrniogyn, *s. m. dim.* (cyrniawg) A piggin.
Cyrrieth, *s. m.* (cwr—rhith) Spare, frugality. *a.*
Sordid, niggard, sparing, or covetous.

Eu cegau, geiriau garwez, o gyrrieth,

Val egored hen-vez.

Their mouths with words of inroseness, and of cupidity, like an old yawning grave. *W. Middleton.*

Cyrriethrwyz, *s. m.* (cyrrieth) Sparingness, meanness.
Cyrriethus, *a.* (cyrrieth) Of a sordid disposition.
Cyryz, *s. m.* (cwr) What inwraps, or covers.
Cyryzawl, *a.* (cyryz) Tending to inwrap, or close.
Cyryzawg, *s. m.* (cyryz) The state of being in-wrap.
Cyryglwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwrwgyl—gwr) A coracle-man; a boatman.
Cys, *prefix in composition* (cy—ys) It is of the same force as *Cyd*, and *Cyw*.
Cys, *a.* (cy—ys) Blunt, torpid, or void of feeling.
Cyfadwy, *a.* (cws) Soporific, or Soporiferous.
Cyfav, *s. f.* (cy—sav) A mutual stand, or station.
Cyfavawl, *a.* (cyfav) Stationary together.

C Y S

Cysaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfav) A standing together.
Cyfail, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—fail) A constituent part.
Cyfain, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—fain) A consonancy. *a.* Accordant, or agreeing in sound.
Cyfawd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—fawd) An affix.

Tyr yr arfau y' nghyvar y gyfawd.

He will break the weapons close to the junction with the hilt. *H. Geraint—Mabinogion.*

Cysawz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—fawz) A compound.
Cyfawl, *a.* (cws) Soporol, or soporous; sleepy.
Cyfbod, *s. m.* (cys—bod) A co-existence; endurance.
Cyfbod, *v.* (cys—bod) To co-exist; to endure.

Ni cyfbyzwn vod heb yfbyzawd

Gwen-wlad neu yn azwryndawd.

I could not endure to be without the hospitality of the bright region of heaven, enjoying happiness. *Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

Cysbodawl, *a.* (cyfbod) Co-existent; suffering.
Cysbodedig, *a.* (cyfbod) Co-existent; suffering.
Cysbodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfbod) A co-existing; endurance, sufferance, or toleration.
Cyfdadlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdadyl) A comparison; competition, disputation, or argumentation.
Cyfdadlawl, *a.* (cyfdadyl) Argumentative.
Cyfdadlez, *s. m.* (cyfdadyl) A disputation, a competition, or disquisition.
Cyfdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdadyl) A disputing, or arguing together; a disputation.
Cyfdadlrwyz, *s. m.* (cyfdadyl) A controversy.
Cyfdadlu, *v. a.* (cyfdadyl) To compare; to match; to vie with; to debate, to argue.
Cyfdadlu etiveziaeth, to make an equal partition of an inheritance between grand-children. *Welsh Laws.*
Cyfdadlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdadyl—gwr) A competitor, a disputer, or arguer.
Cyfdadyl, *a.* (cys—dadyl) Disputable; equal.

Ni wnaethost nam i neb dadyl,

Ni orug Duw dy gyfdadyl.

Thou didst no injury to any debate, God made not thy equal in argument. *Ll. P. Me.*

Cyfdawd, *s. m.* (cys—dawd) A depositing together.
Cyfdedlyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdadyl) A competitor; a match; a controvertist.

Ni weled o grêd a bedyz etwa

Ei gynna cyfdealyz.

There has not been seen in Christendom yet an arguer so good as him. *D. ab Llofgwrn Mawr.*

Cyfdodawl, *a.* (cyfdawd) Deposited together.
Cyfdodi, *v. a.* (cyfdawd) To place in custody.
Cyfdodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfdawd) A placing with.
Cyfdodiaeth, *s. m.* (cyfdawd) Custody; depository.
Cyfez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—sez) A sitting together. *a.* Sitting, or assembled together.

Cedawl yw vy llyw, llaw ziomez,

Cadyr wryd Gwyndyd gwen-doryv gyfez.

Bountiful is my chief, with unfailing hand, the able support of Gwyndyd, a fair host social together. *Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Cyfezawl, *a.* (cyfez) Sitting, or assembled together.
Cyfeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfez) A sitting together.
Cyfezu, *v. a.* (cyfez) To sit, or to be together.
Cyfevin, *a.* (cyfav) Primary, first, or primitive.

Cyfevinaw

C Y S

Cyfevinaw, *v. a.* (cyfevin) To originate.
 Cyfevinawd, *s. m.* (cyfevin) An origination.
 Cyfevinawg, *a.* (cyfevin) Having an origin.
 Cyfevinawl, *a.* (cyfevin) Ordinary; primitive.
 Cyfevindawd, *s. m.* (cyfevin) A primeness.
 Cyfeviniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfevin) A rendering primary, first, or primitive.
 Cyfeviniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfevin) Primariness, or the state of being first.
 Cyfevyll, *v. a.* (cyfav) To stand, or be together.
 Cyfevylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfevyll) A standing together; consistence, or congruity.
 Cyfeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfail) Constitution.
 Cy eiliaw, *v. a.* (cyfail) To constitute, to connect.
 Cyfeiliawg, *a.* (cyfail) Constitutive; consistent.
 Cyfeiniad, *s. f.—pl.* cyfeiniad (cyfain) A consonant.
 Cyfeiniaw, *v. n.* (cyfain) To agree in sound.
 Cyfeiniawg, *a.* (cyfain) Full of consonancy.
 Cyfeiniawl, *a.* (cyfain) Consonant, accordant.
 Cyfellt, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cy—fellt) An opportunity.

Dallav, dangofav gyfellt,
 Dan ben iau wen o wellt.

I will hold, I will shew a *finest*, under the end of the white yoke of straw.

Gr. ab Davydd Vycan.

Cyfelltawl, *a.* (cyfellt) Suitable, or opportune.
 Cyfelltiaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfellt) A suiting.
 Cyfellt, *v. a.* (cyfellt) To make convenient.
 Cyfewyr, *s. m.* (cy—fawyr) Fragrancy, sweet, or pure air. Cyfewyr hâv, the fragrancy of summer; mae cyfewyr hyvryd hezy,—Nid oes dim yn y byd mor iachus a cyfewyr y bore, there is a pleasant *gale* to day,—there is nothing in the world as healthy as the fragrancy of the morning. *Sil.*
 Cyfgaid, *s. m.* (cwsg) Quiescence, rest, or sleep.

Gofgorz Vynyawg, am eu cyfgaid,
 Cawfiant eu hadrawz cas vlawz vleiniad.

The train of Mynyawg, for their *sleeping*, they came to be recorded as the leaders of the odious tumult. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Cyfgawd, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgodion (cy—ysgawd) A shadow; a shelter.

Gwell yw cyfgawd cae na'i le.

The *shelter* of a hedge is better than its room.

Adage.

Cyfgva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwsg—ma) Numbness.
 Cyfgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwsg) A sleeping.
 Cyfgiadawl, *a.* (cwsg) Soporific; somniferous.
 Cyfgiadlyd, *a.* (cyfgiad) Sleepish, or drowsy.
 Cyfgiadrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfgiad) Soporiferousness.
 Cyfgiadur, *s. m.* (cyfgiad) A sleeper; a sluggard.
 Cyfgiadwy, *a.* (cwsg) Capable of giving sleep.
 Cyfgiadyr, *s. m.* (cyfgiad) An opiate; the night-shade.
 Cyfgiedig, *a.* (cwsg) Quiescent; drowsy; sleepy.
 Cyfglyd, *a.* (cwsg) Sleepy, drowsy, heavy, sluggish.
 Cyfglydrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfglyd) Drowsiness, sleepiness.
 Cyfgodaiz, *a.* (cyfgawd) Umbrageous, sheltering.
 Cyfgodawg, *a.* (cyfgawd) Shady, giving shelter.
 Cyfgodawl, *a.* (cyfgawd) Shadowy. Cyfgodolion, shades, or ghosts.
 Cyfgodedig, *a.* (cyfgawd) Sheltered, or shaded over.
 Cyfgodva, *s. f.—pl.* cyfgodvëyz (cyfgawd—ma) A shade.
 Cyfgodi, *v. a.* (cyfgawd) To shadow, to shade; to cover with a shade, to shelter.
 Cyfgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfgawd) A sheltering.

C Y S

Cyfgodig, *a.* (cyfgawd) Umbrageous; sheltering.
 Cyfgodolrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfgodawl) A shadiness.
 Cyfgodrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfgawd) Umbrageousness.
 Cyfgodwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgodwyr (cyfgawd—gwr) One who affords a shade, a shelterer.
 Cyfgog, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—ysgog) A concussion, or shake. Cyfgog ar y byd, the world in a tremble.
 Cyfgogawl, *a.* (cyfgog) Tremulous; concussive.
 Cyfgogi, *v. a.* (cyfgog) To concuss, or to agitate.

Ni cwsg ei gywlad, ni cyfgoges glew.

A native of his frontier shall not *sleep*, the valiant one never trembled. *Lt. P. Mac.*

Cyfgogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfgog) A tremulation.
 Cyfgogrwyd, *s. m.* (cyfgog) A tremulousness.
 Cyfgogwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgogwyr (cyfgog—gwr) One who makes a concussion, an agitator.
 Cyfgrwyd, *s. m.* (cwsg) Drowsiness, or sleepiness.
 Cyfgrwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfgrwyd) A cessation, or suspension; an impediment.
 Cyfgu, *s. m.* (cwsg) A suspension, rest, or sleep.
 Cyfgu, *v. a.* (cwsg) To suspend; to cease, leave off; be at rest, or silent; to sleep; to benumb.

Ni çeir da o hir cyfgu.

No good will come from long *sleeping*.

Adage.

Arianrod, cariad Mâth ab Mathonwy, brenin Gwynedd, yr hwn ni cyfai un noswaith ond a'i ben ar ei braich hi, Cynhaethwy ai siomoz am dani, pan las Pryderi brenin Dyved yn Arvon, a Gwrgi a'i wyr y' Ngwanas.

Arianrod, the mistress of Mâth, the son of Mathonwy, king of Gwynedd, he that would not *sleep* one night but with his head on her arm, Cynhaethwy cheated him of her, when he slew Pryderi king of Dyved, in Arvon, and Gwrgi and his men in Gwanas. *Mabinogion.*

Cyfgwal, *s. f.* (cwsg—gwâl) A dormitory; a bed.
 Cyfgwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyfgwyr (cwsg—gwr) A sleeper.
 Cyfgwyd, *s. m.* (cwsg) A suspension, rest, or sleep.
 Cyfgwyd, *v. a.* (cwsg) To sleep, to doze; to lay asleep.

A wyzofti beth wyd,
 Pan vyth yn cyfgwyd,
 Ai corff, ai enaid, ai argel canwyd?

Dost thou know what thou art, when thou art *sleeping*, whether a body, or a soul, or a secrecy of perception. *Taliesin.*

Cyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cws) Somnolence; rest.
 Cyflyd, *a.* (cws) Somnolent, drowsy, sleepy.
 Cyflydrwyd, *s. m.* (cyflyd) Somnolence.
 Cysnar, *s. m.* (cys—nar) A mutually odious one.

Tri cyvnaid cysnar
 Cwervylynt eigar.

Three mutually *hateful* ones of one career, they fiercely mix together as foes. *Aneurin.*

Cysni, *s. m.* (cws) Drowsiness, sluggishness, sleep.
 Cysodawl, *a.* (cysawd) Component, constituent.
 Cysodedig, *a.* (cysawd) That is connected together.
 Cysodi, *v. a.* (cysawd) To constitute; to compile.
 Cysodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysawd) A constitution.
 Cysodoldeb, *s. m.* (cysodawl) Constitutiveness.
 Cysodur, *s. m.* (cysawd) A composing-itick.
 Cysodwr, *s. m.—pl.* cysodwyr (cysawd—gwr) A compositor; one who connects, or puts together.
 Cysodyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cysawd) A compositor.
 Cysozawl, *a.* (cysawz) Coalescent, tending to mix.
 Cysozedig, *a.* (cysawz) Commixed, or coalesced.
 Cysozedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysozedig) The act of combining, or blending together.
 Cysozedigawl, *a.* (cysozedig) Of a coalescing quality.

Z z

Cyfozi

C Y S

Cyfozi, *v. a.* (cyfawz) To combine, or coalesce together.
Cyfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfawz) A blending together.
Cyfozwr, *s. m.—pl. cyfozwyr* (cyfawz—gwr) A combiner, one who combines, or blends together.
Cyfolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfawl) Privation.
Cyfoldeb, *s. m.* (cyfawl) Soporiferousness.
Cyfoli, *v. a.* (cyfawl) To soporate, to lay asleep.
Cyson, *a.* (cy—fon) Concordant, or consonant.
Cysonawl, *a.* (cyfon) Tending to harmonize.
Cysondeb, *s. m.* (cyfon) Concordance, agreement.
Cyfonez, *s. m.* (cyfon) Consonancy, or harmony.
Cysoni, *v. a.* (cyfon) To accord; to make consonant.

*Gwyr vy nghalon gyfoni
 Vy ngerz wrth vy nghyngori.
 My heart knows how to adjust my craft with my counsel.
 Ieu. ab H. Swardwal.*
Cysoniad, *s. m.—pl. cysoniaid* (cyfon) Harmonics.
Cysoniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfon) A consonance.
Cysoniant, *s. m.* (cyfon) Accordance, or harmony.
Cysonoldeb, *s. m.* (cysonawl) Harmoniousness.
Cysonwr, *s. m.—pl. cysonwyr* (cyfon—gwr) A harmonizer.
Cyspaid, *s. m.* (cys—paid) A mutual cessation.
Cyspeidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspaid) Concession.
Cyspeidiaw, *v. a.* (cyspaid) Mutually to desist.
Cyspeidiawl, *a.* (cyspaid) Concessive; desisting.
Cyspell, *s. m.* (cys—pell) Propinquity. *a.* Close together, compact. *Maent yn byw yn gyspell iawn*, they live very compactly.
Cyspelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspell) Concentration.
Cyspellu, *v. a.* (cyspell) To concentrate.
Cyspellus, *a.* (cyspell) Concentrate; concentric.
Cysporth, *s. m.* (cys—porth) A contribution.
Cysporthawl, *a.* (cysporth) Contributive.
Cysporthi, *v. a.* (cysporth) To contribute; to aid.
Cysporthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cysporth) A contributing.
Cyspwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cys—pwy) A combat.
Cyspwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspwy) A concertation.
Cyspwyaw, *v. a.* (cyspwy) To contuse; to wrangle.
Cyspwyawl, *a.* (cyspwy) Contusive; concertative.
Cyspwyll, *s. m.* (cys—pwyll) Consideration.
Cyspwyllaw, *v. a.* (cyspwyll) To ratiocinate.
Cyspwyllawl, *a.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinative; rational.
Cyspwylliez, *s. m.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinability.
Cyspwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspwyll) Ratiocination.
Cyspwylliant, *s. m.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinability.
Cyspwyllus, *a.* (cyspwyll) Ratiocinative.
Cyspwyllwr, *s. m.—pl. cyspwyllwyr* (cyspwyll—gwr) A reasoner, deliberator; or one who considers.
Cyspwys, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cys—pwys) Equipoise.
Cyspwysaw, *v. a.* (cyspwys) To equiponderate.
Cyspwysawl, *a.* (cyspwys) Equiponderate.
Cyspwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyspwys) Equilibrium.
Cyspwywr, *s. m.—pl. cyspwywyr* (cyspwy—gwr) A combatant, a boxer, or pugilist.
Cysfiav, *a.* (cys—fiav) Being constituted together.
Cysfaig, *s. m.* (cys—faig) A joint mess. *a.* Eating jointly.
Cysfail, *s. f.—pl. cyffeiliau* (cys—fail) A constituent part.
Cysfain, *s. f.—pl. cyffeiniau* (cys—fain) Consonance. *a.* Consonant, or agreeing in sound.
Cysfawd, *s. m.—pl. cysfodau* (cys—fawd) Affix.

C Y S

Cysfawz, *s. m.—pl. cyffozion* (cys—fawz) A compound.
Cysffevin, *a.* (cyffav) Primary, first, or primitive.

*Cysylltu, canu cyffevin,
 Cerz voliant, val y cant Merzin,
 I'r gwreigez, a'u mez, vy marzin mor hir!
 Hwyrwezawg ynt am rin.*
 Composing a song, a strain of praise, such as Merzin sang to the fair sex, and their charms, how long my bardic lore has been! they are tardy in making assignments. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*
Cysffevinaw, *v. a.* (cyffevin) To originate.
Cysffevinawd, *s. m.* (cyffevin) An origination.
Cysffevinawg, *a.* (cyffevin) Primordial, original.

Cysffevinogion ydynt y naw gorcan, o arzun zull ac anfawz, few eu colovnau.
 The nine canons of song are coequally original ones, with respect to simplicity of form and property, namely their lengths of verse. *Barzas*
Cysffevinawl, *a.* (cyffevin) Originary; primitive.
Cysffevinawd, *s. m.* (cyffevin) An origination.
Cysffeviniad, *s. m.—pl. cyffeviniaid* (cyffevin) An original, or origin; a primordial.
Cysffeviniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffevin) Primariness; originality; primigeniousness.
Cysffevinoldeb, *s. m.* (cyffevinawl) Primariness.
Cysffevyll, *v. a.* (cyffav) To stand, or be together.
Cysffevylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffevyll) A standing together; consistence, or congruity.
Cysffegradwy, *a.* (cyffegyr) That may be consecrated.
Cysffegraiz, *a.* (cyffegyr) Tending to make holy.
Cysffegrawl, *a.* (cyffegyr) Consecrate, or devoted.
Cysffegredig, *a.* (cyffegyr) Consecrate, or sacred.
Cysffegredigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffegredig) A hallowing.
Cysffegredigawl, *a.* (cyffegredig) Consecratory.
Cysffegrez, *s. m.* (cyffegyr) Consecrateness, sacredness.
Cysffegriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffegyr) A consecration.
Cysffegrladrad, *s. m.* (cyffegyr—lladrad) Sacrilege.
Cysffegrladradaiz, *a.* (cyffegrladrad) Sacrilegious.
Cysffegrladrata, *v. a.* (cyffegrladrad) To commit sacrilege.
Cysffegrlan, *a.* (cyffegyr—glan) Consecrate, sacred.
Cysffegru, *v. a.* (cyffegyr) To consecrate, to canonize.
Cysffegryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyffegyr) A consecrator.
Cysffegyr, *s. m.—pl. cyffegrau* (cys—fegyr) A sacred place.
Cysffegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffraig) A joint messing.
Cysffegiaw, *v. a.* (cyffraig) To mess together.
Cysffegiawl, *a.* (cyffraig) That mess together.
Cysffegiwr, *s. m.—pl. cyffegwyr* (cyffraig—gwr) A messmate, or one who eats with another.
Cysffeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffail) A constitution.
Cysffeliant, *s. m.* (cyffail) The being connected.
Cysffeliaw, *v. a.* (cyffail) To constitute.
Cysffeliwr, *s. m.—pl. cyffeilwyr* (cyffail—gwr) One who constitutes, establishes, or connects.
Cysffeniad, *s. f.—pl. cyffeniad* (cyffain) A consonant.
Cysffeniaw, *s. m.* (cyffain) Consonance, concord.
Cysffeniaw, *v. n.* (cyffain) To be consonant.
Cysffeniawl, *a.* (cyffain) Accordant, harmonious.
Cysffenioldeb, *s. m.* (cyffeniawl) Harmoniousness.
Cysffeniolrwyz, *s. m.* (cyffeniawl) Harmoniousness.

 Cyffelle

CYS

Cyffellt, s. m.—pl. t. au (cys—fellt) Conjunction ;
convenience ; opportunity, or fit time.

Rhai â geisioez rhyw gyffellt,
Rhawd vuan rhuthyr malldan mell,
Maith wë, i'n dwyn, mi a thi,
Mawl hagyr, i ymhalogi.

A few attempted to get some opportunity, a quick course like the
velocity of the lightning's destructive fire of extensive glance, to
bring us, I and you, to pollute ourselves, a clumsy commendation.
Llywelyn Moel.

Cyffelltawl, a. (cyffellt) Suitable, or opportune.

Cyffelltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffellt) A suiting.

Cyffelltu, v. a. (cyffellt) To make convenient.

Cyfflodadwy, a. (cyfflawd) That may be connected.

Cyfflodawl, a. (cyfflawd) Component, constitu-
ent.

Cyfflodedig, a. (cyfflawd) That is connected toge-
ther.

Cyfflodediggaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au cyfflodedig) The
act of combining, or joining together.

Cyffodi, v. a. (cyfflawd) To constitute, to compose.

Cyffodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfflawd) A composing.

Cyffodiant, s. m. (cyfflawd) A composition.

Cyffodur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyfflawd) A composing-
stick.

Cyffodwr, s. m.—pl. cyfflodwyr (cyfflawd—gwr)
One who connects, a compositor.

Cyffodyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfflawd) A compo-
sitor.

Bu'r cyffodyz yn rhy annyben, o herwyz bod gwaith rhai ereill
dan ei zwyllaw yr un amser.

The compositor was too dilatory, because the works of others were
in his hands at the same time.
E. Llwyd.

Cyffozadwy, a. (cyfflawz) That may be coalesced.

Cyffozawl, a. (cyfflawz) Coalescent, tending to
blend.

Cyffozedig, a. (cyfflawz) That is coalesced, or
mixt.

Cyffozediggaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfflawz) The act
of combining, blending, or coalescing.

Cyffozi, v. a. (cyfflawz) To blend, to coalesce.

Cyffoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfflawz) A blending.

Cyffoziant, s. m. (cyfflawz) A coalescence ; union.

Cyffoziedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffoziad) A com-
positor.

Cyffozwr, s. m.—pl. cyffozwyr (cyfflawz—gwr) A
combiner, or one who combines, or blends toge-

Cyffon, a. (cys—fon) Agreeing in sound, of like
sound, accordant, harmonious ; agreeable.

Am araeth drwyadyl, gadair gyffon,
Rhym gelwir gyrrwys yn llys Don.

For an eloquent oration, of harmonious composition, I shall be
called skilful in the court of Don.
Taliesin.

Cyffonaiz, a. (cyffon) Somewhat harmonious.

Cyffonawl, a. (cyffon) Tending to harmonize.

Cyffondeb, s. m. (cyffon) Agreement of voice, or
sound, concordance, agreement, harmony. Cyf-
sondeb y fyz, the proportion of faith.

Cyffonez, s. m. (cyffon) Accordance, or concord.

Cyffoni, v. a. (cyffon) To harmonize ; to accord.

Gwyz meinion â gyffonai,
Gwyn ei vyd! a gwae na vai
Ar ugar vy euryges!

She, the slender twigs would twine together, happy he! Ah,
were I but him above my fair artist!
D. ab Gwilym.

Cyffoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffon) A concurring.

Cyffoniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffon) Accordance.

Cyffoniant, s. m. (cyffon) Accordance, harmony.

Cyffoniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffoniad) A harmo-
nizer, one who makes to accord, or to agree.

CYS

Cyffonwr, s. m.—pl. cyffonwyr (cyffon—gwr) One
who accords, or harmonizes ; an adjuster.

Cyffwllt, s. m.—pl. cyffylltau (cys—fwllt) A
junction, a juncture, a point of union.

Cyffwr, s. m. (cys—fwr) Contempt. a. Sour,
glum.

Cyffwrw, s. m. (cyffwr) Contempt. a. Sullen,
cross.

Cyffwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cys—fwy) Regulation,
order.

Pan vo R las, gâs gyffwy,
Amrwyg zain, y'nrig y zwy—

When the blue R, a hateful connexion of tattered finery, shall be
in the top of the two.
E. ab Rhys Maclawr.

Cyffwyaw, v. a. (cyffwy) To regulate, to manage.

Cyffwyawl, a. (cyffwy) Tending to connect ; re-
gular.

Cyffwyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (cys—fwyz) A joint of-
fice.

Cyffwyzawg, a. (cyffwyz) Holding a joint office.

s. m.—pl. cyffwyzogion, A brother officer.

Cyffwyzogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyffwyzawg) A
joint office.

Cyffwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cys—fwyn) A mutual
confession, or acknowledgement ; confederacy,
agreement, or combination. Etivez cyffwyn, an
heir of acknowledgement ; Lledrad cyffwyn, a
confessed thief.

Gnawd gwarth o vynys gyffwyn.

Scandal comes from common connexion. *Adage.*

Ni geisioez ond ei cyffwyn ;
Na mery deg, na març i'w dwyn.

He sought for nought but her acknowledgement ; yea not a fair
maid nor a steed to bear her off.
D. Llwyd Gorleq.

Cyffwynaw, v. a. (cyffwyn) To confide mutu-
ally, to confess, or acknowledge mutually ; to
conjure, to combine.

Divwyn dirwy ledrad yw, cyffwynaw ledrad ar zyn, a gwadu o
hono yn za ar ei dawawd ; a gosawd rhaiith arno, a'i fallu.

To invalidate a fine for theft is, to charge a theft on a person, and
heverbally denying it well ; and bringing evidence upon him, and
that failing.
Welsh Laws.

Cyffwynawl, a. (cyffwyn) Mutually confest, be-
ing mutually conjured, or combined.

Cyffwynblant, s. pl. (cyffwyn—plant) Children
of attachment, bastards.

Cyffwynblant, eu tad â all eu gwadu ar ei lw.—O dri moz y
gwedir cyffwynblant o genedyl.

Reputed children, their father can deny them upon oath.—By three
ways reputed children may be denied by a family.
Welsh Laws.

Cyffwynedig, a. (cyffwyn) Mutually confest.

Cyffwynvab, s. m.—pl. cyffwynveibion (cyffwyn
—mab) A son of attachment, a bastard.

Eizig gyffwynvab Azav,
Ni zaw hwn oni zaw hav.,

The jealous one, Adam's bastard son, he will not be seen unless
the summer comes.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cyffwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffwyn) A mutual
confession ; a combination ; an agreement.

Cyffwynwr, s. m.—pl. cyffwynwyr (cyffwyn—gwr)
One who confides, a confederate.

Cyffycawl, a. (cys—fycawl) Tending to dry up.

Cyffyciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cys—fyciad) Consti-
pation.

Cyffycu, v. a. (cys—fycu) To constipate ; to parch

Cyffyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cys—fyl) Counsel, ad-
vice.

Gnawd cyffyl dedwyz yn zoeth.

The counsel of the prudent is always wise *Ad age.*

Cyffyl hen ni'thattwg.

The advice of the old will not cause thee to stray. *Adage.*

CYS

Cyffyliaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyffyl) Consultation.
Cyffyliaw, *v. a.* (cyffyl) To conciliate; to consult.

Cyffylwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cys—sylwez) Consubstantiality, or a union of substances.

Cyffylwezawl, *a.* (cyffylwez) Consubstantial.

Cyffylweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyffylwez) Consubstantiation, or a union of substances.

Cyffylwezu, *v. a.* (cyffylwez) To consubstantiate.

Cyffylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyffwllt) An adjunction.

Cyffylltiawl, *a.* (cyffwllt) Conjunctive, adjunct.

Cyffylltiedig, *a.* (cyffwllt) Conjunct, conjoined.

Cyffylltiedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyffylltiedig) A conjunction, or the act of uniting together.

Cyffylltiedigawl, *a.* (cyffylltiedig) Of a conjunctive, or copulative quality.

Cyffylltiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyffylltiad) A conjoiner, or one who unites together.

Cyffylltu, *v. a.* (cyffwllt) To conjoin, to couple.

Cyffylltwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyffylltwyr (cyffwllt—gwr) One who connects, or joins together.

Cyffyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cys—fyniad) Confession, consent, or a being of one mind.

Cyffyniaw, *v. a.* (cys—fyniaw) To consent.

Cyffyniawl, *a.* (cys—fyniawl) Consentaneous.

Cyffyr, *v. n.* (cyffwr) To be sullen, or glum.

Cyftal, *a.* (cys—tâl) Of the same value; equal.
adv. So good, as good, equally good.

Colles dy lād, cyftal i'r vuwç.

Thy milk is spilt, it is all one to the cow.

Adage.

Mae o yn gyftal ei grêth ai anian.

He is of so good a disposition and temper.

S. D. Rhys.

Cyftawcci, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyftawccwn (cyftawg—ci) A mastiff; a bull-dog.

Cyftawg, *a.* (cwft) Toiling, laborious.

Cyftawl, *a.* (cwft) Severe; laborious.

Cyfteg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cwft) Painful labour; affliction, trouble, misery, grief.

Cyfteg mawr â gevals yn gyru yr ewig i mewn.

I found great trouble in driving in the doe.

H. Peredur.—Mabinogion.

Cevaist gôst, cewaist gyfteg

Yn negreu d'oes yn wysyr deg.

Thou didst experience expence, thou hadst toil in the beginning of thy life gallantly prosperous.

Iolo Gog.

Cyftegawl, *a.* (cyfteg) Causing toil, or trouble.

Cyftegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfteg) A toiling.

Cyftegu, *v. a.* (cyfteg) To toil; to afflict.

Cyftegwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyftegwyr (cyfteg—gwr) A toiler.

Cyftegwr byzin, drin dracywez.

The toiler of the battle, a destructive work.

Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.

Cyftig, *a.* (cwft) Severe, rigid, or austere.

Hérod gyftig,

Ni bu gozig

Y'ngleudon.

The cruel Herod, he was not oppressive in the shroud of death.

Taliesin.

Cyftled, *adv.* (cyftal) So good, as good, equally good.

Cyftlwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyft'ynau (yftlwn) Communication, commerce; kindred, affinity, alliance.

Ni a wyzom ei henw, a'i cyftlwn, a fwy yw.

We know her name, her connexion and who she is.

Er. Max. Wledig.—Mabinogion.

Cyftlynaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftlwn) An alliance.

Cyftlynan, *s. f.* (cyftlwn) A family, a race.

CYS

Cyftlynawl, *a.* (cyftlwn) Commercial; allied.

Cyftlyned, *s. f.* (cyftlwn) Kindred, or affinity.

Yd gyftlynai pawb o'i gyftlyned.

Every one would seek alliance from his kindred.

Cynzeiw.

Cyftlynedig, *a.* (cyftlwn) Combine, betrothed.

Cyftlynedigawl, *a.* (cyftlwn) Of a social nature.

Cyftlynez, *s. m.* (cyftlwn) Kindred, or relationship.

Cyftlynez Gwynez i gyd—

Syz eizot.

The relative connexion of Gwynez altogether to thee belongs.

Iolo Gog.

Cyftlynolrwyz, *s. m.* (cyftlynawl) Congeniality.

Cyftlynrwyz, *s. m.* (cyftlwn) A congenialness.

Cyftlynu, *v. a.* (cyftlwn) To join in alliance.

Handid o'm cyvoeth, o'm cyvarç pan wyv,

O'm rhiau, o'm rhwyv rhy gyftlynir.

Let her share of my wealth, and of my honours when I am of my lords, and of my prince joined in alliance.

Cynzeiw, i Eva v. Madawg.

Cyftoges, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftawg) A drudge.

A'r gareg, hen garawg gau,

Cyftoges drwsigyl gyftogau.

And the stone, an old empty witch, the drudge of clumsy toils.

D. ab Gwilym, i gareg Llewain.

Cyftogi, *v. a.* (cyftawg) To drudge, toil, or slave.

Cyftogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftawg) A drudging.

Cyftogwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyftogwyr (cyftawg—gwr) A drudge, a toiler.

Cyftraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cys—traw) Criticism.

Cyftrawen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (cyftraw) Syntax, or the grammatical construction of words.

Cyftrawenawl, *a.* (cyftrawen) Syntactical.

Cyftrawenu, *v. a.* (cyftrawen) To construct.

Dysg dyn gyftrawenu y geiriau Cymraeg yn gynt wrth ei glust, a hir zal ar yr iaith, nag wrth reolaethau.

A person will learn to construct welsh words sooner by his ear, and long use of the language, than by rules.

Gr. Roberts.

Cyftrawenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyftrawenwyr (cyftrawen—gwr) A grammarian; a philologist.

Cymhen o gyftrawenwr

Cryno glan—

A skilful grammarian, elegant and pure.

D. Bryn.

Cyftraweny, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyftrawen) Philologist.

Cyftrawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftraw) Construction.

Cyftrawiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftraw) A construction; grammar learning; philology.

Cyftrawiaeth, côst ar awen,

Cywir byth i cair o'i ben.

Syntax, costly to the muse, ever correct from his lips we have.

Mérys Davydd.

Cyftrawiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyftrawiad) A grammarian; philologist.

Cyftrawu, *v. a.* (cyftraw) To construct, to form.

Cystrig, *s. m.* (cys—trig) A cohabitation.

Cystrigaw, *v. a.* (cystrig) To live together.

Cystrigawl, *a.* (cystrig) That live together.

Cystrigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cystrig) Cohabitation.

Cystrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cwft—rhin) A secrecy.

Cyftuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cys—tuz) Affliction, trouble; grief, misery, or distress.

A glywaist i a gant Aväon,

Vab Taliesin gerz gyvion i

Ni çel gruz gyftuz calon.

Hast thou heard what was sung by Aväon, the son of Taliesin, whose muse was just?—The cheek will not hide the sorrow of the heart.

Engl. y Clywed.

Cyftuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyftuz) A tormenting.

Cyftuziant, *s. m.* (cyftuz) Affliction, vexation.

Cyftuziaw,

CYS

Cystuziaw, v. a. (cystuz) To afflict, to trouble; to torment, vex, or grieve; to distress.

Cystuziawl, a. (cystuz) Afflicting, or grievous.

Cystuziedig, a. (cystuz) Afflicted, or distressed.

Cystuziedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystuziedig) The act of afflicting, or tormenting.

Cystuziedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystuziad) An afflicter.

Cystuziwr, s. m.—pl. cystuzwyr (cystuz—gwr) A vexer, or one who afflicts; a penitent.

*E's dyziau bum gyfuziwr:
Ni çel y gruz gyfuz gwr.*

Long since have I been a penitent; the cheek will not conceal a man's affliction.
H. Davi.

Cystwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cys—twy) A chastisement.

Cystwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy) A correction.

Cystwyadwy, a. (cystwy) Reprovable; corrigible.

Cystwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy) Correction.

Cystwyaw, v. a. (cystwy) To correct, or to chastise.

Cystwyawl, a. (cystwy) Castigatory, emendatory.

Cystwyedig, a. (cystwy) That is corrected, or chided.

Cystwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwyedig) Castigation, the act of correcting, or chastising.

Cystwywr, s. m.—pl. cystwywyr (cystwy—gwr) A castigator, chastiser, or reprover.

Cysu, v. a. (cws) To assuage, or calm; to sleep.

*Ni çanav ni çwarzav, ni çysav henoeth,
Cyd y' mhen mez nywell,
Mi a'm franc dav o'n padell.*

*I will not sing, I will not laugh, I will not sleep this night,
though there should be the vigor-giving mead in mine, and in my
servant's head, pure from the pan.*
Llywarc Hen.

Cysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cws) Comfort, consolation.

*Aeth weithon cysuron ferc,
A'r byd i'm i gyd ar goll!*

*Now alas the comforts of love are gone, and the world is intirely
lost to me!*
Lleifion Iwan.

Cysuradwy, a. (cysur) Consolable; pacifiable.

Cysuraw, v. a. (cysur) To comfort, to cherish.

Cysurawl, a. (cysur) Comfortable, or pleasing.

Cysuredig, a. (cysur) Consolatory, cheering.

Cysuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysuredig) The act of comforting, consoling, or pacifying.

Cysuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysur) A comforting.

Cysuriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysur) A consolatory.

Cysuriant, s. m. (cysur) A consolation.

Cysurus, a. (cysur) Comfortable; cherishing.

Cysurusfwr, s. m. (cysurus) Comfortableness.

Cysurwr, s. m.—pl. cysurwyr (cysur—gwr) A comforter, or consoler; one who soothes.

Cyswllt, s. m.—pl. cysylltau (cy—swllt) A junction, a juncture, a point of union.

Cyswr, s. m. (cy—swr) Contempt. *a. Sullen, four.*

Cyswrr, s. m. (cyswr) Despite. *a. Sullen, four.*

Cysycawl, a. (cy—sycawl) Tending to dry up.

Cysygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—syciad) Constipation.

Cysygu, v. a. (cy—sycu) To constipate; to parch up.

Cysyl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—syl) Counsel, advice.

Cysyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysyl) Consultation.

Cysyliaw, v. a. (cysyl) To conciliate; to counsel.

Cysyliwr, s. m.—pl. cysylwyr (cysyl—gwr) One who gives advice, a counsellor, or adviser.

Cysylwez, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—sylwez) Consub-

stantiality, or a union of substances.

Cysylwezawl, a. (cysylwez) Consubstantial.

CYT

Cysylweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylwez) Consub-

stantiation, or a union of substances.

Cysylwezu, v. a. (cysylwez) To consubstantiate.

Cysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyswllt) A con-

junction.

Cysylltiawl, a. (cyswllt) Conjunctive, adjunct.

Cysylltiedig, a. (cyswllt) Conjunct, or conjoined.

Cysylltiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylltiedig) A conjunction, or the act of joining together.

Cysylltiedigawl, a. (cysylltiedig) Tending to join.

Cysylltu, v. a. (cyswllt) To conjoin, to couple, to join.

Cysylltwr, s. m.—pl. cysylltwyr (cyswllt—gwr) One who connects, or joins together.

Cysymdaith, s. f. (cys—ymdaith) An accompaniment.

Cysymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysymdaith) A going together.

Cysymdeithiaw, v. a. (cysymdaith) To travel together.

Cysymdeithiawl, a. (cysymdaith) Accompanying.

Cysyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—syniad) Con-

sension.

Cysyniaw, v. a. (cy—syniaw) To consent, to agree.

*Cysyniws cysevin zial
Ar dir Caer er cadw ei arial.*

*He deliberated original vengeance on the region of Chester, in
order to keep up his prowess.*
Cynxelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cysyniawl, a. (cy—syniawl) Consentaneous.

Cysyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyswr) A growing

fullen.

Cysyru, v. n. (cyswr) To be fullen, or glum.

Cytiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwt) Abbreviation.

Cytiaw, v. a. (cwt) To abbreviate, to cut short.

Cytiawl, a. (cwt) That is abbreviated, or shortened.

Cythawl, a. (cwth) Tending to throw off, or eject.

Cythell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwth) A knife, or

whittle.

Cythelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cythell) A flashing.

Cythellu, v. a. (cythell) To flash, or cut off.

Cythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwth) Ejection, a

casting.

Cythlwg, s. m. (cwth—llwg) A fasting, or a

fast.

Cythraul, s. m.—pl. cythreuliaid (cy—traul)

Aptness to ruin, or decay; the devil, satan.

*Ev a glywai zau zyn yn ymzizan am Wyn ab Nuz, ac yn
dywedyd mai hwnw oez vrenin Annwn; ac ehtyn a orug Colen
ei ben allan o'i guzigyl, a dywedyd: "Tewc yn vuan! Nid oes
rhai hyny ond cythreuliaid."*

*It happened that he should hear two men conversing about Gwyn
the son of Nuz, and saying that he was the king of fairy-land;
upon which Colen put his head out of his cabin, saying, "Hold
your tongue instantly! There are not those beings, they are only
devils."*
Bugez Colen.

Cythrawl, a. (cwthyr) Adverse, contrary; ex-

cretive. Gwynt cythrawl, contrary wind.

Haig eryllig—

Gwerin cythrawl gwawl ysplenyz.

A hideous brood, the crew so adverse to the radiant light.
Ein, ab Gwalmael.

Cythreulgas, a. (cythraul—câs) Odious as a

devil.

Cythreuliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cythraul) Devil-

ship; demonocracy; demonolotry.

*Ceiswyd cythreuliaeth, gwaeth gweithredau;
Ni allwyd a vynwyd, methlwyd wyntau.*

*The power of the devil was fought for, deeds more fell; what
was attempted was not effected, and they were confounded.*
Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Zetwi.

Cythreuliaiz, a. (cythraul) Like a devil.

Cythreuliedig, a. (cythraul) Possessed by a devil.

Cythreulig, a. (cythraul) Devilish, demoniac.

Cythreuligion, demoniacs, or the possessed.

Cythreuligrwyz

CYW

- Cythreuligrwyz, *s. m.* (cythreulig) Devilishness.
 Cythriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cwthyr) An excretion.
 Cythru, *v. a.* (cwthyr) To eject, or to cast off.
 Cythruz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—truz) Trouble of mind, perturbation, anguish; horror.
 Cythruzadwy, *a.* (cythruz) Irascible, soon angry.
 Cythruzaw, *v. a.* (cythruz) To agitate, perturbate, ruffle, or provoke; to be troubled, moved, or grieved.
 Cythruzawl, *a.* (cythruz) Disturbed in mind.
 Cythruzedig, *a.* (cythruz) That is perturbed.
 Cythruzedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cythruzedig) The act of vexing, or perturbing; disquietude.
 Cythruziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cythruz) A ruffling.
 Cythruziedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cythruziad) An afflicter.
 Cythruzus, *a.* (cythruz) Provoking, vexatious.
 Cythruzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cythruzwyr* (cythruz—gwr) One who vexes, or troubles; a perturbator.
 Cythrym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—trym) An instant.
 Cythrymawl, *a.* (cythrym) Instantaneous.
 Cythrymez, *s. m.* (cythrym) A twinkling.

Gnawd gwacawr gwriawr gwythlonez,
 Gwan, trywan trwyzyn' gythrymez.

Accustomed the spears of valorous enthusiasm to wound and pierce through them in a twinkling, *Ll. P. Moç. i R. Gryg.*

Arvoſt y lleſwaew a orug Bedwyr ac ozif yntau, a gwan yſpazaden Bencawr trwy ayal y gar gythrymez.

Bedwyr received the javelin, and he also threw it, wounding yſpazaden Bencawr through the knee pan in the instant. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

- Cythu, *v. a.* (cwth) To cast off, eject, or expel.
 Cythwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cythwyr* (cwth—gwr) An ejecter.
 Cythwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cwth) Expulsion, ejection.
 Cyun, *a.* (cy—un) United, of one mind.
 Cyunaw, *v. a.* (cyun) To join, accord, or unite together.
 Cyunawl, *a.* (cyun) Accordant, or united.
 Cyundawd, *s. m.* (cyun) Accordance, or union.
 Cyundeb, *s. m.* (cyun) Unity, concord, consent.
 Cyunvraint, *s. m.* (cyun—braint) Equality of right.
a. Of equal right, or privilege.

Tir a daear rhwng gwyr cyunvraint a cyhyd eu gwarçadwy, a renir yn zau hanner.

Landed estate that is between persons of co-equal title, and whose possession is of equal duration, shall be divided into two equal shares. *Welsh Laws.*

- Cyuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyun) A consenting.
 Cyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—yw) The young of a bird, a chick; and also used figuratively for the young of all animals. *Cyw iâr*, a young fowl, or chicken; *cyw gwyz*, a gosling;—*Cyw câth*, a kitten; *cyw cwmngen*, a young rabbit; *cyw yſgywarnawg*, a young hare; *cyw neidyr*, the young of a snake; *cyw gavyr*, a young goat;—*Cyw diawl*, a devil's imp; *Cyw-ion Alis*, the english brood.
 Cywaethlez, *s. m.* (cywaethyl) Contention, or strife.
 Cywaethlvan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cywaethyl—man) A place of contention, or strife.
 Cywaethliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cywaethyl) A striving, contending, or fighting together.
 Cywaethlu, *v. a.* (cywaethyl) To contend.
 Cywaethlyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cywaethyl) A contentent, antagonist, or opponent.
 Cywaethyl, *s. m.*—*pl. cywaethlau* (cy—gwaethyl) Contention, contest, or struggle.

CYW

- Cywain, *v. a.* (cy—gwain) To convey, to carry.
 Cywain yd, to carry corn.

Ti goreu rhiau, rhuz wifg arled,
 O gywain amws ar ei ganved.

Thou best of chiefs, with crimson garment flowing, on a stallion borne, a hundred in his train. *Ll. P. Moç.*

- Cywair, *s. m.*—*pl. cyweiriau* (cy—gwair) Order, or agreement; a corrective; rennet; a key in music.
 Breiniawl gywair *G*
 Llezyv gywair, a flat key *F*
 Crâs gywair, a sharp key *A*
 Go-gywair, a minor key, a secondary C key.
i. e. the third above the key note is made a flat.
 Is gywair, a lower key *C*
 Bragawd gywair, a mixt key *B*
 Dylod gywair, *D*
 Eglur gywair, *E* *Welsh Music.*
 Cywair, *a.* (cy—gwair) In order; accordant.

Ev oez—yn gywair o veirç ac arvau.

He was made complete in horses and arms.

H. Geraint—Mabinogion.

Ys cywair vy nghadair y'Nhaer Sidi,
 Ni's plawz haint a henaint a vo ynzi.

Harmonious is my oratory in Caer Sidi, it will not be affected by the disorder or the old age that may be there. *Taliesin.*

- Cywaith, *s. m.* (cy—gwaith) A joint effort, or act.
 Cywala, *s. m.* (cy—gwala) A fellow, one who joins in enjoyment. *a.* Confimilar; like.

Cywala gwezw gwraig unben.

The wife of a monarch is like a widow.

Adage.

Pawb a gar ei gywala.

Every one loves his fellow.

Adage.

Llyw glyw a glywir,

Llyw doeth, coeth, cywir,

Llaw-hir, ni welir ei gywala!

A princely leader who will be heard, a wise leader, pure, just, and long-handed, his fellow will not be seen! *D. Branas.*

- Cywall, *s. m.* (cy—gwall) Misfortune. *a.* Unlucky.

Na bwyv hoedyl gywall!

May I not be of unprosperous life!

Llywelyn Fawr.

- Cywan, *s. m.* (cy—gwan) A opening. *a.* Penetrant.

- Cywanawl, *a.* (cywan) Tending to divide, or open.

- Cywaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cywan) A opening.

- Cywanu, *v. a.* (cywan) To divide, or to open.

- Cywarç, *s. m.* (cy—gwarç) Hemp, a plant.

- Cywarçais, *a.* (cywarç) Like hemp, hempen.

- Cywarçawg, *a.* (cywarç) Hempen, or of hemp.

- Cywarçlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cywarç—llen) A canvass.

- Cywarfang, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—gwarfang) A trampling upon; subjection, conquest.

- Cywarfangadwy, *a.* (cywarfang) Subduable.

- Cywarfangawl, *a.* (cywarfang) Conquering.

- Cywarfangedig, *a.* (cywarfang) In a subjected, vanquished, or conquered condition.

Dolur yw genyvi, arzerçawg weision ieuainc, bod gwlad eis hendadau ni yn gywarfangedig y gan anghyviaith genedyl.

It is painful to me, noble young men, that the country of our forefathers is brought in subjection by a barbarous nation.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Cywarfangedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cywarfang—edig) A subduement, or conquest.

- Cywarfangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cywarfang) A subjugation, subjection, or a subduing.

- Cywarfangu, *v. a.* (cywarfang) To subject.

Yn wastad gnotasfant bod yn vradwyr, ac ni allant gadw fyze londer wrth neb, ac wrth hyny, iawnac, a dyledusac oez eu cywarfangu y genym ni nog eu harzycavael.

Constantly they were accustomed to be traitors, and they are not able to keep fidelity with any; and therefore, more just, and more incumbent it was on us to subject them, than to exalt them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cywarfangwr,

C Y W

Cywarfangwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cywarfangwyr** (*cywar-fang—gwr*) One who subjects, a vanquisher.
Cywed, *s. m.* (*cyw*) Unity of kind. *a.* Congener.
Cywez, *s. m.* (*cy—gwez*) A conformity. *a.* Conform.

Tri feth ni zyly cerzawr ei celuf gwirionez, dial-gywez, a barn ar gerzwriaeth.

Three things which a minstrel ought not to conceal: truth, a plot for revenge, and criticism on minstrelsy.

Tho. Prys, Trioſs Cerſ.

Cywezawl, *a.* (*cywez*) Conformable; compliant.
Cywezgar, *a.* (*cywez*) Apt to assimilate together.

Cywezgar gwaenawg.

The campaign is uniform.

Taliessin.

Cyweziad, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweziaid** (*cywez*) A colleague.

Cywezoldeb, *s. m.* (*cywezawl*) Conformity.
Cywezu, *v. a.* (*cywez*) To conform, to assimilate.
Cywezus, *a.* (*cywez*) Tending to assimilate.
Cywezwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cywezwr** (*cywez—gwr*) A conformist, one who associates, or joins with.

Cyweg, *a.* (*cy—gweg*) Fluctuating; weak.
Cyweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cywain*) A carrying, or conveying; conveyance.

Cyweiniawl, *a.* (*cywain*) Tending to convey.
Cyweinied, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cywain*) A carrying.
Cyweiniedig, *a.* (*cywain*) That is conveyed.
Cyweiniedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cyweiniad*) One who conveys, or carries; a conveyer.

Cyweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweinwyr** (*cywain—gwr*) A conveyer, a carrier.

Cyweinyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cywain*) A co-operator; a conveyer.

Cyweinyzawl, *a.* (*cyweinyz*) Co-operative.
Cyweinyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyweinyz*) Co-operation, or a joint working; a co-effecting.
Cyweinyzu, *v. a.* (*cyweinyz*) To co-operate.

Cyweirdant, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweirdannau** (*cywair—tant*) A key string, or key note.

*Cyweirdant accw i wyrda,
Ail i Eidol o Lydaw.*

He is a criterion yonder for gentlemen, like Eidol from Llydaw.

Llydawg B. ntwrg.

Cyweirdeb, *s. m.* (*cywair*) Correctness, accuracy; completeness, or order; good repair. **Cyweirdeb bwyd**, cookery.

Cyweirva, *s. f.*—*pl.* **cyweirvëyz** (*cywair—ma*) Good order, repair, or correction; a beating.

Cyweirgorn, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweirgryn** (*cywair—corn*) A tuning key, an instrument for tuning.

Telyn y brenin cweugaint â dâl; ei gyweirgorn pedair ar ugaint.

The king's harp, its value is a hundred and twenty-pence; its tuning key twenty-four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Cyweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cywair*) Correction, emendation, or reparation. **Mi rov iti gyweiriad**, I will give thee a dressing.

At yllŷs teg hwn i cyrſoez; ac ev â glywas gyweiriaw telyn rawn, a'i canu; ac ev ai tybioez wrth y caniad, a'r cyweiriad, nad oez neb a'i medrai ond Gwgan.

Towards this fair palace he approached, and there he hears the tuning of a hair-strung harp, and the playing it; and he supposed, from the playing and the tuning, that there was nobody could do it but Gwgan.

S. Fyſan, araeth Gwgan.

Cyweiriadwy, *a.* (*cyweiriad*) Repairable; that may be made perfect, or complete.

Cyweiriaw, *v. a.* (*cywair*) To put in order, to correct, amend, or repair; to equip, or prepare. **Cyweiriaw gwair**, to make hay; **cyweiriaw'r gwely**, to make the bed; **cyweiriaw ymenyn**, to make butter; **cyweiriaw perweig**, to cure her-

C Y W

rings; **cyweiriaw cawyn**, to dress skins; **cyweiriaw moſ, neu wyn**, to geld pigs, or lambs; **cyweiriaw galanas**, to make reparation for manslaughter; **cyweiriaw telyn**, to tune a harp. **Carvoez ei gyweiriaw'n za**, he had a good dressing.

A cymmeryd atto dau ugaint marcawg, ac eu cyweiriaw ym harz tyberw o veirg, a dillad, ac arvau—a orug.

And taking to himself forty knights, he accoutered them finely and splendidly with horses, garments, and arms.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyweiriawd, *s. m.* (*cywair*) Completion; order.
Cyweiriawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweiriodron** (*cyweiriawd*) One who puts in order; an emendator.

Cyweiriawl, *a.* (*cywair*) Tending to perfect.
Cyweiriedig, *a.* (*cywair*) That is in order; correct, complete, or perfect; in tune; embalmed.

Cyweiriedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyweiriedig*) Completion, the act of putting in order.

Cyweiriedigawl, *a.* (*cyweiriedig*) Emendatory.

Cyweiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweirwyr** (*cywair—gwr*) One who completes, or puts in order; a repairer.

Cyweithaad, *s. m.* (*cywaith*) A co-operation; aid.

Cyweithawl, *a.* (*cywaith*) Co-operative; aiding.

Cyweithaed, *s. m.* (*cywaith*) A co-operation.

*Can lleng engylion, cain lliwed obaith,
Cyn llaith, rhag cywaith cyweithaed,
Cafwyv o ioli Crist Celi ced,
Cafel yn azev nawz nev nozed!*

With a legion of angels, a glorious host of hope, ere dissolution comes, from the co-operation of the law may I get to praise Christ the mysterious one's gift, and attain the sanctuary of the heavenly abode, a refuge.

Cynſcello.

Cyweithas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cywaith*) Society, fellowship, or alliance; commerce, or dealing. **Cyweithas brenin**, the king's train, or retinue. **Corn cyweithas**, the assembling, or rallying horn; it was also called **corn cygwyn**, the horn of marching, or war clarion.

Nid cyweithas ond brawd.

There is no society but in a brother.

Adagt.

Y neb â vŷno ymadael â thelyn rawn, a bod yn gerzawr cyweithas pedair ar ugaint a zyly.

Whoever intends to leave off the hair-strung harp, and be a fellowship musician, he shall pay twenty four pence.

Laws of Minſtreſſy.

Cyweithafawl, *a.* (*cyweithas*) Relating to society, or intercourse; complaisant, commercial.

Cyweithafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyweithas*) Association, or mutual intercourse; a being civil.

Cyweithafrwyz, *s. m.* (*cyweithas*) Mutual intercourse; courtesy, or complaisance; commerce.

Cyweithafu, *v. a.* (*cyweithas*) To use courtesy.

Cyweithafwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweithafwyr** (*cyweithas—gwr*) A sociable man.

Cyweithâu, *v. a.* (*cywaith*) To co-operate.

Cyweithâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **cyweithâwyr** (*cywaith—gwr*) A co-operator; an auxiliary.

Cyweithi, *s. m.* (*cywaith*) A co-operation.

O gyvranc barwn byr ei gyweithi.

From the contention of a baron of short co-operation.

Arda Vras.

Cyweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cywaith*) Auxiliary.

Cyweithiant, *s. m.* (*cywaith*) Co-efficiency.

Cyweithiaw, *v. a.* (*cywaith*) To co-operate.

Cyweithiawl, *a.* (*cywaith*) Co-efficient; auxiliary.

Cyweithiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cyweithiad*) A co-operator.

Cyweithioldeb, *s. m.* (*cyweithiawl*) Co-efficaciousness.

Cyweithioli, *v. a.* (*cyweithiawl*) To make co-efficient.

Cyweithiolrwyz,

CY W

Cyweithiolrwyf, s. m. (cyweithiawl) Coefficiency.
Cyweithiwr, s. m.—pl. cyweithwyr (cywaith—gwr)
 A co-operator, assistant, or supporter.
Cyweithyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywaith) What co-operates; a coefficient; an auxiliary; a multitude.

Cyweithyz o wyr a gwreigez a zaeth i'w cyvarvöd.
 A multitude of men and women did come to meet them.
Mabinogion.

Boed crau, boed anghu eu cyweithyz,
 Cynan, a Cadwaladr cadyr ynlluyz.
 Let blood, let death be their auxiliary, Cynan, and Cadwaladr
 mighty in the battle.
Taliesin.

Cywely, s. m. (cy—gwely) A bedfellow. *a.* Lying with.

Cywelyawg, a. (cywely) Having a bedfellow.

Cywelyes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cywely) A female bedfellow, a concubine.

Cywelyogaſ, s. m. (cywelyawg) A concubinage.

Cywelyogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywelyawg) A lying together, a conjugal state; concubinage.

Dylir amobrwy i wraig o roz ac estyn, can ni cysger genzi, neu
 cyn ni bo cywelyogaeth.
 A wife is intitled to the compensation fine out of the endowment
 and entail, if she has not been slept with, or if she is not in a state
 of cohabitation.
Welsh Laws.

Cywelyogi, v. a. (cywelyawg) To cohabit together.

Cywen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyw) A young hen, a pullet.

Cywenais, a. (cywen) Chicken-like, like a chick.

Cywenan, s. f. dim. (cywen) A little chicken.

Cywenig, s. f. dim. (cywen) A little chicken.

Cywer, s. m. (cy—gwer) A curdler; rennet.

Cywerth, s. m. (cy—gwerth) Value, equivalence.

Cywerthadwy, a. (cywerth) Rateable.

Cywerthawl, a. (cywerth) Equivalent in value.

Cywerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywerth) Valuation.

Cywerthrwyz, s. m. (cywerth) An equivalency.

Cywerthu, v. a. (cywerth) To bargain together.

Cywerthyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywerth) A compensation, equivalent, or requital; a value.

Gwell gan Iorwerth gywerthyz
 Ei wawd, nag anrheg o wyz.

Iorwerth would rather have a compensation for his panegyric, than
 a present of a few sprigs.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cywerthyzawl, a. (cywerthyz) Compensative.

Cywerthyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywerthyz) Valuation.

Cywerthyziaw, v. a. (cywerthyz) To estimate, or set a value upon; to appraise; to be worth.

Yr hwn a eilw cyvraith yn varſ tom, ac a gywerthyziai dri ugaint o'r ceiniogau cwtan.

The which the law calls a drudge horse, and would be worth sixty of the short pence.
Welsh Laws.

Cywerthyzwr, s. m.—pl. cywerthyzwyr (cywerthyz—gwz) One who values, an appraiser.

Cywes, s. f. dim. (cyw) A little chick, or pullet.

Cywest, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwest) A connexion.

Cywestaſ, s. m. (cywest) A connexion, or union; familiarity; sensual connexion; a wife.

Llewid cywestaſ.

Let a companion devour.

Adage.

Câr dy gywestaſ.

Love thy familiar connexion.

Adage.

Can ni syniaist halogrwyf corf trwy gywestaſ, ni zyozevi gwan dy gorf yn ybez.

Since thou didst not think of the defilement of thy body by connexion, thou wilt endure a separation of thy body in the grave.
D. Zu Hiraxzug.

Cywestawl, a. (cywest) Connective, connected.

Cywestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywest) Confociation.

Cywestrwyz, s. m. (cywest) A familiarity.

CY W

Cywestu, v. a. (cywest) To associate together.

Cywestwſ, s. m. (cywest) Society; cohabitation.

Cywestwr, s. m.—pl. cywestwyr (cywest—gwr) One who is connected; a confociate.

Cywilyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gwilyz) Shame, disgrace.

Tri cywilyz morwyn ynt dywedyd o'i thad wrthi, "Mi a'th rozais i wr;" ail yw, pan ei gyntav i wely ei gwr; trydyz yw, pan zel gyntav o'r gwely y'mhlith dynion: tros y cyntav y taler ei hamobrwy i'w hargwyz; dros yr ail y rhozirei gowyd izi hithau; dros y trydyz y dyry ei thad ei hegwezi i'r gwr.

The three blusings of a maid are, her father's saying to her, "I have given thee to a husband;" the second is, when she first goes into her husband's bed; the third is, when she first comes from the bed amongst men: for the first her commutation fine is paid to the lord; for the second her settlement is given to her; for the third her father gives her portion to the husband.
Welsh Laws.

Cywilyzgar, a. (cywilyz) Shame-faced; shameful.

Cywilyzgarwſ, s. m. (cywilyzgar) Shamefulness.

Cywilyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywilyz) A shaming.

Cywilyziaw, v. a. (cywilyz) To shame, abash, or confound; to be ashamed, or to blush.

Cywilyziawl, a. (cywilyz) Tending to shame.

Cywilyziedig, a. (cywilyz) That is abashed.

Cywilyziwr, s. m.—pl. cywilyzwyr (cywilyz—gwr) One who shames or disgraces; one who blushes.

Cywilyzus, a. (cywilyz) Shameful; scandalous.

Cywilyzusrwyf, s. m. (cywilyzus) Shamefulness.

Cywir, s. m. (cy—gwir) Executive power.

Tryfan bendevig cadau,
 Cymmer gyfal a'r gorau,
 Ac yn gywir gad vinnau.

Tryfan chief of conflicts take as well as the best, and leave me the dominion.
Ymge. Arthur a Thryfan.

Cywir, a. (cy—gwir) Correct; true, just, upright, sincere, faithful. Bod yn gywir, to be true to a promise.

Nid cywir ond meylgar,
 Nid meylgar ond ſerſawg.

No one is sincere but the thoughtful, no one is thoughtful but the one in love.
Adage.

Yn lle bo cywir gariad;
 Ni byz lle i dwyll na brad.

Where faithful love abides, no place will fraud or treason find.
T. Ll. D. Powell.

Cywiraw, v. a. (cywir) To perfect; to fulfil a promise, or trust; to be sincere, or upright; to become perfect.

Nid ergyd ni gywirer.

It is not a stroke that is not performed.
Adage.

Câs a azawo bob peth, ac ni cywiro zim.

Hateful is he that promises every thing and performs nothing.
Adage.

Cywirdeb, s. m. (cywir) Perfection; sincerity, faithfulness, or trustiness.

O gywirdeb y galon y dywaid y genau.

From the sincerity of the heart will the lips speak.
Adage.

Cywiriad, s. m.—pl. cywiriad (cywir) A faithful, or sincere one; a loyalist.

Cywiriawl, a. (cywir) Tending to perfect.

Cywiriedig, a. (cywir) That is corrected.

Cywirwez, a. (cywir—gwez) Justly formed.

Cywiriwr, s. m.—pl. cywirwyr (cywir—gwr) A true, upright, or sincere man.

Cywiw, a. (cy—gwiw) Well worthy; deserving.

Cywiwdeb, s. m. (cywiw) Condignness; desert.

Cywlad, s. f.—pl. t. oz (cy—gwlad) A bordering country; also one of the same country. *a.* Of the same country. Bod yn gywlad, to be present in a country.

Cywladawl

CYW

Cywladawl, *a.* (cywlad) Of the same country.

Ni zillir pecawd dy greulawn vam di, na fecawd y gwyr a vuant y'nglynghor a'r enwir greulawn hōno, heb zirvawr olynedigaeth gwaed y cywladolion.

The sin of thy cruel mother will not be obliterated, nor the sin of the men who were in consultation with that wicked tyrant, without an immense spilling of the blood of the united countrymen.

Brut y Saeson.

Cywladrwyz, *s. m.* (cywlad) Compatriotism.

Cywladu, *v. a.* (cywlad) To naturalize.

Cywlez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—gwlez) A banquet.

Cywlezu, *v. a.* (cywlez) To carouse together.

Cywleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywleidiaid (cywlad) A compatriot, or fellow countryman.

Cywleidiadon cyhoez nerth oez nawz
Cun gynawz gynniad.

Conspicuous compatriots whose power was a safeguard to the chief of the reciprocal toiling.

Gwalmai.

Cywleiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (cywlez) A companion in the banquet; a convivialist.

Cywnng, *a.* (cy—wng) Near together, adjoining.

Arvau briw tri-llw tri-llu cywnng.

The broken three-coloured arms of three hosts in contact.

Efn. ab Mad. Rhabawd.

Cywrain, *a.* (cy—gwrain) Skilful; accurate.

Cywraint, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywreinion (cywrain) One that is skilful, expert, or accurate. *a.* Skilful; accurate.

Dau waith a vyz gan gywraint

The skilful has two works.

Adage.

Gwell cynnil na cywraint.

The saving is better than the skilful.

Adage.

Cywreindeb, *s. m.* (cywrain) Skill; accuracy.

Cywreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywrain) A using skill, or expertness; a rendering accurate.

Cywreiniaw, *v. a.* (cywrain) To make accurate, to elaborate, to improve, to use skill.

Cywreiniawl, *a.* (cywrain) Tending to rectify.

Cywreinin, *a.* (cywrain) Elaborate, accurate.

Cywreiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywreinwyr (cywrain—gwr) One who makes perfect, or accurate.

Cywreinrwyz, *s. m.* (cywrain) Skilfulness, skill.

Cywreinwaith, *s. m.* (cywrain—gwaith) Acute, skilful, or curious workmanship.

Cywwres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—gwwres) A joint wife, a concubine.

Hwrz gwraig wriawg yn ei cywres a'i dwylaw oni gyvarvoent, cyd bo marw m's diwygir.

The assault of a female-covert on her rival with her hands until they meet, if she dies no satisfaction shall be made.

Welsh Laws.

Cywrys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—gwrys) Contention.

Cywrys am vwyd, carant am ovid.

Contention for food, friendship in trouble.

Adage.

Cywrysawl, *a.* (cywrys) Contentious, captious.

Cywrysez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywrys) A contention.

Cywrysez Prydain y fy bryder in,
Y fy brid i lawer.

The contention of Britain is heaviness to us, it is dear to many.

Cynzelto, m. E. ab M. ab Ixson.

Cywrysezawl, *a.* (cywrysez) Contentious; cross.

Cywryseziad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywryseziaid (cywrysez) A contender, striver, or quarreller.

Tri meib Cilvathwy enwir,
Tri cywryseziad cywir,
Bleizyn, Hyzyn, a Hyddwn hir.

The three sons of the unjust Cilvathwy, three faithful combatants, Bleizyn, Hyzyn, and the tall Hyddwn.

H. Math ab Mathenwy.

Cywrysezu, *v. a.* (cywrysez) To contend together.

CYW

Cywrysezwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywrysezwyr (cywrysez—gwr) A contender, a quarreller.

Cywryfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywrys) A striving.

Cywryfiaw, *v. a.* (cywrys) To contend together.

Cywyd, *s. m.* (cy—gwyd) Temperament; passion.

Dywynyg dy wir yn wynias,
Dy wynvyd ym cywyd nid cas.

Thy truth glowingly shines, thy happiness is not disagreeable to my passion.

Ll. P. M. G. Pr. Easarn poetb.

Cywydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywyd) Temperature.

Cywydiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywyd) Temperament, habit.

Cywydiaw, *v. a.* (cywyd) To habituate; to give way to a passion, impulse, or desire.

Cywydiawl, *a.* (cywyd) Temperamental.

Cywyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cy—gwyz) A species of recitative versification, a continued composition, opposed to such poetry as is divided into stanza; a poem. It is also written *Cowyz*, with equal propriety as to etymology and sense; to which refer for derivatives.

Cywyz, *s. m.* (cy—gwyz) The conscience; reason; knowledge; revelation.

Niver a vu ac a vyz,
Ug nev, is nev maint y fyz,
Ar maint a gredwys y'nglyngwyz
A gredis trwy ewyllys Dovy.

As many as were and that shall be, above heaven, below heaven as many as that are, and as many as believed in the Gospel, they believed through the will of the Renovator.

Taliesin.

Cywyzawd, *s. m.* (cywyz) A ratiocination.

Cywyzawl, *a.* (cywyz) Conscious; rational.

Cywyziad, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywyziaid (cywyz) One endowed with ratiocination, or the impulse of the conscience.

Cywyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywyz) Ratiocinability; consciousness; conscience, reason.

Tri fecawd marwawl—

Tori morwyndawd, treisiaw gwraig, pecu yn erbyn cywyziaeth, neu garennyz.

Three deadly sins: to violate virginity, to ravish a married woman, and to sin against rationality, or kindred.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Cywyll, *s. m.* (cy—gwyll) Tillage; culture.

Cywylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywyll) A tilling, or ploughing; cultivation.

Cywylliawd, *s. m.* (cywyll) A cultivation.

Cywylliawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywylliodron (cywylliawd) A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

Cywylliodraeth, *s. m.* (cywylliawdyr) Husbandry.

Cywylliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cywyllwyr (cywyll—gwr) A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

Cywyllu, *v. a.* (cywyll) To culture, to till.

Cywyn, *a.* (cy—gwyn) A rising, or swelling up.

Cywynad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywyn) A rising up.

Cywynawl, *a.* (cywyn) Tending to rise up.

Cywynedig, *a.* (cywyn) That is made to rise.

Cywynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cywynedig) The act of rising up; exaltation.

Cywynu, *v. a.* (cywyn) To rise, or mount up; to set out, move, or go forward.

Ac yna dewis ei varc a'i arvau, a cywynu rhagzo—a orug.

And then he made choice of his horse, and his arms, and did set off forward.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Cywyrain, *a.* (gwyrain) Mutually rising up.

Cywyrain, *v. a.* (gwyrain) To rise together.

Cywyrain cedwyr cywreinin
I Gâttraeth, gwerin fraeth fysgiolin.

The skilful warriors march together onward to Cattræth, courageous and eloquent the host.

Aneurin.

Cywyraw, *v. a.* (cy—gwyraw) To tend together.

C W A

Cywyrawl, *a.* (cy—gwyrawl) Apt to tend together.
 Cywyre, *v. a.* (cy—gwyre) To ascend together.
 Cywyreawg, *a.* (cywyre) Mutually rising up.
 Cywyreawl, *a.* (cywyre) Rising up together.
 Cywyftlaw, *v. a.* (cywyftyl) To confederate.
 Cywyftlawg, *a.* (cywyftyl) In confederacy.
 Cywyftlawr, *s. m.—pl.* cywyftlorion (cywyftyl) One who gives mutual pledge; a confederate.

Davyz â ziengis rhag cynghorvynt y cywyft lorion.
 David ran away from the malice of the conspirators.
Hanes yr Ysgrylbyr.

Cywyftledig, *a.* (cywyftyl) United in a league.
 Cywyftliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywyftyl) A confederating.
 Cywyftliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywyftyl) Confederation.

C W A

Cywyftlwr, *s. m.—pl.* cywyftlwyr (cywyftyl—gwr) One who joins in league, a confederate.
 Cywyftyl, *s. m.—pl.* cywyftlon (cy—gwyftyl) A mutual pledge, tie, or obligation.
 Cywyth, *s. m.* (cy—gwyth) Mutual wrath, or fury.
 Cywythaw, *v. n.* (cywyth) To become infuriate.
 Cywythawg, *a.* (cywyth) Full of fury, or rage.
 Cywythawl, *a.* (cywyth) Infuriate, outrageous.
 Cywythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywyth) A maddening.
 Cywythiawn, *a.* (cywyth) Infuriate, full of fury.

Cywythawl a'm dothyw am dwyth-valc ri,
 Cywythiawn a'm dawn o'm dielwi.

A report hath reached me about a proudly bounding chief enraged at my endowment about to disparage me. *Ll. P. Mwg.*

C

C W A

CW, *s. m. r.* A tendency to impel, or act suddenly.
 Hai hw cw! Oh, murder!
 Cwa, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cw) A blast, gust, or puff.
 Cwaawl, *a.* (cwa) Gusty, puffy; explosive.
 Cwad, *s. m.* (cwa) A quick gust, jerk, or start.
 Cwacz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwa) A gust, or relish.
 Cwaeg, *s. f.* (cwa) A gust; a taste, a relish.
 Cwaen, *s. f.* (cwa) A sudden impulse, or motion; a start; a hap, or chance; an incident, or event.
 Ar y cwaen, forthwith; cwaen zrwg, a bad turn, or incident; oer cwaen, dire chance; cwaen doft, a severe event; cwaen byll, a dreadful thing.—
 Cwaen Zu, Cwaen Gog, Cwaen Wen; places so called in Mona.

Iôr a'n ceidw rhag dirieid-cwaen;
 Down I'w blaid, a Duw'n y blaen.

The lord will preserve us from a mischievous chance, let us come to his aid, under the guidance of God. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dymunais—
 Cael arglwyz, llawn arwyz llain,
 O honon innau'n hunain;
 Pybyr cwaen, pawb adwaen pwy:
 Arv gloew-darv Glyndyrdwy.

I have wished to have a sovereign, a full ormen of the blade, from us ourselves likewise; a mighty event, every one knows who: the splendidly-scattering weapon of Glyndyrdwy, *Iolo Gog.*

Cwaenad, *s. m.* (cwaen) A happening, or occurring.
 Cwaenawl, *a.* (cwaen) Incidental, or casual.
 Cwaenu, *v. a.* (cwaen) To come abruptly.
 Cwaer, *s. f.—pl.* cweiryz, but mostly cwioryz from gwiawr and cweiroryz (cwai) A sister.

Cerid cwaer diriad can ni çarer.

A sister will love the mischievous, though not loved by any. *Adage.*

Nid amgelez ond cwaer.

There is no succour like a sister. *Adage.*

Cwaerawl, *a.* (cwaer) Sisterly, like a sister.
 Cwaeroliaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwaerawl) A sisterhood; the office, or duty of a sister.
 Cwaeru, *v. a.* (cwaer) To be active, or moving.

Ni zirper pebyll, ni fyll pall
 Neb a rwy garwy yn vwy nozi;
 Pei cwaerai y buz er barzoni nebawd,
 Nofwaith y byzwn nefav izi.

She cares not for a tent, the fine silk will not be looked on by any that I shall care in tenderness supreme; if the treasure might operate aided by any muse, the next night I should be the nearest to her. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

C W A

Cwaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (cwa) A favour, a taste.

A çael hevyd, gwynvyd gwyr,
 Cwaeth ar araeth yr Eryr.

And also to obtain, the happiness of men, a relish for the discourse of the eagle. *R. Gog Eryri.*

Na wnaed un dyn zrwg cwaethaç plentyn Duw.

Let no man do evil especially a child of God. *Adage.*

Cwaethawl, *a.* (cwaeth) Gustful, or palatable.
 Cwaethedig, *a.* (cwaeth) That is made sapid.
 Cwaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwaeth) A tasting, a relishing; the sense of taste, gustation.
 Cwaethu, *v. a.* (cwaeth) To taste, to savour.
 Cwaethu, *a.* (cwaeth) Sapid, palatable, gustful.
 Cwaethusrwyz, *s. m.* (cwaethus) Sapidness.
 Cwaw, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (cwa) A strong gust.
 Cwaf, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cwa) A quick gust. *adv.* Instantly. *Mi ai gwnav wo çwaf*, I will do it instantly. *Sil.*
 Cwai, *s. m.* (cw) Activity, life. *a.* Quick, brisk, swift, speedy, alert, active.
 Cwaith, *adv.* (cwa) Neither; much less.

Ni'm dawr—

Na hithau, na çwithau çwaith.

Neither she, nor you neither shall make me concerned

L. G. Catbl.

Cwaithaç, *adv.* (cwaith) Much less, so much the less; than; especially.
 Cwâl, *s. m.* (cw—al) A spread, a dispersion.
 Cwaladwy, *a.* (cwâl) Dissipatable, dispersible.
 Cwaldawd, *s. m.* (cwâl) Idle talk, or chat.
 Cwaldodawg, *a.* (cwaldawd) Full of chat.
 Cwaldodi, *v. a.* (cwaldawd) To prattle, to chat.
 Cwaledig, *a.* (cwal) In a scattered condition.
 Cwaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwâl) A dissipating, dispersing, or scattering; a dispersion.
 Cwaliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwaliad) A disperser.
 Cwalu, *v. a.* (cwâl) To spread, to strew, or disperse; also to babble, or talk idly. Cwalu gwlan, to dress wool.
 Cwalwr, *s. m.—pl.* cwalwyr (cwâl—gwr) A scatterer.
 Cwan, *s. m.* (cw—an) An impulse, a tendency.
 Cwanedig, *a.* (cwan) That is augmented, or added.
 Cwanedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwanedig) Addition.

Cwanedigawl

Ç W A

- Çwanedigawl, *a.* (çwanedig) Augmentative.
 Çwaneg, *a.* (çwan) More, greater in quantity, or greater in number.
 Çwanegawl, *a.* (çwaneg) Additional, additive. Perthynafau çwanegawl, additive ratios.
 Çwanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwaneg) An addition, augmentation, the act of increasing.
 Çwanegu, *v. a.* (çwaneg) To increase, to add to.
 Çwanegwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwanegwyr (çwaneg—gwr) One who adds to, or augments.
 Çwanegyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwaneg) Increaser.
 Çwanen, *s. f.* (çwain) A flea, an insect so called.
 Çwannawg, *a.* (çwant) Having a strong desire, or inclination; desirous; ambitious; covetous; apt. Çwannawg i ymlaz, apt to fight.

Beçan teyrnas i çwannawg.

A kingdom is small to the ambitious.

Adage.

- Çwannogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwannawg) Avariciousness, or covetousness; ambition.
 Çwannogawl, *a.* (çwannawg) Exciting desire.
 Çwannogi, *v. n.* (çwannawg) To become lustful, or craving; to become ambitious.
 Çwannogrwyz, *s. m.* (çwannawg) An ardent desire, or craving; covetousness; ambitiousness.
 Çwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwan) Desire, longing, appetite; lust. Çwant brwyd, hunger; çwantan cnawdawl, carnal desires; çwant a diçwant, inclination and declination, terms applied to the regulating of the plough.

Dycid çwant tros peiriant pwyll.

Desire will entice beyond the bounds of reason.

Adage.

- Çwanta, *v. a.* (çwant) To lust, or to covet.
 Çwantaç, *s. m.* (çwant) Concupiscence; lust.
 Çwantaiz, *a.* (çwant) Concupiscible; lustful.
 Çwantawl, *a.* (çwant) Instigating desire, or lust.
 Çwantrwyz, *s. m.* (çwant) Covetousness; lust.
 Çwantu, *v. a.* (çwant) To lust after; to covet.
 Çwantus, *a.* (çwant) Concupiscible; lustful.
 Çwanwg, *s. m.* (çwan) Concupiscibleness; lust.
 Çwanwg, *s. m.* (çwan) Concupiscibleness; lust.
 Çwap, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (çwa) A sudden stroke, or blow. *adv.* Instantly. Dyna vo çwap, there it is instantly.
 Çwapiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwap) A striking.
 Çwapiaw, *v. a.* (çwap) To strike smartly.
 Çwar, *s. m.* (çw—tar) A quick rise, or puff.
 Çwara, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwareon (çwar) Play, sport.
 Çwara, *v. a.* (çwar) To play, to disport, to game.

Rhag val ym cozid i yn llya Gogyrvan,

Çweris o'i hazaw hi azoed cynran.

Let I should be disgraced in the court of Gogyrvan, I played on her promising the first assignation.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

- Çwarau, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwareuon (çwara) Play.
 Çwarau, *v. a.* (çwara) To play, to sport, to game.

Çwarâa ac na vrîw, cellwair ac na çywilyzia.

Play and wound not, jest and do not shame.

Adage.

- Çwarâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwarâwyr (çwara—gwr) A player, one who exercises at sports, or games.
 Çwarz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwar) A laughter.
 Çwarzawl, *a.* (çwarz) Exciting laughter.
 Çwarzedig, *a.* (çwarz) Joyous, laughing.
 Çwarzedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwarzedig) Laughter, the act of laughing out, ridicule.
 Çwarzriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwarz) A laughing.

Çwarzriad dwyr tan îâ,

The playing of water under the ice.

Adage.

- Çwarzu, *v. a.* (çwarz) To laugh, to rejoice.

Çwerzid bryd with a garer.

Let the mind be cheerful to the one beloved.

Adage.

Ç W A

- Çwarzus, *a.* (çwarz) Risible, exciting laughter.
 Çwarzwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwarzwyr (çwarz—gwr) A laughter, one who laughs at, or ridicules.
 Çware, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (çwar) A game, play, sport, diversion, or pastime.

Çware Cymro digrivws,

Çware Sais angcu.

A Welshman's play is merriment, an Englishman's play is death.

Adage.

- Çwaread, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çware) A playing.
 Çwareawl, *a.* (çware) Sportive, or blithesome.
 Çwarel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwar) What gives a sudden motion; a dart, a javelin; also a kernel, or moving lump under the skin, a lump from the curdling of milk in the breast; also the curdling of the milk, or the milk fever.

Pan zel ofgel i'r esgyrn,

Angau, a'i çwarelau çwyrn,

Dirvawr yz hoedyl ar dervyn.

When the bones shall receive the pang of death, with his quickly flizzing darts, then will life be at awful pause.

D. ab Gwilym.

- Çwarelaiz, *a.* (çwarel) Apt to fly off suddenly; like a dart; moving like a kernel.
 Çwarelawg, *a.* (çwarel) Having darts; kernelly, glandulous, or having kernels.
 Çwareliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwarel) The motion of a dart, a darting; a kerning, or curdling.
 Çwarelu, *v. a.* (çwarel) To move as a dart; to fling a dart; to kern, to curdle. Llaeth yn çwarelu, milk a curdling.
 Çwaren, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwar) A gland, a kernel, or concretion in the flesh; a botch, or swelling, the plague.
 Çwarenaiz, *a.* (çwaren) Like a gland.
 Çwarenawg, *a.* (çwaren) Full of glands; botchy.
 Çwarenawl, *a.* (çwaren) Glandulous; botchy.
 Çwareniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwaren) The forming into glands, a kerning.
 Çwareniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwaren) Glandulosity.
 Çwarenig, *s. f. dim.* (çwaren) A glandula.
 Çwarenu, *v. a.* (çwaren) To kern, to form into glands; to concrete; to generate pustules.
 Çwareu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (çware) Play, sport.

Çwareu hen gi a çolwyn.

The play of the old dog and puppy.

Adage.

- Çwareu, *v. a.* (çware) To play, to sport, to gambol; to game; to act. Çwareu fon xroybig, to play at quarter staff, to prevaricate; çwareu mi tref, to play roughly, or at horse-play.
 Çwareuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwareu) A playing.
 Çwareuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwareu) A diversion, merriment, or amusement.
 Çwareuawl, *a.* (çwareu) Sportive, playful.
 Çwareudy, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwareudai (çwareu—ty) A play-house, or theatre; a place for games.
 Çwareuva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (çwareu—ma) A place for sports, or games; a theatre.
 Çwareugar, *a.* (çwareu) Playful, blithesome.
 Çwareugarwg, *s. m.* (çwareugar) Playfulness.
 Çwareus, *a.* (çware) Playful, blithe, sportive.

Çwareus yn awr, nid çwareus yn mlwyzyn.

Playful now, perhaps not playful a year hence.

Adage.

- Çwareufrwyz, *s. m.* (çwareus) Playfulness.
 Çwareuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwareuwyr (çwareu—gwr) A man who sports, a player.
 Çwareuwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* çwareuwreigez (çwareu—gwraig) A woman who plays.
 Çwarewr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwarewyr (çware—gwr) A player, or one who sports; a gamester.

C W E

- Çwarëwriaeth, *s. m.* (çwarëwr) Play; gaming.
 Çwarëyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çware) A player, a gamester; also an actor.
 Çwarëyzawl, *a.* (çwarëyz) Dramatical.
 Çwarëyzes, *a.* (çwarëyz) A player, or actress.
 Çwarëyzva, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (çwarëyz—ma) A place for play, or games, a theatre.
 Çwarëyziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarëyz) Play, diversion, or amusement; an acting.
 Çwarv, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwar) A whirl, a fustee.
 Çwarian, *a.* (çwar) Gentle, placid, slow, soft, calm, or mild. *Yn çwarian*, slowly.

Mae ev yn çwarian i zigiaw, a farawd i vazau.
 He is slow to anger, and ready to forgive.
Marçawg Crwydrad.

Ev yn çwarian
Ydyw 'n tarian
A'n dawn tirion.
 He gently is our shield, and our pleasant portion.
W. Middleton.

- Çwariena, *v. a.* (çwarian) To slacken, to go slow.
 Çwarienaç, *v. n.* (çwarian) To be slow, or calm.
 Çwarienaiz, *a.* (çwarian) Of a slow nature.
 Çwarieniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarian) A slackening, a becoming calm, or tranquil.
 Çwarienu, *v. n.* (çwarian) To become gentle, slow, or calm; to tranquilize.
 Çwarienus, *a.* (çwarian) Tranquil, slow, calm.
 Çwarienwr, *s. m.—pl. çwarienwyr* (çwarian—gwr) A lingerer, or loiterer.
 Çwarieny, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwarian) A lingerer, or loiterer, one who is slow.
 Çwarth, *s. m.* (çwar) A quick turn of the voice, a laugh.
 Çwarw, *s. m.* (çwar) Disport. *a.* Ludicrous.
 Çwarwva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwarw—ma) A theatre.
 Çwarwr, *s. m.—pl. çwarwyr* (çwar—gwr) A player, one who sports; one who diverts.
 Çwarwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarwr) The function of amusing, or playing; a play.
 Çwarwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çwar) A disport.
 Çwarwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwarwy) A sporting.
 Çwarwyaw, *v. a.* (çwarwy) To disport; to play.
 Çwarwyawl, *a.* (çwarwy) Ludicrous, sportive.
 Çwarwyva, *s. f.—pl. çwarwyvëyz* (çwarwy—ma) A place of entertainment, a theatre.
 Çwarwyvâawl, *a.* (çwarwyva) Theatrical.
 Çwaryz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwar) A player.
 Çwaryzawl, *a.* (çwaryz) Ludicrous; dramatic.
 Çwaryzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwaryz) A player.
 Çwaryziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaryz) A playing.
 Çwaryziaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaryz) Diversion, amusement, or play; acting.
 Çwaw, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (çwa) A blast, or breeze.
 Çwawedig, *a.* (çwaw) Squally, or blustering.
 Çwawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwaw) A puffing.
 Çwawiaw, *v. a.* (çwaw) To blast, to blow.
 Çwawiawg, *a.* (çwaw) Squally, gusty, stormy.
 Çwawiawl, *a.* (çwaw) Squally, or blustering.
 Çwawiogrwyz, *s. m.* (çwawiawg) Squalliness.
 Çwçwi, *pron. pl.* (çw—çwi) You; and used complaisantly for the singular, as you in English.

Çwçwi yw'r hâv, breisgav bron,
Gauav creill govyron.
 You are the summer with breast most prominent, others are winter, short and gloomy.
Gw. Alaw.

- Çweban, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çweç—ban) A sextain, or stanza of six verses. *a.* Of six lines.
 Çwebanawg, *a.* (çweban) Consisting of six lines.
 Çweblwyz, *a.* (çweç—blwyz) Of six years.
 Çweblwyzawl, *a.* (çweblwyz) Sexennial.
 Çweblynezawl, *a.* (çweç—blynez) Sexennial.

C W E

- ÇWEÇ, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au* The number six. *a.* Six.
 Çweçed, *s. m.* (çweç) A sixth, or sixth part. *a.* Sixth.
 Çweçedran, *s. f.* (çweçed—rhan) A sixth part.
 Çweçedwaith, *s. m.* (çweçed—gwaith) The sixth time.
 Çweçved, *s. m.* (çweç) A sixth part. *a.* Sixth.
 Çwëd, *s. m.* (çw—ed) The faculty of utterance, or speech; a saying, or expression.
 Çwedeg, *s. m.* (çweç—dëg) Sixty. *a.* Sixty.
 Çwedegawl, *a.* (çwedeg) Sexagesimal, of sixty.
 Çwedegved, *s. m.* (çwedeg) A sixtieth part. *a.* Sixtieth.
 Çwedegwaith, *a.* (çwedeg—gwaith) Sixty times.
 Çwedi, *adv.* (gwedi) After; succeeding; then.
 Çwedla, *v. a.* (çwedyl) To talk; to chatter, to gossip.
 Çwedlai, *s. f.—pl. çwedleion* (çwedyl) A gossip.
 Çwedlawg, *a.* (çwedyl) Full of discourse, story, or talk; talkative, loquacious.

Çwedlawg trwyzedawg traethodyz,
Teyrnez y' ngwez mwys mez mad,
Tebyg haul hâv huenyz.

Talkative is the privileged orator of kings, in the luxuriant circle of the good mead, like the sun, the warm animator of summer.
Taliesin.

Iawn çwedlawg mab.
Sincerely spoken is a youth.
Adage.

- Çwedlëig, *a.* (çwedla) Much given to talk; gossiping.
 Çwedleua, *v. a.* (çwedyl) To speak, talk, or discourse together; to chatter, to gossip.
 Çwedleuaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwedyl) Conversation, discourse.
 Çwedleuaw, *v. a.* (çwedyl) To converse, or to talk.
 Çwedleuawg, *a.* (çwedyl) Full of chat, talkative.
 Çwedleuawl, *a.* (çwedyl) Apt to discourse.
 Çwedleugar, *a.* (çwedyl) Talkative, garrulous.
 Çwedleugarwç, *s. m.* (çwedleugar) Garrulosity.
 Çwedleuwr, *s. m.—pl. çwedleuwyr* (çwedyl—gwr) A discourser, or talker; a chatterer.
 Çwedleuyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwedyl) A discourser.
 Çwedlgar, *a.* (çwedyl) Talkative, or loquacious.
 Çwedlgarwç, *s. m.* (çwedlgar) Fabulosity.
 Çwedliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwedyl) A discoursing.
 Çwedlwall, *s. m.* (çwedyl—gwall) A catachresis. *a.* Faulty in speech.

Na bo'm yn çwedlwall
O weithred arall,
Na b'om ry anghall,
Erbyn angu.

May we not be loose in discourse of other's actions, may we not be too imprudent against death.
Gr. Ynad.

- Çwedlwr, *s. m.—pl. çwedlwyr* (çwedyl—gwr) A discourser, or talker; a reporter.
 Çwedlyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwedyl) A fabulist.
 Çwedyl, *s. m.—pl. çwedlau* (çwëd) A saying, or sentence; a fable; a discourse, story, or tale; report, news. *Tryçu çwedyl*, to speak brokenly; *Mae hi yn dywedyd çwedlau*, she is telling tales.

Gnawd i zyn ovin çwedlau.
 It is natural for man to ask after news.
Adage.

- Çwez, *s. m.* (çw—ez) The faculty of utterance.
 Çwezyl, *s. m.—pl. çwezlau* (çwez) A saying; the same as *Çwedyl*, and used, with its derivatives, in the S. Wales dialect.
 Çwevraiz, *a.* (çwevyr) Of a violent quality.
 Çwevrawl, *a.* (çwevyr) Violent, severe. *s. m.* February, the severe month.
 Çwevrwr, *a.* (çwevyr) Violent. *s. m.* February.
 Çwevrez,

Ç W E

Çwevrez, *s. m.* (çwëvyr) Violence, severity.
 Çwevriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwëvyr) A raging.
 Çwevrin, *a.* (çwëvyr) Of a severe quality.

Einioes drang llew gyvrang llawr,
 Anian çwevrin dan çwevrwr.

The transient life of the lion, of violent nature comes to the ground
 under February. *Ll. P. Mæg, m. Gr. ab H. ab Owain.*

Çwevru, *v. a.* (çwëvyr) To act, or affect se-
 verely.

Gorwyn blaen mynyzez, hydyr oerfel gauav,
 Crin cawn, çwybyr ar vez;
 Çwevris gwall yn alltudez.

Glittering the tops of mountains, intruding is the winters cold,
 brittle is the stubble, froth covers the mead, imprudence committed
 violence in banishment. *Llywarc Hen.*

Çwevryz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwëvyr) A severe
 one.

Gorwyn blaen avall, amgall pob dëdwyz,
 Çwevryz i arall,
 A gwedi caru gadu gwall.

Glittering is the top of the apple tree, circumspect is every pru-
 dent one, a chider of another, and after loving indiscretion leaving it.
Llywarc Hen.

Çwevyr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwevrau* (çwëv) Violence.

Çweflyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwëg—plyg) Sextuple.
a. Sixfold.

Çwëg, *a.* (çw—eg) Sweet, luscious, pleasant.

Çwëg mez pan yver,
 Çwerw pan daler.

Sweet is the mead when drank, bitter when paid for.

Adage.

Cyvredeg a çwëg çwerw hir ennyd.

Concomitant for a length of time have sweet and bitter been.
Cynzelw.

Çwegaiz, *a.* (çwëg) Dulcet, of a luscious taste.

Çwegawl, *a.* (çwëg) Of a sweetening tendency.

Çwegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwëg) A dulcification.

Çwegrwn, *s. m.* (çwegyr) A father-in-law.

Na çred vyth verç dy çwegrwn.

Never believe the daughter of thy father-in-law. *Adage.*

Ni weles da yn nhy ei dad, a hofes da yn nhy ei çwegrwn.

He that saw no good in his father's house, took a liking to what
 was good in the house of his father-in-law. *Adage.*

Çwegrwyz, *s. m.* (çweg) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Çwegu, *v. a.* (çweg) To dulcify, or to sweeten.

Çwegwaith, *a.* (çwëg—gwaith) Six times.

Çwegyr, *s. f.*—*pl. çwegrau* (çwëg) A mother-in-
 law.

A garo ei gwr cared ei çwegyr.

Who loves her husband let her love her mother-in-law. *Adage.*

Çweiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwai) A giving velocity
 to, a moving quickly; impulsion.

Çweiaw, *v. a.* (çwai) To give velocity to; to
 quicken.

Çweiawl, *a.* (çwai) Apt to quicken; quickening.

Çweider, *s. m.* (çwai) Activity, or briskness.

Çweiez, *s. m.* (çwai) Briskness, or activity.

Çweina, *v. a.* (çwain) To flea, to catch fleas.

Çweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwain) A killing fleas.

Çweinial, *v. a.* (çwain) To leap about as fleas.

Yn ei—
 Gwal çweinial çwyrn.

In her couch there is the brisk skipping of fleas.

D. ab Gwilym.

Çweiniawg, *a.* (çwain) Abounding with fleas.

Çweinllyd, *a.* (çwain) Full of, or breeding fleas.

Çweinllydrwyz, *s. m.* (çweinllyd) Abundance of
 fleas, or the state of being full of fleas.

Çweinllys, *s. pl. aggr.* (çwain—llys) Fleabane;
 called also *Cedwys*, and *Llyfiau'r çwain*.

Ç W E

Çwel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (çw—el) A course, a turn.

Rhys rwyf çwel rhyvel, rwyv nav deyrn,
 Rhwym cedyrn cad worfaw.

Rhys whose pride is the course of war, a leading lord and king,
 he binds the mighty in the pitched combat.

Ph. Brydyr, i R. Ieuan.

Çwelawg, *a.* (çwel) Having a tendency to turn.

Çweledig, *a.* (çwel) That turns; rotated.

Çweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çweledig) A rota-
 tory motion; a revolution.

Çweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwel) A rotation.

Çweliedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çweliad) A rotator.

Çwelidyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwalu) A disperser.

Çwelwr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwelwyr* (çwel—gwr) Turner.

Çwelyd, *s. m.* (çwel) A detour, a turn back.

Çwelyd, *v. a.* (çwel) To turn, or overturn.

Çwelydyr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwelydrau* (çwelyd) A rota-
 tor; the fide, or that part of the plough that
 turns the furrow.

Çwennyc, *v. a.* (çwant) To lust for, to desire.

Ni çwennyc morwyn mynawg baglawg.

A maid will not long for a crutched friar. *Adage.*

Çwennycadwy, *a.* (çwennyc) That may be lusted.

Çwennycawl, *a.* (çwennyc) Desirable, pleasing.

Çwennycedig, *a.* (çwennyc) That is lusted after.

Çwennycedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwennycedig)
 The act of longing, or wishing for.

Çwennyciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwennyc) A craving,
 or longing after; a desideratum.

Çwennycoldeb, *s. m.* (çwennycawl) Appetibility,
 the quality of being desirable.

Çwennycu, *v. a.* (çwennyc) To long, or lust af-
 ter, to covet, or desire, to wish.

Troi y dyn, trwy odineb,
 I çwennycu, çwaen ugel,
 Dwyn y dyn gwelw-wyn dan gél.

Inveigling the man through adultery, to wish, with great chance,
 to steal the delicate fair maid into the grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Çwennycwr, *s. m.*—*pl. çwennycwyr* (çwennyc—gwr)
 One who longeth after, or covets, a wisher.

Çweoçraiz, *a.* (çweoçyr) Sexangular; six-sided.

Çweoçrawg, *a.* (çweoçyr) Sexangled, or six-sided.

Çweoçrawl, *a.* (çweoçyr) Sexangular; six-sided.

Çweoçri, *v. a.* (çweoçyr) To make sexangular.

Çweoçriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çweoçyr) A making,
 or becoming sexangular.

Çweoçyr, *s. m.*—*pl. çweoçron* (çwëg—oçyr) A
 sexangle, a figure with six sides. *a.* Sexangled.

Çwepyn, *s. m.* (çwap) A sudden pat, or blow. *Des*
yn çwepyn, go instantly, or directly.

Çwervan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwarv) A fusée, a whirl
 for a spindle, or for a pulley; a pulley.

Çwervawl, *a.* (çwarv) Tending to whirl round.

Çwerviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwarv) A whirling.

Çwervu, *v. a.* (çwarv) To whirl, or turn round.

Çwervysgu, *v. a.* (çwar—mysgu) To play tumult-
 uously together, to make a confusion.

Tri-çwe-çad ymçawg
 Eidyn euryçawg—
 Çwervysgyn eigar.

Three times six legions of cavalry, of Eidyn adorned with gold
 put in confusion the foe. *Amurin.*

Çweriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwar) A playing about.

Çweriaw, *v. a.* (çwar) To play, or sport about.

Çwevrwr, mis çweiris çwezyl diargel mawr
 Marw Grufuz vab Hywel.

February, a month when a great unconcealed report played about
 that Grufuz the son of Hywel was dead. *Ll. P. Mæg.*

Çweriawl, *a.* (çwar) Playing about; sportive.

Çwerig

CWE

Çwerig, a. (çwar) Ludescent; sportive, play-like, playful. **Gwez çwerig**, actor-like form.

A çerzed rhagzo yn çwerig argam ei varç.—*a* orug.
And he playfully went forwards, with his head on a walking pace.
H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Çwern, a. (çwyrn) Rapid, with velocity.

Çwerthin, s. m. (çwarth) A laugh, or laughter.

Mi a glyw'n gryn fiarad, ac am bob gair y vath hyll greçwen a fe'd vuafai yno bum-cant o gythreuliaid ar vwrw eu cyrn gan çwerthin.

I then should hear a good deal of talking, and at every word such a terrible roar, as if there had been five hundred devils just ready to cast their horns with laughing.
Elis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.

Çwerthin, v. a. (çwarth) To laugh. **Çwerthin gwatrvar**, to ridicule, to laugh to scorn.

Llawer bron yn dôn o dy'r brenin hezyw :
Hawz y gallwn çwerthin :
Llawer fâs, lleu-bais libin,
A'r gro yn do ar ei din.

Many a broken heart on the king's side this day; easily may we laugh: many a lousy-coated fribble of a Saxon lies with the gravel a covering for his arse.
T Tywysawg Llywelyn ab Gruffydd.

Çwerthinez, s. m. (çwerthin) Laughableness.

Çwerthingar, a. (çwerthin) Addicted to laughter.

Çwerthingarwç, s. m. (çwerthingar) Laughableness.

Çwerthiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwerthin) A laughing; derision.

Çwerthiniaw, v. a. (çwerthin) To cause laughter.

Çwerthiniawg, a. (çwerthin) Apt to laugh.

Yn loer dëg unllw a'r dyz
A'i çlaer-wîn vin çwerthiniawg.

A luminary, splendid as the day, whose playful lips, in blushing wine are dyed.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Vorruç.

Çwerthiniawl, a. (çwerthin) Tending to laugh.

Çwerthinllyd, a. (çwerthin) Given to laughing

Çwerthinus, a. (çwerthin) Laughable; risible.

Çwerthinusrwyz, s. m. (çwerthinus) Risibility.

Çwerthinwr, s. m.—pl. çwerthinwyr (çwerthin—gwr) A laugher, one given to laughter.

Çwerthwr, s. m.—pl. çwerthwyr (çwarth—gwr) A laugher, or one addicted to laughter.

Çwerw, a. (çwar) Bitter; sharp, or severe.

Hir y byz çwerw hen alanas.
Long will an old enmity be bitter. *Adage.*

Ni çeir y melus heb y çwerw.
The sweet will not be gotten without the bitter. *Adage.*

Çwerwad, s. m. (çwerw) A becoming bitter.

Çwerwaiz, a. (çwerw) Of a bitter quality.

Çwerwawl, a. (çwerw) Tending to grow bitter.

Çwerwder, s. m. (çwerw) Bitterness; sharpness.

Çwerwedig, a. (çwerw) That is imbittered.

Çwerwez, s. m. (çwerw) Bitterness, acerbity.

Çwerweizdra, s. m. (çwerwaiz) Bitterishness.

Çwerweiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwerwaiz) A growing, or becoming bitter; exasperation.

Çwerweiziaw, v. n. (çwerwaiz) To imbitter.

Çwerweiziawl, a. (çwerwaiz) Apt to imbitter.

Çwerwi, v. a. (çwerw) To make bitter; to grow bitter; to imbitter; to snarl, or growl.

Çwerwiail, s. pl. aggr. (çwerw—gwail) Worm-wood.

Çwerwliid, s. m. (çwerw—llid) Bitter enmity.

Bu zioval, ni bu ziovid
Can golovyn Cymry camp ziodid,
Pan vu yn thyvel gad çwel çwerwliid.

Void of anxiety, though not void of toil was the pillar of Wales of matchless feat, when he was in a war of the conflict where bitter enmity raged.
Pb. Brydyz, i Rys Luanc.

Çwerwlys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (çwerw—llys) Worm-wood. **Çwerwlys yr eithin, Bedwen çwerw**; wood sage.

CWE

Çwerwlysllyn, s. m. (çwerwlys—llyn) Worm-wood ale.

Çwerwyn, s. m. (çwerw) A bitter one; a tartar.

Çweryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwar) A gland.

Çwefill, a. (çweç—fill) Of six syllables.

Çwefillawg, a. (çwefill) Having six syllables.

Çwetheg, a. (çweç—deg) Sixteen, six above ten.

Çwethegved, s. m. (çwetheg) A sixteenth part.

Çwethro, a. (çweç—tro) Sextuple, or sixfold.

Çwethröawl, a. (çwethro) Sextuple, sixfold.

Çwëu, v. a. (çwa) To grow sharp, or four.

ÇWI, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A swift turn, a whirl.

Çwi, pron. pl. You; and used in the complaisant style in addressing a single person.

Mez y codawg, ni vynafwn i er a vezwyv, bod arnoç eifiau dim ar a allwn i, at ymzangaws hezyw yn debyg i çwi eiç hunan.

Says the old codger, I would not, for all that I have, that you should be in want of any thing that I could afford, towards appearing to day like to you your own self.
Elis Wyn, Barz Cwsg.

Çwïawg, a. (çwi) Full of whirls, or rounds, *s. f.* —*pl. çwiogod.* A cake, a manchet.

Çwïawr, s. f.—pl. çwioryz One who turns, or moves about briskly; a fitter.

Çwïb, s. f.—pl. t. au (çwi) A pipe, or a tube.

Çwïban, s. f.—pl. t. au (çwïb) A whistle; a trill, a shake. **Pen çwïban**; giddy headed.

Çwïbanawg, a. (çwïban) Having a whistling.

Çwïbanawl, a. (çwïban) Whistling, or hissing.

Çwïbaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwïban) A whistling, a hissing.

Pa ryw zim a vu beraç
Biethiad ei çwïbaniaid baç.

What was ever sweeter than the trilling of her little whistling.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Penruarib.

Çwïbanllyd, a. (çwïban) Apt to whistle; hissing. *Scirf çwïbanllyd*, hissing serpents.

Çwïbanogli, v. a. (çwïbanogyl) To play the flagelet.

Çwïbanogliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwïbanogyl) A playing of the flagelet, or flute, a piping.

Çwïbanogyl, s. f.—pl. çwïbanoglau (çwïbanawg) A flagelet, flute, or pipe. **Çwïbanogyl y mynyz**, the curlew.

Çwaer Cuhelyn, bevr-zyn baç,
Çwïbanogyl çwe' buanaç.

Sister to Cuhelyn, the little gay one, six times more sprightly her pipe.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Eatoç.

Çwïbanu, v. a. (çwïban) To whistle; to hiss.

Nadrez yn niwez y nant
Uwç ei bena çwïbanant.

Snakes in the end of the dingle hiss above his head.
D. Llwyd Gwleç.

Çwïbanwr, s. m.—pl. çwïbanwyr (çwïban—gwr) A whistler, or one who whistles; a piper.

Gwas i was çwïbanwr.
A servant of the piper's servant. *Adage.*

Çwïbanyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (çwïban) A whistler; also the bullfinch.

Çwïbiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwïb) A trilling.

Çwïbiaw, v. a. (çwïb) To trill, or to quaver.

Çwïbiawl, a. (çwïb) Of a trilling quality.

Çwïblad, s. m. (çwïbyl) A making, or waxing sour.

Çwïblaiz, a. (çwïbyl) Of a sharp, or acid quality.

Çwïblaw, v. n. (çwïbyl) To grow sharp, or sour.

Çwïblawg, a. (çwïbyl) Having sharp, or acid quality.

Çwïbledig, a. (çwïbyl) Acidulated; poignant.

Çwïbledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (çwïbledig) A turning sour, or acid; acidulation.

Çwïblez, s. m. (çwïbyl) Sharpness, or acidity.

Çwïbleian

Ç W I

Çwibleian, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çwib—lleian) A nymph who appears and disappears.

Oian y parcellan, y parcell dyhez,
Rym dywaid çwibleian çwedyl enhyvez;
A mi zyskoganav hav gwythlonez,
Cyrrwg brodorion brad o Wynez.

Listen little pig, thou little pig of peace, I am told by a sibyl a wonderful saying; and I will foretel a violent bloody summer, between the treacherous inhabitants of Gwynez.

Myrzin.

Çwiblni, *s. m.* (çwibyl) Acerbity, or tartness.

Çwibloer, *a.* (çwibyl—oer) Of a cold sour quality.

Çwibol, *s. m.* (çwib—ol) A tube, or pipe.

Çwibolawg, *a.* (çwibol) Having a tube; tubular.

Çwibon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwib) A whistler; the stork.

Çwibwrn, *s. m.* (çwib—gwrn) A reeling about, lightheadedness. *a.* Light-headed. *Y bendro çwibwrn*, a reeling giddiness of the head; *mae o yn wyllt çwibwrn*, he is stark staring mad.

Çwibyl, *a.* (çwib) Sharp, tart, sour, or acid.

Çwid, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwi) A quick turn.

Çwidaw, *v. a.* (çwid) To move quickly; to juggle.

Çwidawg, *a.* (çwid) Having a quick turn. *s. m.—pl. çwidogion.* A juggler; a forcerer.

Çwidogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwidawg) A Juggling.

Çwid çwad çwidogaeth
Goçanwn, goçenyn' wyth gaeth.

The turn of deceptive juggling I would ridicule, eight slaves would lampoon.

Aneurin.

Çwidogawl, *a.* (çwidawg) Relating to juggling.

Çwidogi, *v. a.* (çwidawg) To practise juggling.

Çwidrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwidyr) A fickle motion; a moving unsteadily; a becoming giddy.

Çwidraw, *v. n.* (çwidyr) To go, or dart backwards and forwards; to become wild; to be giddy.

Çwimmwth i gwelwç yma,
Çwidraw, a neidiaw a wna.

Suddenly you shall see it here, for it strays about, and leaps.

T. Prys, gwq.

Çwidrawg, *a.* (çwidyr) Full of wildness, or giddiness.

Çwidrawl, *a.* (çwidyr) Apt to be wild, flighty, or giddy.

Çwidrez, *s. m.* (çwidyr) Wildness, or giddiness.

Çwidrvrys, *a.* (çwidyr—brys) Precipitant, giddy.

Çwidrwr, *s. m.—pl. çwidrwyr* (çwidyr—gwr) One who goes about giddily, a hairbrained person.

Çwidryn, *s. m. dim.* (çwidyr) A crazy person.

Çwidw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (çwid) A forcerer.

Çwidwen, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çwidw) A coquette.

Çwidwenwr, *s. m.—pl. çwidwenwyr* (çwidwen) A flighty man, a male coquette.

Çwidyr, *a.* (çwid) Wild, rash; giddy, or hair-brained.

Odid y canvu adyn,
Çwidrac, anwadalac dyn.

Seldom has he seen a fribble more giddy, a man more unsteady.

Grento Owain.

Çwiv, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) A whirl, or turn.

Çwiviad, *s. m.—pl. çwiviaid* (çwiv) A vagabond.

Byd a vyz byd wrth zillad:
Cynghaws arglwyz maer çwiviad;
Gwaglaw barz, harz ofeiriad.

The world will be a world, as to dress; the counsellor of a lord is a vagrant of a bailiff; empty-handed the bard, gay the priest.

Gwafgargerz Myrzin.

Çwiviaw, *v. a.* (çwiv) To fly about, to wander.

Çwiviawg, *a.* (çwiv) That flies about; vagrant.

Ç W I

Çwiviawl, *a.* (çwiv) Apt to fly about; wandering.

Çwiviedig, *a.* (çwiv) That flies about; vagabond.

Çwiviedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwiviad) A Rambler.

Çwiviwr, *s. m.—pl. çwivwyr* (çwiv—gwr) A wanderer, strayer, or vagabond.

Çwif, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) A hiss, a whiff.

Çwifiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwif) A sibilation.

Çwifiaw, *v. a.* (çwif) To hiss; to puff, to whiff.

Çwifiawl, *a.* (çwif) Sibilant; puffing, whiffing.

Çwifwr, *s. m.—pl. çwifwyr* (çwif—gwr) A puffer, a hisser; a smoker.

Çwig, *s. m.* (çwi) Clarified whey, a kind of drink made of whey with sweet herbs, by fermentation.

Çwig, *a.* (çwi) Fermented; also sour, or sharp.

Çwiglen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwigyl) A sharp one, a tartar.

Çwigws, *s. m. dim.* (çwig) Whey-drink. *a.* sour.

Çwigyl, *s. m.—pl. çwiglau* (çwig) Acid, tartar.

Çwigyn, *s. m.* (çwig) Fermented whey-drink.

Çwîl, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çw—gil) A beetle, a chafer. *Çwîl y barwai*, the dorr, or hedge chafer.

Magu çwîl yn mynwes.

To breed a lurker in the bosom.

Adage.

Çwîl yn nôs.

A beetle with the night.

Adage.

Çwîl, *a.* (çw—gil) Whirling, twirling, or reeling.

Çwilaft, *s. f.—pl. çwileist* (çwîl) A gossip, a gadder.

Çwilawg, *a.* (çwîl) That whirls about. *s. m.* The lesser guillemot, a sea fowl so called.

Çwilboeth, *a.* (çwîl—poeth) Scorching, or burning hot. *Mae o yn çwilboeth greifon*, it is a burning hot cinder.

Çwildarw, *s. m.—pl. çwildeirw* (çwîl—tarw) The dragon-fly; it is called also *Gwâell neidr*.

Çwildro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwîl—tro) A dizzy turn.

Çwildrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwildro) A turning dizzily; a making giddy.

Çwildroi, *v. a.* (çwildro) To turn dizzily.

Çwilen, *s. f.* (çwîl) A beetle, a chafer. *Çwilen gormarwg*, the great horned beetle, or bull-fly; *çwilen zu*, a black beetle; *çwilen wyllt*, a *çwilen y dom*, the dung beetle; *budr-çwilen*, the water newt.

Dringafant o wrenç ife!—

Çwilen, hed uwç heolyz,

Ac yn y dom cyn y dyz.

They rose up from a vile canaille—the beetle flies above the streets, and is in the muck, ere the day appears.

S. Tudur.

Çwilëna, *v. a.* (çwilen) To pry about; to search here and there; to pick, or pilfer.

Çwilenai, *s. c.—pl. çwilenciod* (çwilenai) A pryer, one who searches about; a pilferer.

Çwilenwr, *s. m.—pl. çwilenwyr* (çwilen—gwr) One who pryeth about; a pilferer.

Çwiler, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwîl) An aurelia.

Çwileryn, *s. m. dim.* (çwiler) An aurelia, or chrysalis; a maggot; a swelling, or blister.

Magu çwileryn gwyn gwar,
I'm mynwes o ferç meinwar.

Nourishing an aurelia white and mild in my bosom from the love of the slender gentle one.

D. ab Gwilym.

Çwilva, *s. f.—pl. çwilvëyz* (çwîl—ma) A research.

Çwilvriw, *a.* (çwîl—briw) Broken small. *Gwna wo yn çwilvriw*, make it all to pieces.

Çwilvriwiad,

C W I

- Çwilveriwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwilveriw) A shattering.
 Çwilveriwiaw, *v. a.* (çwilveriw) To grind to pieces, to shatter.
 Çwilverynwg, *s. m.* (çwilver—mynwg) The neck joint.
 Çwilverynwgyl, *s. m.—pl.* çwilverynyglaui (çwilverynwg) The neck joint, on which the head moves.

Cogwrn dy çwilverynwgyl.
 The bone of thy neck joint. *S. Pŷgan, Araeth Gwgan.*

- Çwilgi, *s. m.—pl.* çwilgwn (çwilver—ci) A searching dog; a busy body. *Yr bèn çwilgi brwnt, O you nasty old pilfering dog.*
 Çwilgorn, *s. m.—pl.* çwilgyrn (çwilver—corn) A whirling cylinder, or horn. *a.* Wheeling, or reeling round. *Çwilgorn-gwzawu*, the neck-bone; *mae vo yn wezau çwilgorn*, he is topically drunk:—*Çwilgorn y gwynt*, çwilgorn y waen, a çwilgorn llwyd, the lapwing, or grey plover; çwilgorn y twyn, a çwilgorn y mynyz, the golden plover.
 Çwiliac, *v. a.* (çwilver) To pry, or look about, to pilfer.
 Çwiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwilver) Scrutation, inquiry.
 Çwiliadawl, *a.* (çwiliad) Exploratory, searching.
 Çwiliadwy, *a.* (çwiliad) Scrutable, or searchable.
 Çwiliad, *s. m.—pl.* çwiliad (çwilver) A pryer. *Çwiliad ystlomi*, a pryer into filthiness.
 Çwiliaw, *v. a.* (çwilver) To pry about; to search.

Tair forz fyz i çwiliaw calon dyn: sef yn y peth nas tybio; yn y moz nas tybio; ac ar y pryd nas tybio.

There are three ways to scrutinize the heart of man: in the thing he is not aware of; in the manner he is not aware of; and at the time he is not aware of. *Barzaz.*

- Çwiliawg, *a.* (çwilver) Having a tendency to whirl about. *s. m.—pl.* çwilogion. One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; a seer. *L. Llandaw.*
 Çwiliawr, *s. m.* (çwilver) A pryer, a searcher.
 Çwiliad, *v. a.* (çwilver) To search, to examine.
 Çwiliadig, *a.* (çwilver) That is searched, or explored.
 Çwiliadysz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwiliad) A searcher.
 Çwiliogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawg) Divination.
 Çwilioges, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawg) A woman possessed with a spirit of divination, a forcereis.
 Çwiliogres, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawr) A hornet.
 Çwilioryn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwiliawr) A maggot.
 Çwiliwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwilwyr (çwilver—gwr) A searcher.
 Çwilot, *v. a.* (çwilver) To catch beetles; to pry.
 Çwilotai, *s. c.—pl.* çwilotaiod (çwilot) A pryer.
 Çwilotwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwilotwyr (çwilot—gwr) One who pryeth about; a pilferer.
 Çwilitaith, *v. a.* (çwilver—taith) To pry about.
 Çwim, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) Motion; impulse.
 Çwimiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwim) Motivity.
 Çwimiaw, *v. a.* (çwim) To move round briskly.

Oç! am yd ni çwimia un.

Alas! for corn not one would move. *Lewis Mon, i'r Maen Melin.*

- Çwimiawg, *a.* (çwim) Having a power to move.
 Çwimiawl, *a.* (çwim) Motive, having motion.
 Çwimiedig, *a.* (çwim) That is put in motion.
 Çwimiedysz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çwimiad) A stirrer.

C W I

- Çwimiwr, *s. m.—pl.* çwimwyr (çwim—gwr) One who stirs about briskly; a mover.
 Çwimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwimyl) A motion.
 Çwimlaw, *v. a.* (çwimyl) To move briskly.
 Çwimp, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwim) A turn; a hap.

Toft yw'r çwimp na çaid impiwr.
 Bad is the chance that a planter cannot be had. *G. ab Sernyn.*

- Çwimpin, *s. m. dim.* (çwimp) A sharp turn.

Blingar ar imp ei çwimpin.
 Toilsome on the spray his turn. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Pionuraith.*

- Çwimpleian, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (çwimp—lleian) A nymph that appears and disappears; a fairy.
 Çwimwth, *a.* (çwi—mwth) Nimble, speedy.
 Çwimyl, *s. m.—pl.* çwimlau (çwim) A motion.
 Çwimythder, *s. m.* (çwimwth) Nimbleness; velocity.
 Çwin, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (çw—in) Activity; toil.
 Çwinfa, *s. m.* (çwin—fa) The evening; the close of the day. *a.* Late. *adv.* Late. *Çware çwinfa*, *trumpath çware*, a *noswaith lawen*, a merry night, or dance.
 Çwinfav, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwinfa) The close of evening.
 Çwinfav, *v. a.* (çwinfa) To draw toward a close; to determine; to grow late.

Pan vo nôs, y çwinfav dy vined ti i dwyllaw y çwilwyr gwyr Groeg, yni zelynt ar dalm oziwrth y llu i'm erbyn i, val y cafwyr eu dyvetha.

When it is night, I settle that thou shalt go to deceive the centinels of the Grecians, so that they shall come a good space from the camp against me, that I may destroy them. *G. ab Arthur.*

- Çwinsang, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwin—sang) A drawing to a close; the close of the evening.
 Çwintan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwin—tan) A hymeneal game thus acted: A pole is fixt in the ground, with sticks set about it, which the bridegroom and his company take up, and try their strength and activity in breaking them upon the pole.
 Çwiogen, *s. f. dim.* (çwiawg) A cake, a manchet. In *Môn*, it is a wafer made of milk, flour, and sugar, used by the papists in the communion, and made more particularly on new year's day.
 Çwiongyl, *s. f.—pl.* çwionglau (çwi—ongyl) A sudden turn; cunning, craft, or intrigue.
 Çwiorawl, *a.* (çwiawr) Having activity, or life.
 Çwiori, *v. a.* (çwiawr) To move, or turn briskly.

Rhyvezav na çwiawr
 Azev nev i lawr,
 O zyvod rhwyv gawr,
 Alexander Mawr.

I wonder that the mansion of heaven should not whirl downward on the coming of the leader of tumult, Alexander the Great. *Taliessin.*

- Çwip, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (çwi) A quick flirt, or turn. *a.* Flit, quick. *adv.* Quickly, instantly.

Byz di gynnill ar dy geiniawg;
 Çwip yr aa, hi zaw yn zlawg.
 Be thou saving of thy penny; quickly it goes; it comes lazily. *Adage.*

- Çwipiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (çwip) A moving very briskly; a impelling suddenly; a whipping.
 Çwipaw, *v. a.* (çwip) To move briskly; to whip.
 Çwipyn, *s. m. dim.* (çwip) A sudden turn, an instant. *a.* Quick: *Yn çwipyn*, instantly.
 Çwired, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (çwi—rhed) A sudden start, or turn; craft, deceit, or cunning.
 Çwiredawl, *a.* (çwired) Having sly tricks.
 Çwiredu, *v. a.* (çwired) To play sly tricks.
 Çwiredus, *a.* (çwired) Sly, cunning, or deceitful.
 Çwiredwr

C W Y

C W Y

Çwiredwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwiredwyr (çwired—gwr) A cunning, or sly person; a tricker.
 Çwiredyn, *s. m. dim.* (çwired) A sly tricker.
 Çwistrell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwi—ystrell) A syringe.
 Çwistrelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwistrell) A squirting.
 Çwistrellu, *v. a.* (çwistrell) To syringe, to squirt.
 Çwistrellyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwistrell) Squirter.
 Çwitçwat, *s. m.* (çwid—çwad) A sly pilferer.

Pŏb çwitçwat yn lledrata
 Pennillion prydyzion da.

Every sly filcher stealing the verses of good poets. *S. Tudur.*

Çwittavad, *s. m.* (çwid—tavad) Small drink.
 Çwith, *a.* (çw—ith) Left, sinister, not right; awkward; untoward; unaccustomed; unusual. *Llaw çwith*, left hand; *llaw-çwith*, left handed; *byz yn çwith iso*, it will be awkward to him; i. e. he will repent it.
 Çwithaw, *v. n.* (çwith) To be in a dilemma; to be astonished, or amazed. *Çwithboez a synoex arno welled ellyll*, he became astonished and amazed at seeing a phantom.
 Çwithawl, *a.* (çwith) Sinistrous; perverse.
 Çwithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwith) A making sinister.
 Çwithig, *a.* (çwith) Sinister, left, left-handed; awkward; untoward.
 Çwithigrwyz, *s. m.* (çwithig) Sinisterness.
 Çwithrwd, *s. m.* (çwi—trwd) A rustling noise.
 Çwithrwd, *v. a.* (çwi—trwd) To rustle; to hiss.
 Çwiw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (çwi) A whirl, or quick turn; an attack, or fit of any disorder; a shortness of breath; a fever. *Çwiw o'r annwyd*, a fit of a cold; *mae rhyw çwiw arno*, he has a fit of some disorder upon him.
 Çwiwbigaw, *v. a.* (çwiw—pigaw) To pilfer.
 Çwiwdwll, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwiwdyllau (çwiw—twll) A hole to run in and out of; a retreat.
 Çwiwedig, *a.* (çwiw) Endued with a power to turn.
 Çwiwell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwiw) What has the quality of whirling round; an epithet applied to some birds, the widgeon, and *çwiwviad*, widgeons; the female of salmon; called also *camawg*, *bwyvwell*, and *gwiwoell*.
 Çwiwgi, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwiwgwn (çwiw—ci) A prying dog, or one apt to thief; a pilferer.
 Çwiwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwiw) A turning about.
 Çwiwian, *v. a.* (çwiw) To turn, or dart about, to fly here and there; to pry; to pilfer.
 Çwiwiaw, *v. a.* (çwiw) To turn about; to pilfer.
 Çwiwiawl, *a.* (çwiw) Apt to twirl; frisky.
 Çwiwladrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwiw—lladrad) A sly pilfering, petty larceny, or small theft.
 Çwiwladradaiz, *a.* (çwiwladrad) Apt to pilfer.
 Çwiwladrata, *v. a.* (çwiwladrad) To pilfer.
 Çwiwladrones, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (çwiw—lladrones) A female pilferer, one given to pilfer slyly.
 Çwiwleidryn, *s. m. dim.* (çwiwleidyrr) A pilferer.
 Çwiwleidyrr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwiwladron (çwiw—lleidyrr) One who pryeth about to steal; a pilferer.
 Çwiws, *s. pl. aggr.* (çwi) Widgeons, water fowls.
 Çwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (çw) A tendency to move.
 Çwyçwi, *pron. pl.* (çwyçwi) You; and used in civility in addressing a single person.
 Çwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwy) Ejection; vomit.
 Çwydalen, *s. f.* (çwy—dalen) A watery blister.
 Çwydalu, *v. a.* (çwy—dal) To raise blisters.
 Çwydaw, *v. n.* (çwyd) To gesticulate; to trick.

Çwydawiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwydaw) A gesticulation, antick tricks, or buffoonery.
 Çwydawyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwydaw) A merry andrew.
 Çwydawyr, *s. m.* (çwyd—awyr) A kind of viscous matter, or jelly, supposed to be dropt from meteors.
 Çwydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyd) Ejection; a vomiting.
 Çwydrez, *s. m.* (çwydyr) Ejected, or vomited matter; corruption, or rottenness.
 Çwydu, *v. a.* (çwyd) To vomit, to spue, to eject.
 Çwydus, *a.* (çwyd) Apt to vomit; sick; sickening.
 Çwydwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwydwyr (çwyd—gwr) A vomiter.
 Çwydyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwydroz (çwyd) Ejected matter.
 Çwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwy) A swelling, a swell.
 Çwyzadwy, *a.* (çwyz) Having a tendency to swell.
 Çwyzain, *a.* (çwyz) Having a tendency to swell.
 Çwyzaint, *s. m.* (çwyzain) A tendency to swell.
 Çwyzaw, *v. a.* (çwyz) To swell, to grow big.
 Çwyzawl, *a.* (çwyz) Swelling, apt to swell.
 Çwyzedig, *a.* (çwyz) That is swelled; bloated.
 Çwyzedigaeth, *s. m.* (çwyzedig) Bloatedness.
 Çwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyz) A swelling up.
 Çwyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwy) Motion, stir or action. *Çwyv a çwyv*, motion and motion, i. e. by degrees.
 Çwyvadwy, *a.* (çwyv) Agitable, or moveable.
 Çwyvaiz, *a.* (çwyv) Of a moving tendency.
 Çwyvain, *a.* (çwyv) Abounding with motion; fluctuating; fluctuant, or waving.
 Çwyvaint, *s. m.* (çwyvain) Plenitude of motion; fluctuation.
 Çwyvan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyv) A stirring. *Maen y çwyvan*, a stone of motion, a rocking stone.
 Çwyvan, *v. a.* (çwyv) To move, to agitate, to stir, to fluctuate, to waver.
 Çwyvaw, *v. a.* (çwyv) To move, to agitate, to stir.

Mae 'y mun a mi'n un-iaith,
 Ac ni çwyv ei genau çwaith.
 My charmer and me are of one speech, yet nevertheless her lips
 will not move. *D. ab Edmond, i Vudanes.*

 Çwyvawl, *a.* (çwyv) Motive, apt to agitate.
 Çwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyv) Motion, agitation.
 Çwyviedig, *a.* (çwyv) Endued with motion.
 Çwyviedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyviedig) Motion.
 Çwyviedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwyviad) A mover, one who agitates, or puts in motion.
 Çwyvwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwyvwyr (çwyv—gwr) A mover, one who agitates, or puts in motion.
 Çwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwy) A turn; a course; a while; a turning; an event. *Çwyl y vluwyrn*, the course of the year.

Cerzwa Grufuz parth ag Arwyfili—ac i llaoez y gwer'n, ac i
 lloiges eu tai; a'u gwreigez a'u morwynion a zug y'ngaethiwd; ac y
 velly i taiws y çwyl i Trahaearn.
 Grufuz marched towards Arglwyf i—and he slew the people, and
 burnt their houses; and their wives and virgins he took into capti-
 vity; and thus he retaliated the turn on Trahaearn.
Buycz Gr. ab Cynan.

 Çwyl, *adv.* (çwy) While, as long, as long as
Çwyl (tra, tro) y pery yr binon, while the fine
 weather lasteth.
 Çwyladwy, *a.* (çwyl) Capable of turning round.
 Çwylaw, *v. a.* (çwyl) To turn, to revolve, to run
 a course; to bustle about; to work. *Adar yn
 çwylaw*, birds hovering about.
 Çwyldaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* çwyldaithiau (çwyl—taith)
 A revolutionary course, or turn; a circuit.
 Çwyldro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwyl—tro) A circular
 turn; a vortex.

Ç W Y

- Çwyldröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyldro) Circumgyration.
- Çwyldröawl, *a.* (çwyldro) Circumrotatory.
- Çwyldröedig, *a.* (çwyldro) Circumrotatory.
- Çwyldroedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyldröedig) Circumrotation; rotation.
- Çwyldroedigawl, *a.* (çwyldröedig) Circumrotatory.
- Çwyldroi, *v. a.* (çwyldro) To revolve; to whirl.
- Çwylva, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (çwyl—ma) An orbit, a course.
- Çwylgnaw, *s. m.* (çwyl—cnaw) A mumping fast.
- Çwylgnöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwylgnaw) Mumping.
- Çwylgnoi, *v. a.* (çwylgnaw) To mump, or chew quick.
- Çwyliad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyl) Circumition; a turning round, a rotation.
- Çwylus, *a.* (çwyl) Rotative, or rotatory.
- Çwylwib, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (çwyl—gwib) Orbit, motion.
- Çwylwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwylwib) Circumerration.
- Çwylwibiaw, *v. a.* (çwylwib) To wander round about.
- Çwylwibiawl, *a.* (çwylwib) Apt to wander about.
- Çwÿn, *s. m. aggr.* (çwy) A stir; a chaos, a mixture; weeds, also a single weed.
- Çwynan, *s. f.* (çwyn) A whirler; a fly wheel.
- Çwynaw, *v. a.* (çwyn) To move, or to stir about.
- Çwynawg, *a.* (çwyn) Abounding with weeds.

Traeth rhiau golau hælon,
Ni'rh ogyveirç o çwynogion.

Splendid and liberal chiefs declare, that thou shalt not be addressed by vulgar ones. *Taliesin.*

- Çwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyn) A weeding.
- Çwynogli, *v. a.* (çwynogyl) To grub weeds.
- Çwynogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwynogyl) A hoeing.
- Çwynoglyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwynogyl) A hoer.
- Çwynogyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* çwynoglau (çwynawg) A weeding hook, a grubbing hoe.

Çwynogyl, pedwaren à dâl.

A grubbing hoe, its value is a farthing. *Welsh Laws.*

- Çwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwy) A strong impulse.
- Çwyrn, *s. m.* (çwyr) A quick force, or motion; a whirl; a whiz, a snort.
- Çwyrn, *a.* (çwyr) Fleet, rapid, speedy; nimble, active; stout, strenuous.

Y Tad o'r deureuad çwyrn—
A lywia'r byd.

The Father from the active beginning regulates the world. *Dr. S. Gent.*

Pan vo çwyrn cedyrn yn codi i ymlaz
Amlwg y drygioni.

When the mighty ones are active rising up to fight then iniquity is manifest. *Gr. Phylip.*

- Çwyrnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyrn) A whirling; a whizzing; a snoring; a snarling.
- Çwyrnain, *a.* (çwyrn) Of a rapid nature; whizzing.
- Çwyrnawg, *a.* (çwyrn) Full of fierceness; snarling.

Ci çwyrnawg halawg ei bais.
A snarling dog's coat is polluted.

Adage.

- Çwyrnawl, *a.* (çwyrn) Whirling; whizzing.
- Çwyrnawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwyrnorion (çwyrn) Whirler.
- Çwyrnder, *s. m.* (çwyrn) Rapidity, impetuosity.
- Çwyrndra, *s. m.* (çwyrn) Rapidity, or velocity.
- Çwyrned, *s. m.* (çwyrn) A rapid action; a snarling; a bickering, wrangling, or quarrelling.
- Çwyrnez, *s. m.* (çwyrn) Rapidity, or velocity.

Ç W Y

- Çwyrnell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyrn) A whirl; a whirlingig.

Anav gwenwynig—

Llun çwyrnell, llai na çornwyd.

A tormenting botch, of the form of a *wobirl*, less than the plague. *T. Aled, i'r gibws.*

- Çwyrnelliaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyrnell) A whirling round rapidly; a brandishing; a whizzing.
- Çwyrnellu, *v. a.* (çwyrnell) To whirl rapidly; to move with a whizzing noise; to whiz; to brandish.
- Çwyrnvor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (çwyrn—môr) A strong eddy.
- Çwyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwyrniaid (çwyrn) One of rapid motion; a snorter; a snarler.

Bid wlyb rhyç, bid vynç maç,

Bid gwyn clav, bid lawen iag,

Bid çwyrniad colwyn, bid wenwyn gwraç.

Let the furrow be wet; let there be frequent bail; let the sick be complaining, let the healthy be merry; let the lapdog be a snarler; let the old woman be peevish. *Llywarc Hen.*

- Çwyrnlyd, *a.* (çwyrn) Apt to whiz; snarling.
- Çwyrnogli, *v. a.* (çwyrnogyl) To rattle; to whiz.
- Çwyrnogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyrnogyl) A rattling.
- Çwyrnogyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* çwyrnoglau (çwyrnawg) A rattle. *Çwyrnogyl mewn gwrwg*, a rattle in the throat.
- Çwyrnolad, *v. a.* (çwyrnawl) To snort, to snore; to roar. *s. m.* A snoring, or snorting; a roaring.
- Çwyrnolawd, *s. m.* (çwyrnawl) A snorting.
- Çwyrnoli, *v. a.* (çwyrnawl) To rattle, to snort.
- Çwyrnolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwyrnawl) A snorter.
- Çwyrnores, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyrnawr) A hornet.
- Çwyrnu, *v. a.* (çwyrn) To move with rapidity; to whiz in motion; to snore, to snarl, to growl.
- Çwyrnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwyrnwyr (çwyrn—gwr) A snorer.
- Çwys, *s. m.* (çwy) Sweat, or perspiration. *Çwys Mair*, the butter-flower.
- Çwysadwy, *a.* (çwys) Perspirable, apt to sweat.
- Çwysawg, *a.* (çwys) Full of sweat, or sweaty.
- Çwysawl, *a.* (çwys) Tending to sweat; sweating.
- Çwysbair, *a.* (çwys—pair) Sudoriferous.
- Çwysdwl, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwydyllau (çwys—twll) A sweat pore.
- Çwysdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwys—ty) A sweating house.
- Çwysdyllawg, *a.* (çwysdwl) Having sweat pores.
- Çwysfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* çwysfeyz (çwys—ma) A sudatory.
- Çwysgar, *a.* (çwys) Diaphoretic, sudoriferous.
- Çwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwys) A sweating.
- Çwysig, *a.* (çwys) Apt to pass through, like sweat.
- Çwysigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwysig) A bladder, a blister.
- Çwysigenaiz, *a.* (çwysigen) Like a bladder.
- Çwysigenawg, *a.* (çwysigen) Full of blisters.
- Çwysigenawl, *a.* (çwysigen) Apt to blister.
- Çwysigeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwysigen) A blistering, a raising a blister, or bladder.
- Çwysigenu, *v. n.* (çwysigen) To rise in blisters.
- Çwysiglen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwysigyl) A blister.
- Çwysigyl, *s. f.*—*pl.* çwysiglau (çwysig) A blister.
- Çwyslyd, *a.* (çwys) Sweaty, apt to perspire.
- Çwysoglen, *s. f.* (çwysogyl) The oxylapathon.
- Çwysogyl, *s. m. aggr.* (çwysawg) Oxylapathum.
- Çwysu, *v. a.* (çwys) To sweat, or to perspire.
- Çwyswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwyswyr (çwys—gwr) A sweater.

Çwyth

Ç W Y

Çwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwy) A puff, or blast, a gale; breath; life. *Çwyth cylion*, fly blow.
 Çwythad, *s. m.* (çwyth) A puff, or blast; breath.
 Çwythadwy, *a.* (çwyth) That can blow, or breathe.
 Çwythain, *a.* (çwyth) Windy; having breath.
 Çwythaint, *s. m.* (çwythain) Wind, respiration.
 Çwythawg, *a.* (çwyth) Having wind, or breath.
 Çwythawl, *a.* (çwyth) Pneumatic; breathing.
 Çwythbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyth—pren) A tube used for blowing a fire; bellows.
 Çwythedig, *a.* (çwyth) That is made to blow.
 Çwythez, *s. m.* (çwyth) The act of blowing.
 Çwythell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyth) A whistle.
 Çwythelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwythell) A whistling; a shrill sound, the call of a whistle.
 Çwythellu, *v. a.* (çwythell) To whistle; to blast.

Ç W Y

Çwythgorn, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwythgyrn (çwyth—corn) A cornet, or a shawm; a horn.
Canu—
Ar yr ydgyrn a'r çwythgyrn pres.
 To rejoice on the trumpets and the brazen shawms. *E. Prys.*
 Çwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyth) A blowing.
 Çwythiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwythiad) A blower.
 Çwythig, *a.* (çwyth) Having wind; inflated.
 Çwythigell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwythig) A blown bladder.
 Çwythigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (çwythig) A bottle.
 Çwythlyd, *a.* (çwyth) Full of blowing, or puffing.
 Çwythlydrwyz, *s. m.* (çwythlyd) Flatulency.
 Çwythu, *v. a.* (çwyth) To blow; to breathe.
 Çwythwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* çwythwyr (çwyth—gwr) A blower, or blaster.
 Çwÿthyn, *s. m. dim.* (çwyth) A small blast, or gust.

D

D A

DA, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* oz. A produce, or what is had; a good; wealth, goods, or chattels. *Da bywiawol*, live stock; *da marwawol*, dead stock; *da cyfraw*, moveable goods; *da digyfraw*, immoveable goods; *da duon*, black cattle; *da blithion*, milch kine; *da*, cattle; *da byw a da bathawol*, live stock and coined specie.—*Da gwabanedig*, a *da diwabanedig*, divisible stock, and indivisible stock; amongst the divisible may be reckoned such things as money and corn; and things which could not be divided are, a book, a vessel, a horse, and the like. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyn, a da'r byd a zervyz
Da nevawl tragwyzawl vyz.

Man, and worldly good shall fade away, celestial good shall be eternal, *Gut. Owain.*

Da, *a.* Good. *Dyn da*, a good man; *mae gair da iawn iso*, he has a very good word; *mae hwn yn za dros ben*, this is superlatively good; *Gelwoid ev Duw yr eilon rbag daed y canai*, he was called the God of Music because he sang so well.

Da oez hwn dyziau henwr,
Da, obu da yn y byd wr.

He was good through the days of old age, good, if in the world good hath been, *Wat. Clywedawg.*

Da, *adv.* Well, good. *Da da* very well. *Inter.* Well. *Da zyn!* well done man! *Da'r eneth!* That's a good girl! *Da vacgen!* That's a good boy!

Dabre, *v. a.* used imperatively, (dabred) Come; Hasten! Come hither quickly.

Dabre genyv i'm tyno,
Athwyd gwin gorgyfello.

Come with me to my dwelling, thou wilt have wine, that will briskly sparkle. *Tgnac ab Mydno.*

Dabred, *v. a.* (abred) To move, or hasten; to come.

Dabreda genyv i'r zinas,
Athwyd mez.—

Hasten along with me to the city, thou shalt have wine. *Tgnac ab Mydno.*

Dabredawl, *a.* (dabred) Tending to move, or pass.
Dabrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dabred) A passing on.
Dabredu, *v. a.* (dabred) To pass on, to move, to hasten.

D A D

Dacw, *adv.* (dy—acw) There is, yonder is. *Dacw zyn neu zynes*, Yonder is a man or woman.

Dad, *a prefix in composition* (dy—ad) It has the power of *Re* and *Un*, in the English.

Dadadeiladu, *v. a.* (adeiladu) To unbuild.

Dadadeilaw, *v. a.* (adeilaw) To take down a building.

Dadavaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gavaeliad) A letting go a hold, a loosening, or letting go.

Dadavaelu, *v. a.* (gavaelu) To let go a hold; to relaxate.

Dadanhuz, *s. m.* (dadanhuz) A disclosure, or discovery; investigation of a right, or title; the admission to a right, or title. Also a claim-aint to a right of inheritance. *Gwyn dadanhuz*, a suit for the recovery of inheritance.

Pedwar dyn a zyly Zadanhuz o gorfy neb a vu varw yn berçen eiddir: mab, ac wyr, a gorwyr, ac etivez cyfsevinawl o'r lliaws etivezion.

There are four persons intitled to the claim of inheritance from the body of him that shall have died possessed of his land: a son, a grand child, a great grand child, and the primary heir of all the several heirs. *Welsh Laws.*

Dadanhuzaw, *v. a.* (dadanhuz) To disclose, to educe; to investigate a title.

Enhuzwyd aelwyd; Duw a welo
Dodi un hezyw a'i dadanhuzo.

A hearth has been extinguished: may God see good to grant one this day that shall rekindle it! *L. G. Colbi.*

Dadanhuzawl, *a.* (dadanhuz) Tending to disclose

Dadanhuzawl hawl yw hywlezw Owain.

The liberal feast of Owain has a tendency to discover a claim. *Sevryn.*

Dadanhuzed, *s. f.* (dadanhuz) A disclosure; education.

Dadanhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadanhuz) A disclosing, discovering, or investigating.

Dadanhuzwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadanhuzwyr (dadanhuz—gwr) A discloser; one who claims a right of inheritance, or possession.

Dadannel, *s. m.* (annel) An unstretched state. *Bwa ar ei zadannel*, a bow in its unbent state.

Dadanneliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadannel) The act of unstretching, or loosening a bow.

Dadannelu, *v. a.* (dadannel) To take off a stretch; to unbend a bow; to cease from aiming.

D A D

Dadanfozawl, *a.* (anfozawl) Tending to divest of a quality, or property.
 Dadan.ozzi, *v. a.* (anfozi) To divest of a quality.
 Dadanfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anfoziad) A divesting of a quality.
 Dadangori, *v. a.* (angori) To disanchor.
 Dadangoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angoriad) A disanchoring, or weighing of the anchor.
 Dadarviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arviad) A disarming.
 Dadarvogi, *v. a.* (arvogi) To unarm, to disarm.
 Dadarvogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arvogiad) A disarming.
 Dadarvu, *v. a.* (arvu) To disarm, to unarm.
 Dadawgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (awgiad) A blunting.
 Dadawgiaw, *v. n.* (awgiaw) To become blunt.
 Dadawgu, *v. a.* (awgu) To take off a sharpness.
 Dadblan, *s. m.* (plan) What is displaned.
 Dadblaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadblan) Displantation.
 Dadblanu, *v. a.* (dadblan) To displant; to root up.
 Dadblyg, *a.* (plyg) That is unfolded, or unbent.
 Dadblygadwy, *a.* (dadblyg) That may be unfolded.
 Dadblygawl, *a.* (dadblyg) Tending to unfold.
 Dadblygedig, *a.* (dadblyg) That is unfolded; displayed.
 Dadblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadblyg) An unfolding.
 Dadblygu, *v. a.* (dadblyg) To unfold; to unbend.
 Dadblygwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadblygwyr) (dadblyg—gwr) One who unfolds; one who unbends.
 Dadboenawl, *a.* (poenawl) Tending to ease pain.
 Dadboeni, *v. a.* (poeni) To assuage a pain.
 Dadboeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (poeniad) A easing.
 Dadbrawv, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrowvion) (prawv) A second taste, or relish of; a disproof.
 Dadbrovadwy, *a.* (dadbrawv) Refutable, confutable.
 Dadbrovedig, *a.* (dadbrawv) That is disproved.
 Dadbrovi, *v. a.* (dadbrawv) To disprove.
 Dadbroviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrawv) A refutation.
 Dadbroviant, *s. m.* (dadbrawv) A refutation.
 Dadbroviedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadbrowiad) A refuter.
 Dadbroywr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrowwyr) (dadbrawv—gwr) One who disproves, or refutes.
 Dadbryn, *s. m.* (pryn) A second purchase of.
 Dadbrynadwy, *a.* (dadbryn) That may be re-bought.
 Dadbrynawl, *a.* (dadbryn) Tending to re-purchase.
 Dadbrynedig, *a.* (dadbryn) That is re-purchased.
 Dadbrynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrynedig) The act of re-purchasing, or of redeeming back.
 Dadbrynad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbryn) A re-purchasing, a buying back; redemption.
 Dadbryniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadbryniad) A re-purchaser, or one who buys again.
 Dadbrynu, *v. a.* (dadbryn) To re-purchase.
 Dadbrynwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadbrynwyr) (dadbryn—gwr) A re-purchaser, a buyer over again.
 Dadbwythaw, *v. a.* (pwythaw) To unstitch; to rip.
 Dadbwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwythiad) A ripping, or unstitching.
 Dadbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pyniad) A disburthening.
 Dadbyniaw, *v. a.* (pyniaw) To disburthen.
 Dadgwaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwaeth) A distaste.
 Dadgwaethawl, *a.* (dadgwaeth) Apt to disrelish.

D A D

Dadgwaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwaeth) A depriving of taste, or savour, a distasting.
 Dadgwaethu, *v. a.* (dadgwaeth) To deprive of taste.
 Dadgwaethus, *a.* (dadgwaeth) Apt to cause distaste.
 Dadgwaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwaliad) A putting together what is scattered, or dispersed.
 Dadgwalu, *v. a.* (gwalu) To gather up again.
 Dadgwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwant) A disgust.
 Dadgwantu, *v. a.* (dadgwant) To raise distaste.
 Dadgwedliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwedyl) A saying over again, or recapitulation.
 Dadgwedlu, *v. a.* (dadgwedyl) To recapitulate.
 Dadgwedyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwedlau) (gwedyl) Detail, or relation recapitulated; a repeat.
 Dadgwegawl, *a.* (gwegawl) Tending to dis-sweeten.
 Dadgwegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwegiad) A dis-sweetening.
 Dadgwegu, *v. a.* (gwegu) To deprive of sweetness.
 Dadgwel, *s. m.* (gwel) A motion backward; retrogression.
 Dadgweladwy, *a.* (dadgwel) Revertible.
 Dadgwelawg, *a.* (dadgwel) Having retrograde motion.
 Dadgweledig, *a.* (dadgwel) Retroceding, reversed.
 Dadgweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwel) Retrocession, or the act of going back; reversion.
 Dadgwelyd, *v. a.* (dadgwel) To retrocede.
 Dadgwennys, *v. n.* (dadgwant) To cease from desiring, or wishing for; to disincine.
 Dadgwennysawl, *a.* (dadgwennys) Tending to eradicate a desire; tending to disincine.
 Dadgwennysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwennys) A casting off, or ceasing from desire; a relinquishing.
 Dadgwennysu, *v. a.* (dadgwennys) To relinquish, to leave off longing, or craving after.
 Dadgwerwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwerwad) A dis-embittering, or a freeing from bitterness.
 Dadgwerwawl, *a.* (gwerwawl) Disembittering.
 Dadgwerwi, *v. a.* (gwerwi) To disembitter.
 Dadgwiblaw, *v. a.* (gwiblaw) To deprive of acerbity.
 Dadgwibliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwibliad) A taking off a sourness, sharpness, or acerbity.
 Dadgwiv, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwiv) A remigration.
 Dadgwiviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwiv) Remigration, a roving, or rambling back again.
 Dadgwiviaw, *v. a.* (dadgwiv) To remigrate.
 Dadgwiviawl, *a.* (dadgwiv) Apt to remigrate.
 Dadgwil, *s. f.* (gwil) A sudden turn, or twirl back.
 Dadgwiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwil) A re-searching.
 Dadgwiliaw, *v. a.* (dadgwil) To search again.
 Dadgwilied, *v. a.* (dadgwil) To make a research.
 Dadgwiliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwilwyr) (dadgwil—gwr) One who searches again; a researcher.
 Dadgwimiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwimiad) A moving back; a retroaction.
 Dadgwimiaw, *v. a.* (gwimiaw) To move back.
 Dadgwimiawl, *a.* (gwimiawl) Retroactive.
 Dadgwimiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwimwyr) (dadgwim—gwr) One who impels, or who recedes back.
 Dadgwiw, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwiw) A whirl back.
 Dadgwiwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwiw) A whirling, or revolving back; retrogression.
 Dadgwiwiaw, *v. a.* (dadgwiw) To whirl back.
 Dadgwiwiawl, *a.* (dadgwiw) Tending to turn back.
 Dadgwiwiedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadgwiwiad) One that makes a retrograde course, or turns back.
 Dadgwyz, *s. m.* (gwyz) A dispersed tumor.
 Dadgwyzaw,

D A D

Dadgwyzaw, *v. a.* (dadgwyz) To disperse a tumor.
 Dadgwyzawl, *a.* (dadgwyz) Tending to dissipate, abate, or disperse a swelling.
 Dadgwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyz) The act of dissipating, or dispersing a swelling.
 Dadgwyv, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwyv) Renewed motion; a motion back, or returned.
 Dadgwyvaw, *v. a.* (dadgwyv) To move back.
 Dadgwyvawl, *a.* (dadgwyv) Retroactive.
 Dadgwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyv) Retroaction, the act of moving back.
 Dadgwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwyl) Renewed course.
 Dadgwylaw, *v. a.* (dadgwyl) To retrocede.
 Dadgwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyl) Retrogradation, the act of moving, or revolving back.
 Dadgwylant, *s. m.* (dadgwyl) A retrogradation.
 Dadgwyliedy, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadgwyliad) One that makes a retrograde motion, or revolves back.
 Dadgwylus, *a.* (dadgwyl) Tending to revolve back.
 Dadgwys, *s. m.* (gwys) Perspiration abated.
 Dadgwysawl, *a.* (dadgwys) Tending to stop sweat.
 Dadgwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwys) A stopping of sweat.
 Dadgwysu, *v. a.* (dadgwys) To abate, or stop sweat.
 Dadgwyth, *s. m.* (gwyth) A blast, or the breath renewed.
 Dadgwythawl, *a.* (dadgwyth) Tending to renew a blast.
 Dadgwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgwyth) A blowing back; a renewing of a blast; respiration.
 Dadgwythu, *v. a.* (dadgwyth) To blow back, or again.
 Daddaen, *s. m.* (taen) A renewed spreading.
 Daddaenawl, *a.* (daddaen) Apt to spread anew.
 Daddaenedig, *a.* (daddaen) That is spread anew.
 Daddaenia, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddaen) A re-spreading, or stretching out anew; a re-sprinkling.
 Daddaenu, *v. a.* (daddaen) To spread out anew.
 Daddaith, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (daddaithiau) A renewed journey; a journey back.
 Daddal, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tâl) A re-payment.
 Daddaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddal) A re-paying.
 Daddaliedy, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daddaliad) One who pays again, or repays, a reimbursing.
 Daddalu, *v. a.* (daddal) To repay, to reimburse.
 Daddanawl, *a.* (tanawl) Tending to quench.
 Daddaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taniad) A quenching.
 Daddaniaw, *v. a.* (taniaw) To quench a fire.
 Daddaraw, *v. a.* (taraw) To strike back, to repulse.
 Daddarawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddaraw) A striking again; repulsion, repercussion.
 Daddarz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tarz) A check springing out, eruption, or budding; deciduousness.
 Daddarzawl, *a.* (daddarz) Tending to stop, or cease from breaking out, or budding.
 Daddarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddarz) The act or state of stopping from breaking out.
 Daddarziant, *s. m.* (daddarz) A stopping from erupting, springing, or breaking out.
 Daddarzu, *v. a.* (daddarz) To cease from budding, or springing out.
 Daddarth, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (tarth) Vapor dissipated.
 Daddarthawl, *a.* (daddarth) Tending to clear of mist.

D A D

Daddarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddarth) A ceasing from being vaporous, or misty.
 Daddarthu, *v. a.* (daddarth) To clear of vapor.
 Daddawd, *v. a.* (tawd) To loosen, to unbind, to untie, to undo, to unfold, to unravel, to disentangle.
 A zaddodi di rwyau Orion?
 Wilt thou loosen the bands of Orion? Job xxxviii. 31.
 Daddawz, *s. m.* (tawz) A second melting.
 Daddawz, *v. a.* (tawz) To melt back; to redissolve.
 Daddawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddolion) A re-trenching.
 Daddebygawl, *a.* (tebygawl) Apt to be unlike.
 Daddebygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tebygiad) A making unlike, or dissimilar, the act of becoming unlike.
 Daddebygu, *v. a.* (tebygu) To render dissimilar.
 Daddeg, *s. m.* (teg) A return from sculking.
 Daddegawl, *a.* (daddeg) Tending to cease from sculking; disposed to take fresh courage.
 Daddegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddeg) A returning.
 Daddegu, *v. a.* (daddeg) To cease from sculking.
 Daddeimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlad) A check of the sense of feeling.
 Daddeimladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddeimlad) A ceasing from feeling; the act of benumbing.
 Daddeimladrwy, *s. m.* (daddeimlad) The state of being deprived of feeling; benumbedness.
 Daddeimladwy, *a.* (daddeimlad) Capable of depriving of feeling, or of making torpid.
 Daddeimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To cease feeling.
 Daddeithiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (daddaith) A journeying back; retrogradation.
 Daddeithiaw, *v. a.* (daddaith) To retrocede.
 Daddeithiawl, *a.* (daddaith) Apt to retrocede.
 Daddervynawl, *a.* (tervynawl) Tending to do away a limit, or separation.
 Daddervyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tervyniad) A taking away a boundary, or limit.
 Daddervynu, *v. a.* (tervynu) To take away a boundary, limit, or separation.
 Daddervysgawl, *a.* (tervysgawl) Tending to appease, or refrain from tumult.
 Daddervysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tervysgiad) A ceasing from tumult; a stilling, or assuaging.
 Daddervysgu, *v. a.* (tervysgu) To cease to riot.
 Dadderwynawl, *a.* (terwynawl) Cooling.
 Dadderwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (terwyniad) The act of taking away, or leaving off fierceness.
 Dadderwynu, *v. a.* (terwynu) To quench heat.
 Daddefawl, *a.* (tesawl) Tending to allay heat.
 Daddefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tesiad) A allaying of heat.
 Daddefu, *v. a.* (tesu) To cease being sultry.
 Daddirviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tirviad) A taking away freshness, or briskness; a distempering.
 Daddirviaw, *v. a.* (tirviaw) To take away freshness.
 Daddirviawl, *a.* (tirviawl) Tending to deaden.
 Daddirionawl, *a.* (tirionawl) Apt to allay love.
 Daddirioni, *v. n.* (tirioni) To become unlovely.
 Daddirioniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tirioniad) The act of making, or of becoming unamiable.
 Daddirionwg, *s. m.* (tirionwg) The state of being made unamiable, or unpleasant.
 Daddoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (töad) A unroofing.
 Daddöawl, *a.* (töawl) That is unroofed, or bare.
 Daddöcawl, *a.* (toçawl) Tending to dry up vapor.
 Daddögi, *v. a.* (toçi) To exiccate, or dry vapor.
 Daddögiad,

DAD

Daddoſiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (toſiad) Exiccation.
Daddodadwy, *a.* (daddawd) That may be loofened, untyed, unravelled, or diſentangled.
Daddodawl, *a.* (daddawd) Loofe, diſentangled.
Daddodedig, *a.* (daddawd) Untyed, diſentangled.
Daddodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddodedig) The act of looſening, or unbinding; diſſolution.
Daddodi, *v. a.* (daddawd) To looſen, to unbind.
Daddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddawd) A looſening, untying, diſentangling, or unravelling.
Daddodiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddodiad) One who looſeneth, or untyeth; a diſentangler.
Daddodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddodwyr* (daddawd—gwr) One who diſentangleth, a looſener.
Daddodyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddawd) A looſener.
Daddozadwy, *a.* (daddawz) Diſſolvable anew.
Daddozawl, *a.* (daddawz) Tending to melt anew.
Daddozedig, *a.* (daddawz) That is melted anew.
Daddozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddozedig) The act of melting, or diſſolving anew.
Daddozi, *v. a.* (daddawz) To melt, or diſſolve anew.
Daddoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddawz) A melting, or diſſolving anew; a re-ſolution.
Daddoziant, *s. m.* (daddawz) A melting anew.
Daddoziedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddoziad) A reſolvent, a diſſolvent, or what diſſolves.
Daddoi, *v. a.* (toi) To take off a covering.
Daddolciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tolciad) A taking out irregularities, or creafes in yielding bodies.
Daddolciaw, *v. a.* (tolciaw) To take out dents.
Daddoli, *v. a.* (daddawl) To leſſen again; to retrench.
Daddoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddawl) A retrenching.
Daddoliaw, *v. a.* (daddawl) To diminifh anew.
Daddoliedig, *a.* (daddawl) That is retrenched.
Daddoliedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddoliad) A retrencher.
Daddorſedig, *a.* (torſedig) That is unwreathed.
Daddorſi, *v. a.* (torſi) To unwreathe, to untwine.
Daddorſiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (torſiad) Unwreathing, or the act of untwining.
Daddorſiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddorſiad) One who unwreathes, or untwines.
Daddorſwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddorſwyr* (torſwr) One who untwiſteth, or freeth from an involution.
Daddoredig, *a.* (toredig) That is broken anew.
Daddori, *v. a.* (tòri) To break anew; to refract.
Daddoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tòriad) Refraction.
Daddoriedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddoriad) Refractor; one that breaks again.
Daddraethawl, *a.* (traethawl) Recapitulary.
Daddraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traethiad) A reciting, or ſpeaking anew; recapitulation.
Daddraethiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddraethiad) One who details anew, a recapitulator.
Daddraethu, *v. a.* (traethu) To recapitulate.
Daddravodawl, *a.* (travod) Tending, or inclining to ceaſe from buſtle.
Daddravodi, *v. a.* (travodi) To ceaſe toiling.
Daddravodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (travodiad) A ceaſing from toil, labour, or ſtrife.
Daddraferthawl, *a.* (traferthawl) Tending, or inclining to ceaſe from buſineſs.
Daddraferthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traferthiad) A ceaſing from buſtle, toil, or buſineſs.
Daddraferthu, *v. a.* (traferthu) To ceaſe toiling.
Daddraiz, *s. m.* (traiz) A repaſſing back.
Daddraigyl, *s. f.*—*pl. daddreiglion* (traigyl) A retrograde movement; retroceſſion.

DAD

Daddraill, *s. f.*—*pl. daddreillion* (traill) A revolution, or turn back; retroceſſion.
Daddramwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tramwy) A remigration, regreſs, or the act of paſſing back again.
Daddramwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddramwy) Retrogreſſion, or a travelling back; recursion.
Daddramwyaw, *v. a.* (daddramwy) To regreſs.
Daddrainwyawl, *a.* (daddramwy) Apt to remigrate, regreſs, or rove back again.
Daddrevnawl, *a.* (daddrevyn) Apt to diſorder, or to diſcompoſe.
Daddrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddrevyn) A putting out of order, a diſcompoſing.
Daddrevnu, *v. a.* (daddrevyn) To diſcompoſe.
Daddrevnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddrevnwyr* (daddrevyn—gwr) One who puts in diſorder; a diſcompoſer.
Daddrevyn, *s. f.* (trevyn) A diſcompoſure.
Daddreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddraiz) A repaſſing through; a penetrating back.
Daddreiziaw, *v. a.* (daddraiz) To re-penetrate.
Daddreiziawl, *a.* (daddraiz) Apt to repaſs.
Daddreiziedig, *a.* (daddraiz) That is repaſſed.
Daddreiziw, *s. m.*—*pl. daddreizwyr* (daddraiz—gwr) One who penetrates back again.
Daddreiglaw, *v. a.* (daddraigyl) To revolve back.
Daddreigliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddraigyl) A receding, or revolving back; retrogradation.
Daddreigliedig, *a.* (daddraigyl) Retrogreſſive.
Daddreiglwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddreiglwr* (daddraigyl—gwr) One who recedes back.
Daddreilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddraill) A revolving, or turning back; retroceſſion.
Daddreilliaw, *v. a.* (daddraill) To retrocede.
Daddreilliedig, *a.* (daddraill) That is rolled back.
Daddrethawl, *a.* (trethawl) Tending to untax.
Daddrethedig, *a.* (trethedig) Freed from tax.
Daddrethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trethiad) A taking off, or annulling a tax.
Daddrethu, *v. a.* (trethu) To take off taxes.
Daddro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) A turn, or twiſt back; a contrary turn. Dyro zaddro ynzo.
Daddröawl, *a.* (daddro) Tending to turn back, or untwiſt; tending to recurve; recurved.
Daddroediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (troediad) Remigration, or the act of roving back.
Daddroediaw, *v. a.* (troediaw) To pace back.
Daddroediawl, *a.* (troediawl) Apt to remigrate.
Daddröedig, *a.* (daddro) That is turned back.
Daddröedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddröedig) The act of turning back, the act of untwifting.
Daddroi, *v. a.* (daddro) To turn back, to untwine, to untwiſt, to unwreathe, to unfold; to diſtort.
Daddroiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddro) A retwifting.
Daddroiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daddroiad) A diſtorter; one that untwifts, or unwreathes.
Daddrws, *s. m.* (trws) Diſhabille, or undreſs.
Daddrwſiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddrws) A diſrobing.
Daddrwſiadu, *v. a.* (daddrwſiad) To diſrobe.
Daddrwſiadus, *a.* (daddrwſiad) Fond of diſhabille.
Daddrwſiaw, *v. a.* (daddrws) To diſarray.
Daddrwſiedig, *a.* (daddrws) That is diſrobed.
Daddrwſiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daddrwſwyr* (daddrws—gwr) One who diſarrays, or diſrobes.
Daddrwyzed, *s. f.* (trwyzed) Revoked privilege.
Daddrwyzedawg, *a.* (daddrwyzed) Having a privilege, or franchise revoked.
Daddrwyzedawl, *a.* (daddrwyzed) Diſfranchiſed.
Daddrwyzediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daddrwyzed) A revoking a privilege; diſfranchiſing.

Daddrwyzedu

D A D

Daddrwyzedu, *v. a.* (daddrwyzed) To abrogate a privilege, or licence; to disfranchise.
Daddrwyzedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daddrwyzed) One who revokes a privilege, a disfranchiser.
Dadduzadwy, *a.* (tuzadwy) That may be denuded, disclosed, exposed, or uncovered.
Dadduzaw, *v. a.* (tuzaw) To uncover, to disclose, to denude, or to denudate.
Dadduzawl, *a.* (tuzawl) Apt to disclose.
Dadduzediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tuzediad) A disarraying, or putting off garments.
Dadduzedig, *a.* (tuzedig) That is disclosed.
Dadduzedu, *v. a.* (tuzedu) To disarray.
Dadduzedwr, *s. m.—pl. dadduzedwyr* (tuzedwr) One who disarrays, or disrobes.
Dadduziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tuziad) A disclosing, or uncovering; denudation.
Dadduezawl, *a.* (tuezawl) Tending to disincline.
Dadduezedig, *a.* (tuezedig) That is unbiassed.
Daddueziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tueziad) Unbiasing.
Dadduezu, *v. a.* (tuezu) To unbias; to uprise.
Dadduezwr, *s. m.—pl. dadduezwyr* (tuezwyr) One who becomes unbiassed, or impartial.
Daddwythadwy, *a.* (twythadwy) Capable of destroying elasticity; that can lose elasticity.
Daddwythaw, *v. a.* (twythaw) To deprive of elastic power; to lose elasticity.
Daddwythawl, *a.* (twythawl) Tending to destroy elasticity; apt to lose elasticity.
Daddwythedig, *a.* (twythedig) Having elasticity destroyed, that has lost elasticity.
Daddwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (twythiad) The act of depriving of, or of losing elasticity.
Daddyb, *s. m.* (tyb) An opinion reversed.
Daddybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daddyb) A conviction.
Daddybiaw, *v. a.* (daddyb) To reverse an opinion.
Daddybiawl, *a.* (daddyb) Tending to recant.
Daddybiwr, *s. m.—pl. daddybwyr* (daddyb—gwr) One who reverses his opinion.
Daddynâad, *s. m.* (tynâad) A loosing of tension.
Daddynâawl, *a.* (tynâawl) Tending to relaxate.
Daddynâu, *v. a.* (tynâu) To relaxate; to abate, to lose the power of tension; to abate the cohesion.
Daddynawl, *a.* (tynawl) Tending to relaxate.
Daddynedig, *a.* (tynedig) That is unstretched.
Daddyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tyniad) A slackening.
Daddyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (daddyniad) One that slackens, or unstretches.
Daddynu, *v. a.* (tynu) To draw back: to relax.
Daddyrawl, *a.* (tyrawl) Tending to disperse.
Daddyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tyriad) The act of throwing down a heap, or pile.
Daddyru, *v. a.* (tyru) To scatter a heap, or pile.
Daddywynadwy, *a.* (tywynadwy) Capable of breaking, or throwing off reflection; refrangible.
Daddywynawl, *a.* (tywynawl) Tending to refract, or throw back rays; reflective, refractive.
Daddywynedig, *a.* (tywynedig) Refrangible.
Daddywyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tywyniad) A reflecting back of rays; refraction; refrangibility.
Daddywynu, *v. a.* (tywynu) To reflect rays.
Daddywyfaw, *v. a.* (tywyfaw) To reconduct.
Daddywyfawl, *a.* (tywyfawl) Reconducting.
Daddywyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tywyfiad) A conducting, or leading back, a reconducting.
Dadzaearawl, *a.* (daearawl) Tending to liberate from, or leave the earth, to disinter.
Dadzaeariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daeariad) A taking out of the earth; a disinterment.

D A D

Dadzaearu, *v. a.* (daearu) To disinter.
Dadzal, *v. a.* (dal) To desist from holding.
Dadzaliedig, *a.* (dadzal) That is disengaged.
Dadzaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzal) A holding back; a refraining from, a withholding.
Dadzalliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dalliad) A doing away, or dissipating blindness; recovery of sight.
Dadzalliedig, *a.* (dalliedig) Cured of blindness.
Dadzallu, *v. a.* (dallu) To cure of blindness.
Dadzanvon, *v. a.* (danvon) To send back.
Dadzanvonadwy, *a.* (dadzanvon) That may be sent back again, or returned.
Dadzanvonawl, *a.* (dadzanvon) That is sent back.
Dadzanvoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzanvon) A sending back again, or a returning back with.
Dadzanhezawl, *a.* (danhezawl) Tending to deprive of teeth, or notches.
Dadzanheziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (danheziad) A depriving of teeth, points, or notches.
Dadzanhezu, *v. a.* (danhezu) To deprive of teeth.
Dadzanfawz, *s. f.—pl. dadzanfozion* (danfawz) Discongruity, want of order.
Dadzanfozadwy, *a.* (dadzanfawz) Capable of depriving of property, or quality.
Dadzanfozawl, *a.* (dadzanfawz) Tending to make incongruous, or inconsistent.
Dadzanfozi, *v. a.* (dadzanfawz) To discompose, or deprive of appropriate qualities.
Dadzanfoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzanfawz) The act of discomposing qualities.
Dadzarymçwel, *v. a.* (darymçwel) To recur again.
Dadzarymçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzarymçwel) A recurring over again.
Dadzarymçwelyd, *v. a.* (dadzarymçwel) To recur or to return a second time.
Dadzarymred, *v. a.* (darymred) To crawl back, to wander, or crawl loiteringly back.
Dadzarymredawl, *a.* (dadzarymred) Apt to crawl back, having a tendency to rove back.
Dadzarymrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadzarymred) A crawling back, a remigration.
Dadzedwyzaw, *v. a.* (dedwyzaw) To discomfort.
Dadzedwyzawl, *a.* (dedwyzawl) Discomforting.
Dadzedwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dedwyziad) A depriving of happiness, a discomforting.
Dadzezwawl, *a.* (dezwawl) Tending to annul, or disuse a settled custom.
Dadzezwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dezviad) The act of annulling, or repealing a law.
Dadzezvu, *v. a.* (dezvu) To annul a law.
Dadzevnyzawl, *a.* (devnyzawl) Tending to be void of substance, or matter; immaterialized.
Dadzevnyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (devnyziad) A making void of substance, or immaterial.
Dadzevnyzu, *v. a.* (devnyzu) To immaterialize.
Dadzevodawl, *a.* (devodawl) Tending to abolish a settled custom, or usage.
Dadzevodi, *v. a.* (devodi) To abolish a custom.
Dadzevodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (devodiad) The act of abrogating a custom, or usage.
Dadzeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deiliad) A shedding of leaves, the fall of leaves.
Dadzeiliaw, *v. a.* (deiliaw) To shed the leaves.
Dadzeiliawg, *a.* (deiliawg) Bereft of leaves.
Dadzeiliedig, *a.* (deiliedig) That is made leafless.
Dadzenawl, *a.* (denawl) Apt to allure back.
Dadzeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deniad) A drawing, alluring, or enticing back.
Dadzenu, *v. a.* (denu) To allure, or draw back.
Dadzerbyn, *v. a.* (derbyn) To cease receiving.
Dadzerbyniad

D A D

Dadzerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (derbyniad) A ceasing from receiving, or taking; a renouncing.
 Dadzerbyniawl, *a.* (derbyniawl) Apt to renounce.
 Dadzewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose over again.
 Dadzewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzewis) A re-choosing, or a rejecting one choice for another.
 Dadzieithraw, *v. a.* (dieithraw) To familiarize.
 Dadzieithrawl, *a.* (dieithrawl) Apt to familiarize.
 Dadzieithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dieithriad) A leaving off being strange, or unacquainted.
 Dadzilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dilliad) A unfolding.
 Dadzilliaw, *v. a.* (dilliaw) To unfold; to expand.
 Dadzilliawg, *a.* (dilliawg) Unfolded, or expanded.
 Dadzilliawl, *a.* (dilliawl) Tending to unfold.
 Dadzilliedig, *a.* (dilliedig) That is unfolded.
 Dadzilliedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadzilliad) One that unfolds, or expands; an expander.
 Dadzilliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadzillwyr* (dilliwr) One who takes out folds; an expander.
 Dadzillynawl, *a.* (dillynawl) Tending to deprive of smartness, or gaity.
 Dadzillyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dillyniad) A depriving of smartness, or gaity.
 Dadzillynu, *v. a.* (dillynu) To deprive of gayety.
 Dadzinafawl, *a.* (dinafawl) Disfranchised.
 Dadzinasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinasiad) A disfranchising, or annulling the privilege of a city.
 Dadzinafu, *v. a.* (dinafu) To disfranchise a city.
 Dadzinafyzawl, *a.* (dinafyzawl) Disfranchised.
 Dadzinafyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinafyziad) A disfranchising, or annulling a citizenship.
 Dadzinafyzu, *v. a.* (dynafyzu) To disfranchise.
 Dadzirgeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirgeliad) A discovering.
 Dadzirgelu, *v. a.* (dirgelu) To discover, to reveal.
 Dadzirieidiad, *s. m.* (dirieidiad) A ceasing from, or leaving off a mischievous course.
 Dadzirieidiaw, *v. a.* (dirieidiaw) To leave off a mischievous course, or habit.
 Dadzirieidiawl, *a.* (dirieidiawl) Tending to reform, or leave off ill habits.
 Dadzirprwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dirprwy) A revoked power, or authority deputed.
 Dadzirprwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzirprwy) A revoking a deputed power, or authority.
 Dadzirprwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzirprwy) The revocation of a deputed power.
 Dadzirprwyaw, *v. a.* (dadzirprwy) To annul a deputation, or authority, to disauthorize.
 Dadzirprwyawl, *a.* (dadzirprwy) Disauthorized.
 Dadzirwyn, *v. a.* (dirwyn) To unwind.
 Dadzirwynawl, *a.* (dadzirwyn) Apt to unwind.
 Dadzirwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzirwyn) The act of separating what has been wound.
 Dadzirwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirwyad) The act of annulling a fine, or penalty.
 Dadzirwyaw, *v. a.* (dirwyaw) To annul a fine.
 Dadzirwyawl, *a.* (dirwyawl) Freed of a fine.
 Dadzodawl, *a.* (dodawl) Tending to unplace.
 Dadzodi, *v. a.* (dodi) To displace; to place back.
 Dadzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dodiad) A displacing.
 Dadzodrevnawl, *a.* (dodrevnawl) Disfurnished.
 Dadzodrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dodrevniad) A disfurnishing, or taking away furniture.
 Dadzodrevnu, *v. a.* (dodrevnu) To disfurnish.
 Dadzognawl, *a.* (dognawl) Tending to dissatisfy.
 Dadzogni, *v. a.* (dogni) To dissatisfy; to make unequal.
 Dadzogniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dogniad) A dissatisfying; a rendering inadequate.

D A D

Dadzolenawl, *a.* (dolenawl) Tending to unbend.
 Dadzoleniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doleniad) The act of straightening what is curved.
 Dadzolenu, *v. a.* (dolenu) To uncurve; to recurve.
 Dadzoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doniad) The act of depriving of any endowment, or grace.
 Dadzoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To deprive of grace.
 Dadzoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) Deprived of grace.
 Dadzosparthawl, *a.* (dosparthawl) Disorganized.
 Dadzosparthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosparthiad) The act of depriving of order; disorganization.
 Dadzosparthu, *v. a.* (dosparthu) To disorganize.
 Dadzringaw, *v. a.* (dringaw) To return from climbing, to come down after climbing.
 Dadzringiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dringiad) A returning, or coming down after climbing.
 Dadzryciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dryciad) A looking back.
 Dadzryciawl, *a.* (dryciawl) Looking backwards.
 Dadzrycu, *v. a.* (drycu) To look back.
 Dadzulliaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dulliaw) A disforming.
 Dadzulliaw, *v. a.* (dulliaw) To disform; to disfigure.
 Dadzuilliawl, *a.* (dulliawl) Tending to disform.
 Dadzwyfaw, *v. a.* (dwyfaw) To lighten what is condensed, pressed down, or become heavy.
 Dadzwyfawl, *a.* (dwyfawl) Tending to lighten.
 Dadzwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwyfiad) A raising, or lightening what is pressed together.
 Dadzyblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyblyg) A fold turned back; a recurve; the being unfolded.
 Dadzyblygawl, *a.* (dadzyblyg) Recurvous.
 Dadzyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadzyblyg) The act of unfolding, or taking out of folds.
 Dadzyblygu, *v. a.* (dadzyblyg) To unfold.
 Dadzyclamawl, *a.* (dyclamawl) Resilient.
 Dadzyclamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyclamiad) A recoiling, or leaping back; resilience.
 Dadzyclamu, *v. a.* (dyclamu) To start back.
 Dadzycludaw, *v. n.* (dycludaw) To separate, or carry off what is heaped together.
 Dadzycludawl, *a.* (dycludawl) Having a tendency to dissipate, or separate from a heap.
 Dadzycludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dycludiad) A carrying off, or separating from a collection.
 Dadzycweledig, *a.* (dycweledig) Reverted back.
 Dadzycweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dycweliad) A reverting, or returning back again.
 Dadzycwelyd, *v. n.* (dycwelyd) To revert back.
 Dadzyvyfgawl, *a.* (dyvyfgawl) Apt to unblend.
 Dadzyvyfgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyvyfgiad) A becoming uncompounded, unmixed, or separate.
 Dadzyvyfgu, *v. n.* (dyvyfgu) To become unmixed.
 Dadzygnawl, *a.* (dygnawl) Apt to leave off toil.
 Dadzygniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygniad) A desisting from toil, hardship, or perseverance.
 Dadzygnu, *v. a.* (dygnu) To desist from toil.
 Dadzylivaw, *v. n.* (dylivaw) To flow, or run back.
 Dadzylivawl, *a.* (dylivawl) Apt to flow back.
 Dadzyliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyliviad) A flowing, or streaming back; a reflux.
 Dadzymgyrçawl, *a.* (dymgyrçawl) Tending to desist from collecting, or resorting to.
 Dadzymgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymgyrçiad) A desisting from collecting, or resorting.
 Dadzymgyrçu, *v. a.* (dymgyrçu) To desist from resorting together, or congregating.
 Dadzynyzawl, *a.* (dynyzawl) Apt to untwist.
 Dadzynyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dynyziad) The act of untwisting, or untwining.

Dadzynyzu,

D A D

Dadzynyzu, *v. a.* (dynyzu) To untwist.
 Dadzyryfawl, *a.* (dyryfawl) Apt to disentangle.
 Dadzyryfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyryfiad) A disentangling, unravelling, or loosening.
 Dadzyryfu, *v. a.* (dyryfu) To disentangle, to loosen.
 Dadzyfgu, *v. a.* (dyfgu) To unteach, to unlearn.
 Dadzywediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywediad) The act of unsaying, or recalling a word.
 Dadzywedyd, *v. a.* (dywedyd) To unsay a word.
 Dadebrawl, *a.* (ebrawl) Resuscitative; reviving.
 Dadebriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ebriad) A resuscitation.
 Dadebru, *v. a.* (ebru) To resuscitate; to revive, to recover life; to awake.
 Dadebrwr, *s. m.—pl. dadebrwyr* (ebrwr) A resuscitator; one who revives, or awakes.
 Dadeçwyn, *s. m.* (eçwyn) What is lent, or borrowed back. *a.* Being lent back.
 Dadeçwynaw, *v. a.* (dadeçwyn) To return a loan.
 Dadeçwynawl, *a.* (dadeçwyn) Redemised.
 Dadeçwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadeçwyn) A lending, or borrowing back, a returning a loan.
 Dadeçwyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadeçwyniad) One who returns what is lent, or borrowed.
 Dadeçwynwr, *s. m.—pl. dadeçwynwyr* (dadeçwyn—gwr) One who returns what is lent.
 Dadeçwynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadeçwyn) Retaliator, one who returns what is lent.
 Dadedvryd, *s. m.* (edvryd) A restoring back.
 Dadedvryd, *v. a.* (edvryd) To restore again.
 Dadedvrydawl, *a.* (dadedvryd) Apt to restore again.
 Dadedvrydedig, *a.* (dadedvryd) That is restored back.
 Dadedvrydwr, *s. m.—pl. dadedvrydwyr* (dadedvryd—gwr) One who restores back.
 Dadedw, *s. m.* (edw) What is recovered from a withered state. *a.* Having renewed life.
 Dadedwi, *v. n.* (dadedw) To recover from a withered, or faded state.
 Dadedwinaw, *v. n.* (edwinaw) To recover from a faded, or withered state; to resuscitate.
 Dadedwinawl, *a.* (edwinawl) Resuscitative.
 Dadedwiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (edwiniad) A recovering from a faded, or withered state.
 Dadevryzawl, *a.* (evryzawl) Tending to heal.
 Dadevryziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (evryziad) A recovering from a lameness, or blemish.
 Dadevryzu, *v. a.* (evryzu) To recover from lameness, to cast off lameness.
 Dadegluraw, *v. a.* (egluraw) To make indistinct, to deprive of lustre, to obscure.
 Dadeglurawl, *a.* (eglurawl) Tending to obscure.
 Dadegluriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egluriad) A depriving of clearness, or lustre.
 Dadegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egniad) A ceasing from exertion, toil, or labour; relaxation.
 Dadegniaw, *v. a.* (egniaw) To cease from toil.
 Dadegniawl, *a.* (egniawl) Apt to relax toiling.
 Dadegriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egriad) A recovering, or making brisk what is flat, or stale.
 Dadegru, *v. a.* (egru) To recover a briskness.
 Dadeizigaw, *v. a.* (eizigaw) To cease from jealousy; to make void of jealousy.
 Dadeizigawl, *a.* (eizigawl) Apt to stop, or eradicate jealousy.
 Dadeizigezu, *v. n.* (eizigezu) To cease, or desist from being jealous.
 Dadeizigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eizigiad) A ceasing from being jealous.

D A D

Dadeizunaw, *v. n.* (eizunaw) To cease from wishing, or desiring.
 Dadeizunawl, *a.* (eizunawl) Tending to destroy longing, or desire.
 Dadeizuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eizuniad) A ceasing from wishing, or desiring.
 Dadeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eiliad) The act of undoing what is wattled, or plaited.
 Dadeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To unwattle, or undo.
 Dadeiliawg, *a.* (eiliawg) That is unplaited.
 Dadeiliedig, *a.* (eiliedig) That is unwattled.
 Dadeiliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadeiliad) One who unwattles, one who pulls down what is built.
 Dadeiliwr, *s. m.—pl. dadeiliwyr* (eiliwr) One who undoeth what is wattled, or put together.
 Dadeisiwaw, *v. a.* (eisiwaw) To relieve from want, necessity, or poverty.
 Dadeisiwawl, *a.* (eisiwawl) Tending to relieve from want, or poverty.
 Dadeisiwed, *s. m.* (eisiwed) Relief from want.
 Dadenhuz, *s. m.* (enhuz) A disclosure; a discovery, or investigation of a right.
 Dadenhuzaw, *v. a.* (dadenhuz) To disclose.
 Dadenhuzawl, *a.* (dadenhuz) Tending to disclose.
 Dadenhuzed, *s. f.* (dadenhuz) Disclosure, education.
 Dadenhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadenhuz) A disclosing, a bringing to light, or investigating.
 Dadenhuzwr, *s. m.—pl. dadenhuzwyr* (dadenhuz) One who discloses; one who examines a right, or a claimant to a title.
 Dadeni, *s. m.* (geni) Rejuvenescency; second birth; renovation.

Dezyv dy dād dāloni a'th glŷn,
 Dadeni haelioni Heilŷn.
 The custom of thy fire, thou to whom goodness will adhere,
 the renovation of the liberality of Heilŷn.
Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Ev yw—
 Pair dadeni pob rhi rhyz.
 He is the cauldron of renovation of every liberal chief.
D. ab Gwilym, i Roffyr.

 Dadeni, *v. a.* (geni) To regenerate, to renovate.

Daregan Myrzin,
 Dyvod breinin,
 O Gymry Werin
 O gamwri;
 Dywawd derwyzon,
 Dadeni haelion,
 O hil eryon.
 O Eryri.
 Myrzin doth foretel, that a king shall come of the Welsh Nation
 in oppression; Druids say, that liberality shall be renovated in
 the lineage of the eagles of Snowdon.
Ll. P. Moç.

 Dadennylu, *v. a.* (dadannel) To unstretch.
 Dadennyn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To extinguish.
 Dadennynawl, *a.* (dadennyn) Tending to quench what is kindled, or to extinguish.
 Dadennyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadennyn) The act of extinguishing what is kindled.
 Dadennynu, *v. a.* (dadennyn) To extinguish.
 Daderbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive back.
 Daderbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daderbyn) A receiving, or taking back again.
 Daderbyniaw, *v. a.* (daderbyn) To receive back.
 Daderbyniawl, *a.* (daderbyn) That is received back, or taken again.
 Daderbyniwr, *s. m.—pl. daderbyniwyr* (daderbyn—gwr) One who receives back.
 Dadergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ergyd) A repulsion.
 Dadergydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadergyd) The act of repelling, or throwing back.
 Dadergydiaw, *v. a.* (dadergyd) To fling back.
 Dadergydiawl, *a.* (dadergyd) To fling back.

D A D

Dadergydiawl, *a.* (dadergyd) Apt to repel.
 Dadergydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadergydwyr (dadergyd—gwr) One who throws back; a repeller.
 Dadergyr, *s. m.* (ergyr) A push back, a retort.
 Dadergyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadergyr) The act of pushing back again; a retorting.
 Dadergyriaw, *v. a.* (dadergyr) To drive back.
 Dadergyriawl, *a.* (dadergyr) Apt to drive back.
 Dadesmwythaw, *v. a.* (esmwythaw) To cease giving ease; to cause irritation.
 Dadesmwythawl, *a.* (esmwythawl) Tending to cease giving ease; irritating.
 Dadesmwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (esmwythiad) The act of rendering uneasy.
 Dadeuogawl, *a.* (euogawl) Tending to clear from guilt, or to make honest.
 Dadeuogi, *v. a.* (euogi) To clear of guilt.
 Dadeuogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (euogiad) The act of clearing from guilt; a making honest.
 Dadewyllysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ewyllysiad) A ceasing from willing, or desiring.
 Dadewyllysiaw, *v. n.* (ewyllysiaw) To cease from willing, desiring, or wishing.
 Dadewyllysiawl, *a.* (ewyllysiawl) Tending to cease from willing, or desiring.
 Dadvaç, *s. m.* (baç) The state of being unhooked.
 Dadvaçawl, *a.* (dadvaç) Tending to unhook.
 Dadvaçelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadvaç) The act of ungrappling; a disentangling.
 Dadvaçellu, *v. a.* (baçellu) To ungrapple.
 Dadvaçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadvaç) The act of unhooking, or unhitching.
 Dadvaçu, *v. a.* (dadvaç) To unhook, to unhitch.
 Dadvagliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (magliad) The act of disentangling, or extricating.
 Dadvagliu, *v. a.* (maglu) To disentangle, to free.
 Dadvagwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bagwyad) The act of separating clusters, or bunches.
 Dadvagwyaw, *v. a.* (bagwyaw) To uncluster.
 Dadvagwyawl, *a.* (bagwyawl) Tending to separate clusters, or bunches.
 Dadvalçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (balçiad) A ceasing from being proud, or haughty.
 Dadvalçiaw, *v. n.* (balçiaw) To become humble.
 Dadvalçiawl, *a.* (balçiawl) Apt to rid of pride.
 Dadvanawl, *a.* (manawl) Tending to clear of spots, or to render immaculate.
 Dadvancawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bancawiad) The act of unbinding, or unlacing.
 Dadvancawiaw, *v. a.* (bancawiaw) To unbind what is laced, or tyed to.
 Dadvaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (maniad) Emaculation, a divesting of spots.
 Dadvanu, *v. a.* (manu) To take out spots.
 Dadvaranawl, *a.* (baranawl) Tending to withdraw a presence; evanescent.
 Dadvaraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (baraniad) A withdrawing of presence.
 Dadvaranu, *v. a.* (baranu) To disappear.
 Dadvarn, *s. f.* (barn) A reversed judgment.
 Dadvarnawl, *a.* (dadvarn) That revokes, or annuls a judgment.
 Dadvarnedig, *a.* (dadvarn) That is rejudged.
 Dadvarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadvarn) A reversing a judgment, or sentence.
 Dadvarnu, *v. a.* (dadvarn) To revoke a judgment; to recant, or withdraw a sentence.

Nid barz ai dadvarn, beirz ai dadver.
 It is not a bard that shall rejudge it, bards shall restore it.
Cynxelw.

D A D

Dadvarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadvarnwyr (dadvarn—gwr) One who revokes a sentence.
 Dadvarwâad, *s. m.* (marwâad) A raising from death; resuscitation.
 Dadvarwâawl, *a.* (marwâawl) Resuscitative.
 Dadvarwâu, *v. n.* (marwâu) To resuscitate.
 Dadvarweiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (marweiziad) A raising from death; resuscitation.
 Dadvarweiziaw, *v. a.* (marweiziaw) To recover from death; to reanimate; to resuscitate.
 Dadvarweiziawl, *a.* (marweiziawl) Tending to raise from death; reanimating.
 Dadvawz, *s. m.* (bawz) Emerison, emergence.
 Dadveçniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (meçniad) The act of clearing, or exonerating bail.
 Dadveçniaw, *v. a.* (meçniaw) To exonerate bail.
 Dadveçniawl, *a.* (meçniawl) That clears the bail.
 Dadveziannawl, *a.* (dadveziant) Tending to dispossess, or deprive of possession.
 Dadveziannu, *v. a.* (dadveziant) To dispossess; to cause to be dispossessed.
 Dadveziant, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadveziannau (meziant) A dispossessing, or dispossession.
 Dadvezwad, *s. m.* (mezwad) A recovering from intoxication; a getting sober.
 Dadvezwi, *v. a.* (mezwi) To recover from intoxication, or to sleep away the fumes of liquor.
 Dadveiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (beiad) A clearing of fault.
 Dadveiaw, *v. a.* (beiaw) To clear from fault.
 Dadveiawl, *a.* (beiawl) That clears of faults.
 Dadveiçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (beçiad) A disburthening, a clearing from a load, or burden.
 Dadveiçiaw, *v. a.* (beçiaw) To disburden.
 Dadveiçiawl, *a.* (beçiawl) That disburdeneth.
 Dadveiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (beiliad) A falling to ruin; the act of falling down, or decaying.
 Dadveiliaw, *v. a.* (beiliaw) To fall to ruin.
 Dadveiliawg, *a.* (beiliawg) Ruinous, decayed.
 Dadver, *s. m.* (mér) What is resolved back; what is dissolved; a thaw; what is restored back.

Marw mawr-zraig mawr-zrwg y dadver.
 The mighty dragon being dead, very direful the lot returned.
Cynxelw.

Dadverawl, *a.* (dadver) Tending to restore.
 Dadveredig, *a.* (dadver) That is restored back.
 Dadveredigaeth, *s. m.* (dadveredig) A restoration.
 Dadveriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dadver) A resolution; a thawing; a restoration; a restoring back.
 Dadverth, *s. m.* (merth) A revival; reanimation.
 Dadverthawl, *a.* (dadverth) Tending to revive.
 Dadverthu, *v. a.* (dadverth) To revive.
 Dadveru, *v. a.* (dadver) To resolve back; to dissolve; to thaw; to restore back.

Yn ei vyw ni vyzai over;
 Yni varw i varz ai dadver;
 Teilwng ym talu a rozer,
 Treth volawd—

In his life he was not wont to be useless; in his death his bard will restore him; it is justice for me to repay what is given, a tribute of praise!
Cynxelw, m. E. ab M. ab Ixson.

Dadverwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dadverwyr (dadver—gwr) One who restores back; a restorer.
 Dadveryd, *v. a.* (dadver) To restore back again.
 Dadvlaenawl, *a.* (blaenawl) Tending to blunt.
 Dadvlaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (blaeniad) A depriving of point; a blunting.
 Dadvlaenu, *v. a.* (blaenu) To blunt a point.
 Dadvlasawl, *a.* (blasawl) That deprives of taste.
 Dadvlasiaid,

D A D

Dadvlasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blasiaid) A depriving of taste, flavour, or relish.
 Dadvlasu, *v. a.* (blasu) To deprive of taste.
 Dadvlinad, *s. m.* (blinad) A recovering from fatigue, a refreshing.
 Dadvlinaw, *v. a.* (blinaw) To rid of fatigue.
 Dadvlinawl, *a.* (blinawl) Tending to refresh.
 Dadvlinedig, *a.* (blinedig) That is refreshed.
 Dadvlisgaw, *v. a.* (blisgaw) To cast off the shell.
 Dadvlisgawl, *a.* (blisgawl) Tending to shell off.
 Dadvlisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blisgiad) A casting off the shell; a taking off the shell.
 Dadvlodeuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blodeuad) A casting off the blossoms, or flowers.
 Dadvlodeuaw, *v. n.* (blodeuaw) To drop blossoms.
 Dadvlodeuawl, *a.* (blodeuawl) Tending to cast off, or drop blossoms.
 Dadvlyngâad, *s. m.* (blyngâad) A becoming divested of fullness, or austerity.
 Dadvlyngâawl, *a.* (blyngâawl) Tending to divest of fullness, or harshness.
 Dadvlyngâu, *v. n.* (blyngâu) To become mild.
 Dadvlysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blysiad) A ceasing from longing, or wishing.
 Dadvlysiaw, *v. n.* (blysiaw) To cease longing.
 Dadvlysiawl, *a.* (blysiawl) Tending to satiate.
 Dadvozadwy, *a.* (dadvawz) That may be immersed, or raised above the surface.
 Dadvozawl, *a.* (dadvawz) Tending to immerge.
 Dadvozedig, *a.* (dadvawz) That is immersed.
 Dadvozi, *v. a.* (dadvawz) To emerge, to rise up.
 Dadvoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadvawz) A rising to the surface, or emerging; emersion.
 Dadvozlonawl, *a.* (bozlonawl) Dissatisfactory.
 Dadvozloni, *v. a.* (bozloni) To dissatisfy.
 Dadvozloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bozloniad) A rendering unpleasant; dissatisfaction.
 Dadvraenawl, *a.* (braenawl) Tending to divest of a tendency to corruption.
 Dadvraeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braeniad) A rendering free from putrescence.
 Dadvraenu, *v. n.* (braenu) To become fresh.
 Dadvreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (breiniad) A divesting of privilege; a disfranchisement.
 Dadvreiniaw, *v. a.* (breiniaw) To disfranchise.
 Dadvreiniawl, *a.* (breiniawl) Tending to divest of privilege, or immunity.
 Dadvreinedig, *a.* (breiniedig) Disfranchised.
 Dadvreiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (breiniwr) One who divests of privilege.
 Dadvreuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (breuad) A divesting of a tendency to brittleness, or fragility.
 Dadvreuaw, *v. n.* (breuaw) To become unbrittle.
 Dadvreuawl, *a.* (breuawl) Tending to toughen.
 Dadvriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (briad) A dishonouring.
 Dadvriaw, *v. a.* (briaw) To dishonour, to disgrace.
 Dadvriawl, *a.* (briawl) Tending to dishonour.
 Dadvrigaw, *v. a.* (brigaw) To lop off the tops.
 Dadvrigawl, *a.* (brigawl) Decapitated.
 Dadvrigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brigiad) A cutting off the top, a depriving of tops; decapitation.
 Dadvroçawl, *a.* (broçawl) Tending to become divested of turbulence, or passion.
 Dadvroçi, *v. n.* (broçi) To become unruffled; to allay turbulence; to tranquilize.
 Dadvroçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (broçiad) A being, or becoming divested of turbulence.
 Dadvrwygaw, *v. n.* (brwygaw) To become sober.

D A D

Dadvrwysgawl, *a.* (brwysgawl) Tending to make steady, or recover from ebriety.
 Dadvrwysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwysgiad) A becoming steady, or free from drunkenness.
 Dadvrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brydiad) A stopping, or allaying of heat; a mitigation of heat.
 Dadvrydiannawl, *a.* (dadvrydiant) Having a tendency to become uninflamed.
 Dadvrydiannu, *v. n.* (dadvrydiant) To become uninflamed; to abate throbbing.
 Dadvrydiant, *s. m.* (brydiant) Alluagement of heat, deservescence.
 Dadvrydiaw, *v. a.* (brydiaw) To allay heat.
 Dadvrydiawl, *a.* (brydiawl) Apt to allay heat.
 Dadvrythawl, *a.* (brythawl) Apt to stop ire.
 Dadvrythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brythiad) A divesting, or a becoming free from tumult.
 Dadvrythu, *v. a.* (brythu) To allay a tumult.
 Dadvuarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (buarthiad) A letting out of a fold, the unfolding of a flock.
 Dadvuarthu, *v. a.* (buarthu) To unfold a flock.
 Dadvyzarawl, *a.* (byzarawl) Apt to cure deafness.
 Dadvyzariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byzariad) A divesting, or curing of deafness.
 Dadvyzaru, *v. a.* (byzaru) To rid of deafness.
 Dadvyzinaw, *v. a.* (byzinaw) To disband an army.
 Dadvyzinawl, *a.* (byzinawl) Apt to disband.
 Dadvyziniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byziniad) A disbanding, or breaking up of an army.
 Dadfawz, *s. m.* (fawz) What is extinguished.
 Dadferawl, *a.* (ferawl) Tending to dissolve.
 Dadferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (feriad) A dissolving.
 Dadferu, *v. n.* (feru) To disincorporate.
 Dadfiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (finiad) A divesting, or pulling down of bounds.
 Dadfiniaw, *v. a.* (finiaw) To divest of bounds.
 Dadfiniawl, *a.* (finiawl) divested of bounds.
 Dadfozawl, *a.* (dadfawz) Being extinguished.
 Dadfozi, *v. a.* (dadfawz) To extinguish.
 Dadfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadfawz) Extinction.
 Dadfrwythaw, *v. n.* (frwythaw) To become abortive; to become enfeebled.
 Dadfrwythawl, *a.* (frwythawl) Tending to deprive of vigour, or to enfeeble.
 Dadfrwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frwythiad) A becoming abortive, a becoming feeble.
 Dadfrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frydiad) Refluxion up.
 Dadfrydiant, *s. m.* (frydiant) A reflux.
 Dadfrydiaw, *v. a.* (frydiaw) To flow back.
 Dadfrydiawl, *a.* (frydiawl) That flows back.
 Dadfurviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (furviad) A divesting of form, a deformation.
 Dadfurviaw, *v. a.* (furviaw) To disfigure.
 Dadfurviawl, *a.* (furviawl) Disfigured.
 Dadgadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarnâad) A disenabling.
 Dadgadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarnâawl) Having a tendency to destroy vigour, or to enervate.
 Dadgadarnâu, *v. a.* (cadarnâu) To disable.
 Dadgadwynaw, *v. a.* (cadwynaw) To unchain.
 Dadgadwynawl, *a.* (cadwynawl) Disenthralled.
 Dadgadwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyniad) The act or unchaining or loosening of bonds.
 Dadgazugaw, *v. a.* (cazugaw) To divest of darkness, to render inobscure; to clear up.
 Dadgazugawl, *a.* (cazugawl) Tending to clear up.
 Dadgazugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cazugiad) A clearing up, a rendering inobscure.
 Dadgaeadu, *v. a.* (caeadu) To take off a cover.

Dadgaeawl, *a.* (caeawl) Tending to uncloze.
 Dadgaenawl, *a.* (caenawl) That is rid of surface.
 Dadgaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeniad) A taking off the surface, or skin; decortication.
 Dadgaenu, *v. a.* (caenu) To take off a surface.
 Dadgaerawl, *a.* (caerawl) That is dismantled.
 Dadgaeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeriad) A dismantling.
 Dadgaeru, *v. a.* (caeru) To dismantle a fort.
 Dadgaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Freed of restraint.
 Dadgaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caethiad) A liberating, or a bringing out of confinement.
 Dadgaethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiwaw) To disenthral.
 Dadgaethiawl, *a.* (caethiawl) Disenthralled.
 Dadgaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To disenthral; to free.
 Dadgàmawl, *a.* (càmawl) Apt to step back.
 Dadgàmiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (càmiad) A stepping back.
 Dadgàmu, *v. a.* (càmu) To step backward.
 Dadgan, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cân) A recital.
 Dadgan, *v. a.* (cân) To recite, to pronounce, to say, to rehearse; to recite, or sing what has been composed beforehand; to declare.
 Dadganadwy, *a.* (dadgan) That may be recited.
 Dadganawl, *a.* (dadgan) Recitative; chaunting.
 Dadganedig, *a.* (dadgan) That is recited.
 Dadganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgan) A reciting, repeating, or pronouncing; a declaration.
 Dadganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To dispraise.
 Dadganmoledig, *a.* (dadganmawl) Depreciated.
 Dadganmoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadganmawl) A dispraising, or depreciating; disrecommending.
 Dadgannerthawl, *a.* (cannerthawl) Tending to deprive of assistance, or support.
 Dadgannerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cannerthiad) A depriving of support, or assistance.
 Dadgannerthu, *v. a.* (cannerthu) To withdraw aid, assistance, or support.
 Dadgannorthwyad, *s. m.* (cannorthwyad) A withdrawing of support, or assistance.
 Dadgannorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cannorthwyaw) To withdraw, or withhold assistance.
 Dadgannorthwyawl, *a.* (cannorthwyawl) Tending to withdraw, or withhold assistance.
 Dadganu, *v. a.* (dadgan) To recite, rehearse, or say; to declare, to pronounce.

Cymmered yr yngnad y zwy gynghawfaeth, a dadganed wy: a gwedy a's dadgano, aent yr yngnaid allan—i ymgyngori.
 Let the judge take the two sides of the issue, and let him recapitulate them; and after he shall have recapitulated, let the judges go out to deliberate.
Welsh Laws.

Dadganwr, *s. m.—pl. dadganwyr* (dadgan—gwr) A reciter, a rehearser; a declarer.
 Dadganyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadgan) A reciter, one who recites, or relates.
 Dadgangenawl, *a.* (cangenawl) Having the branches cut away.
 Dadgangeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cangeniad) A lopping off, or divesting of branches.
 Dadgangenu, *v. a.* (cangenu) To divest of branches, or boughs.
 Dadgarçarawl, *a.* (carçarawl) Tending to liberate.
 Dadgarçariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (carçariad) A liberating from confinement; a setting free.
 Dadgarçarau, *v. a.* (carçarau) To disincarcerate, to free from prison; to liberate, or to set at large.
 Dadgarçarwr, *s. m.—pl. dadgarçarwyr* (dadgarçar—gwr) One who liberates from prison.
 Dadgarzawl, *a.* (carzawl) Tending to cease from, or hinder from wandering abroad.

Dadgarziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (carziad) A returning from exile, or banishment.
 Dadgarzu, *v. a.* (carzu) To recal from exile.
 Dadgaregawl, *a.* (caregawl) Tending to divest of a petrified quality.
 Dadgaregiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caregiad) A divesting of a stony, or petrified quality.
 Dadgaregu, *v. a.* (caregu) To unpetrify.
 Dadgasglawl, *a.* (casglawl) Dissipating.
 Dadgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (casgliad) The act of dispersing what is heaped together.
 Dadgasglu, *v. a.* (casglu) To spread a heap.
 Dadgeiniad, *s. m.—pl. dadgeiniad* (dadgan) A reciter, or relator; a singer. Dadgeiniad Pen-pastwn.
 Dadglazawl, *a.* (clazawl) Tending to lay open.
 Dadglazedig, *a.* (clazedig) That is disinterred.
 Dadglazedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadglazedig) A disinterment, a digging up.
 Dadglaziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (claziad) A disintering, the act of unburying.
 Dadglazu, *v. a.* (clazu) To disinter. *Dadglazwyd y bex*, the grave was dug open.
 Dadgloziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloziad) The act of filling up a pit, or trench.
 Dadgloziaw, *v. a.* (cloziaw) To fill up a trench.
 Dadglöad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clöad) A unlocking.
 Dadglöadwy, *a.* (dadglöad) that may be unlocked.
 Dadglöawl, *a.* (clöawl) Tending to unlock.
 Dadglöedig, *a.* (clöedig) That is unlocked.
 Dadgloi, *v. a.* (cloi) To unlock; to unfasten.
 Dadgrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to efface.
 Dadgrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) Obliteration.
 Dadgrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To obliterate, to efface.
 Dadgrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to unparch.
 Dadgrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) A divesting of aridity, or crispness.
 Dadgrasu, *v. a.* (crafu) To divest of crispness.
 Dadgroenawl, *a.* (croenawl) Apt to peel off.
 Dadgroeni, *v. a.* (croeni) To decorticate.
 Dadgröeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cröeniad) Decrustation.
 Dadgrönawl, *a.* (crönawl) Tending to let out.
 Dadgröni, *v. a.* (cröni) To undam, to let out.
 Dadgröniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cröniad) A letting out, or undamming a collection.
 Dadgryçawl, *a.* (cryçawl) Tending to uncrinkle.
 Dadgryçedig, *a.* (cryçedig) That is smoothed.
 Dadgryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryçiad) A divesting of wrinkles, or crinkles.
 Dadgryçu, *v. a.* (cryçu) To unwrinkle; to smooth.
 Dadgrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Tending to unbend.
 Dadgrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A divesting of a bending position, a straightening.
 Dadgrymu, *v. a.* (crymu) To unbend, to straighten, or to make erect.
 Dadgrynâad, *s. m.* (crynâad) A divesting of roundness, or globosity.
 Dadgrynâawl, *a.* (crynâawl) Tending to divest of rotundity, or globosity.
 Dadgrynâu, *v. a.* (crynâu) To divest, and to become divested of rotundity.
 Dadguçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuçiad) The act of unwrinkling the brow.
 Dadguçiawl, *a.* (cuçiawl) Apt to unwrinkle.
 Dadguz, *s. m.* (cuz) The state of being revealed.

*Gwae vi vod llawryz, llawen uz gwen-dorv
 Gwyn-deyrn heb zadguz!*

It is misery to me that the liberal-handed, and joyful defence of the blessed tribe, the benign prince should be without a dissipation of darkness!
Lt. P. M. G. M. G. ab. H. a. 3 Owain.

Dadguziad

DAD

Dadguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadguz) Revelation.
 Dadguziadawl, *a.* (dadguziad) Apocalyptic.
 Dadguziadwy, *a.* (dadguziad) That may be revealed, manifested, or brought to light.
 Dadguziaw, *v. a.* (dadguz) To reveal; to manifest.
 Dadguziawl, *a.* (dadguz) Tending to reveal.
 Dadguziedig, *a.* (dadguz) That is revealed.
 Dadguziedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadguziedig) The act of revealing, or making manifest.
 Dadguziedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadguziad) A revealer.
 Gwn mai eiç Duw çwi yw Duw y duwiau—adadguziedyz dirgel-
 edigaethau, o herwyç medru o honot zadguzio'r dirgelwç hwn.
 I know that your God is the God of Gods—and the revealer of
 secrets, because thou hast been able to reveal this secret.
 Daniel ii. 47.
 Dadguziwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadguzwyr* (dadguz—gwr) One who brings to light, a revealer.
 Dadgydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydiad) A disjunction.
 Dadgydiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaw) To disjoin, to disunite.
 Dadgydiawl, *a.* (cydiawl) Tending to disjoin.
 Dadgyvanawl, *a.* (cyvanawl) Having a tendency to become divested of integrality.
 Dadgyvaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvaniad) A divesting of integrality; disruption.
 Dadgyvannezawl, *a.* (cyvannezawl) Tending to divest of inhabitants.
 Dadgyvanneziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvanneziad) A quitting a habitation.
 Dadgyvannezu, *v. a.* (cyvannezu) To leave off inhabiting; to depopulate.
 Dadgyvanfawz, *s. m.*—*pl. dadgyvanfozion* (cyvanfawz) The state of being disorganized.
 Dadgyvanfozawl, *a.* (dadgyvanfawz) Tending to disunite the component parts.
 Dadgyvanfozi, *v. a.* (dadgyvanfawz) To separate the component parts.
 Dadgyvanfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadgyvanfawz) A discription, a separation of parts.
 Dadgyvanu, *v. a.* (cyvanu) To disincorporate.
 Dadgyvartaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvartaliad) A rendering, or becoming disproportionate.
 Dadgyvartalu, *v. a.* (cyvartalu) To disproportionate.
 Dadgyvlogawl, *a.* (cyvlogawl) Tending to annul a covenant, contract, or hire.
 Dadgyvlogi, *v. a.* (cyvlogi) To annul a covenant; to annul a contract for hire.
 Dadgyvlogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvlogiad) The abrogating a covenant, or condition of service.
 Dadgyvluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvluniad) A divesting of conformation; deformation.
 Dadgyvluniaw, *v. a.* (cyvluniaw) To divest of conformation, or connexion of parts.
 Dadgyvluniawl, *a.* (cyvluniawl) Having a tendency to divest of conformation.
 Dadgyvnerthawl, *a.* (cyvnerthawl) Tending to divest of, or to withdraw support.
 Dadgyvnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvnerthiad) A divesting of, or withdrawing assistance.
 Dadgyvnerthu, *v. a.* (cyvnerthu) To divest of, or to withhold assistance.
 Dadgyvrodezawl, *a.* (cyvrodezawl) Tending to untwine, or untwist.
 Dadgyvrodeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyvrodeziad) The act of untwisting, or untwining.
 Dadgyvrodezu, *v. a.* (cyvrodezu) to untwine.
 Dadgylçawl, *a.* (cylçawl) Tending to unhoop.

DAD

Dadgylçedig, *a.* (cylçedig) That is unhooped.
 Dadgylçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylçiad) Unhooping.
 Dadgylçu, *v. a.* (cylçu) To uncircle; to unhoop.
 Dadgylçynawl, *a.* (cylçynawl) Tending to divest of what furrounds.
 Dadgylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylçyniad) The act of taking away what furrounds.
 Dadgylçynu, *v. n.* (cylçynu) To cease from surrounding, or circumscribing.
 Dadgymmaledig, *a.* (cymmaledig) Disjointed.
 Dadgymmaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmaliad) A disjointing, or dislocating; dislocation.
 Dadgymmalu, *v. a.* (cymmalu) To disjoint, to dislocate, or to luxate; to break the joints.
 Yr wyvi yr hyn yr ydwyti yn ei olyn a ydwyvi; Paam yateu y
 dadgymmali di vi ar gam?
 I am that which thou dost ask if I am; wherefore then dost thou
 dismember me unjustly?
 C. Edwards, H. y Fyz.
 Dadgymmysgawl, *a.* (cymmysgawl) Tending to unmingle, or separate what is mixed.
 Dadgymmysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmysgiad) The act of unmingling, or separating things mixed.
 Dadgymmysgu, *v. a.* (cymmysgu) To unmingle.
 Dadgynllwynaw, *v. a.* (cynllwynaw) To break up an ambuscade, to leave off laying in wait.
 Dadgynllwynawl, *a.* (cynllwynawl) Tending to break up an ambuscade.
 Dadgynllwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynllwyniad) The act of breaking up an ambuscade.
 Dadgynnorthwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnorthwyad) A withdrawing of assistance, or help.
 Dadgynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cynnorthwyaw) To withdraw support, or assistance.
 Dadgynnorthwyawl, *a.* (cynnorthwyawl) Tending to deprive of assistance, or help.
 Dadgynnyred, *v. a.* (cynnyred) To unfrequent.
 Dadgysdadlawl, *a.* (cysdadlawl) Apt to divest, or causing to divest of competition.
 Dadgysdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysdadliad) A divesting of competition, or dispute.
 Dadgysdadlu, *v. n.* (cysdadlu) To cease from competition, contention, or dispute.
 Dadgysgodawl, *a.* (cysgodawl) Apt to unshelter.
 Dadgysgodi, *v. a.* (cysgodi) To unshelter.
 Dadgysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) A divesting of shelter, or cover.
 Dadgysonawl, *a.* (cysonawl) Apt to discord.
 Dadgysoni, *v. a.* (cysoni) To make dissonant.
 Dadgysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysoniad) A rendering dissonant, or discordant.
 Dadgyssylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyssylltiad) A disjoining, disjunction, divulsiion.
 Dadgyssylltiawl, *a.* (cyssylltiawl) Disjunctive.
 Dadgyssylltiedig, *a.* (cyssylltiedig) Disjoined.
 Dadgyssylltu, *v. a.* (cyssylltu) To disjoin.
 Dadgystuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystuziad) A ceasing from tormenting, or afflicting.
 Dadgystuziaw, *v. a.* (cystuziaw) To free from affliction, or torture; to comfort.
 Dadgystuziawl, *a.* (cystuziawl) Tending to cease from tormenting, or torturing.
 Dadgyweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyweiriad) A divesting of order; disorganization.
 Dadgyweiriaw, *v. a.* (cyweiriaw) To render disorderly; to disorganize.
 Dadgyweiriawl, *a.* (cyweiriawl) Apt to confuse.
 Dadgyweiriedig, *a.* (cyweiriedig) Disorganized.
 Dadhadawl, *a.* (hadawl) Apt to divest of seed.
 Dadhadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hadiad) A divesting of seed, a rendering seedless.
 Dadhadu,

DAD

Dadhadu, *v. a.* (hadu) To divest of seed.
 Dadhagrâad, *s. m.* (hagrâad) A divesting of ugliness.
 Dadhagrâawl, *a.* (hagrâawl) Tending to adorn.
 Dadhagrâu, *v. a.* (hagrâu) To divest of ugliness.
 Dadhalogawl, *a.* (halogawl) Apt to divest of filth.
 Dadhalogi, *v. a.* (halogi) To divest of pollution.
 Dadhalogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (halogiad) A divesting, or purifying from pollution.
 Dadhalltawl, *a.* (halltawl) Apt to divest of salt.
 Dadhalltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (halltiad) A divesting of saline quality; a purging from salt.
 Dadhalltu, *v. a.* (halltu) To divest of saltiness.
 Dadhanvod, *v. a.* (hanvod) To divest of being.
 Dadhanvodawl, *a.* (dadhanvod) Annihilating.
 Dadhanvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadhanvod) A divesting of existence, or being.
 Dadharzawl, *a.* (harzawl) Tending to divest of ornament, or beauty.
 Dadharziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (harziad) A divesting of beauty, or ornament.
 Dadharzu, *v. a.* (harzu) To divest of beauty.
 Dadhezygawl, *a.* (hezygawl) Peace-breaking.
 Dadhezygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hezygiad) A depriving of tranquillity, or of peace.
 Dadhezygu, *v. a.* (hezygu) To divest of peace.
 Dadheidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heidiad) The act of separating from a swarm.
 Dadheidiaw, *v. n.* (heidiaw) To cease swarming.
 Dadheidiawl, *a.* (heidiawl) Having a tendency to cease from swarming.
 Dadheigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heigiad) The act of separating, or dispersing of a shoal.
 Dadheigiaw, *v. a.* (heigiaw) To part a shoal.
 Dadheigiawl, *a.* (heigiawl) Having a tendency to disperse from a shoal.
 Dadheiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heiniad) A clearing from disorder, or pestilence.
 Dadheiniaw, *v. a.* (heiniaw) To clear of disease.
 Dadheiniawl, *a.* (heiniawl) Having a tendency to dissipate a disease.
 Dadhelaethawl, *a.* (helaethawl) Tending to straiten, or to circumscribe.
 Dadhelaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (helaethiad) A rendering strait, or reducing of extent.
 Dadhelaethu, *v. a.* (helaethu) To reduce extent.
 Dadheneiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heneiziad) A divesting of age; renovation; a growing young.
 Dadheneiziaw, *v. a.* (heneiziaw) To divest of age; to renovate; to become young.
 Dadheneiziawl, *a.* (heneiziawl) Renovating.
 Dadhiraethawl, *a.* (hiraethawl) Tending to divest of longing; tending to console.
 Dadhiraethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hiraethiad) A divesting of, or ceasing from longing.
 Dadhiraethu, *v. n.* (hiraethu) To cease longing.
 Dadhofawl, *a.* (hofawl) Apt to make unlovely.
 Dadhofi, *v. n.* (hofi) To cease from loving.
 Dadhofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hofiad) A disliking.
 Dadholedig, *a.* (holedig) That is re-examined.
 Dadholi, *v. a.* (holi) To examine over again.
 Dadholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (holiad) A re-examining, a questioning over again.
 Dadhualawg, *a.* (hualawg) That is unfettered.
 Dadhualiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hualiad) The act of unfettering, or freeing from shackles.
 Dadhualu, *v. a.* (hualu) To unfetter.
 Dadhudaw, *v. a.* (hudaw) To entice back again.
 Dadhudawl, *a.* (hudawl) Tending to allure back.

DAD

Dadhudiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hudiad) A drawing back.
 Dadhuzaw, *v. a.* (huzaw) To uncover.
 Dadhuzawl, *a.* (huzawl) Tending to uncover.
 Dadhuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (huziad) Development.
 Dadhuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (huliad) A uncovering.
 Dadhuliaw, *v. a.* (huliaw) To strip of the cover.
 Dadhuliawl, *a.* (huliawl) Tending to uncover.
 Dadhunaw, *v. a.* (hunaw) To leave off sleeping.
 Dadhunawl, *a.* (hunawl) Apt to divest of sleep.
 Dadhuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (huniad) A divesting of sleep.
 Dadiacâad, *s. m.* (iacâad) A becoming unwell.
 Dadiacâawl, *a.* (iacâawl) Tending to relapse.
 Dadiacâu, *v. n.* (iacâu) To become unwell.
 Dadiain, *s. m.* (iain) A renovated condition.

Dadiain cain cynnyz
 Dyz diwaethaw.

A renovation of a glorious increase the last day.
G. ab Al. ab Dwyf.

Yn Iwerzon yr oez pair â elwid pair dadiain; a fa gelain bynag a wr wid ynzo, ev a gyvoda yn wr byw draçwyn, ond na's medrai zywedyd.

In Ireland there was a cauldron that was called the cauldron of renovation; and whatever corpse was boiled therein, it would rise up a living man again, only that he could not speak.

Mabinogion.

Dadiain, *a.* (iain) Renovated; reanimated.

Prydvawr Lywelyn pryd dyn dadiain—
 A lluoç y' ngwitgoz yn ymoſgrain,
 A'r llyn ar dyn ar eu celain,
 A llinou rhag bron rhag bro Eurgain.

The comely Llywelyn with the aspect of a renovated man—with his fairly arrayed attending on his train, having the bow-string on the stretch towards a corpse, and the ashen spear couched to the breast on the borders of the vale of Eurgain.

Exp. ab Gwgawn.

Dadiasawl, *a.* (iasawl) Tending to divest of a pervading quality, or power.
 Dadiasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (iasiad) A ceasing to affect, impress, or pervade.
 Dadiasu, *v. a.* (iasu) To divest of power, or quality that pervades, and affects.
 Dadieuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ieuad) Dejugation.
 Dadieuaw, *v. a.* (ieuaw) To unyoke; to loosen.
 Dadieuawl, *a.* (ieuawl) That is unyoked.
 Dadieuwr, *s. m.—pl. dadieuwyr* (ieuwr) One who unyokes, or loosens.
 Dadireiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ireiziad) A becoming void of succulency, or moisture.
 Dadireiziaw, *v. n.* (ireiziaw) To become divested of moisture, or succulency.
 Dadireiziawl, *a.* (ireiziawl) Apt to become divested of moisture, or to grow rigid.
 Dadlaesawl, *a.* (llaesawl) Apt to draw up.
 Dadlaesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llaesiad) A curtailing.
 Dadlaesu, *v. a.* (llaesu) To curtail, to tuck up.
 Dadlai, *s. c.—pl. dadleion* (dadyl) A disputant.
 Dadlaith, *s. m.* (llaith) A re-dissolved state, a thaw.
 Dadlam, *s. m.* (llam) A rebound, or step back.
 Dadlamawl, *a.* (dadlam) Apt to rebound back.
 Dadlamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadlam) A bounding back, or rebounding.
 Dadlamu, *v. a.* (dadlam) To bound backward.
 Dadlamwr, *s. m.—pl. dadlamwyr* (dadlam—gwr) One who bound, or leaps back, a rebounder.
 Dadlanastrawl, *a.* (llanastrawl) Gathered up.
 Dadlanastriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llanastriad) A gathering together what is spread.
 Dadlanastru, *v. a.* (llanastru) To heap, or gather up what is spread abroad.

Dadlarieiziad,

DAD

Dadlarieiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llarieiziad) A becoming divested of mildness.
 Dadlarieiziaw, *v. n.* (llarieiziaw) To become divested of mildness, or meekness.
 Dadlarieiziawl, *a.* (llarieiziawl) Having a tendency to be divested of mildness.
 Dadlathrawl, *a.* (llathrawl) Reflecting a glare.
 Dadlathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llathriad) A reflection of a glittering, or gleaming.
 Dadlathru, *v. n.* (llathru) To reflect a glitter.
 Dadlawç, *s. m.* (llawç) A state divested of aid.
 Dadlawl, *a.* (dadyl) Controversial, polemical.
 Dadldraith, *s. f.*—*pl. dadldreithiau* (dadyl—traith) A polemical discourse.
 Dadleâad, *s. m.* (lleâad) A displacing, a dislodging.
 Dadleâawl, *a.* (lleâawl) Tending to displace.
 Dadleâu, *v. a.* (lleâu) To divest of locality.
 Dadleçawl, *a.* (lleçawl) That ceases hiding.
 Dadleçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lleçiad) A coming to view, a coming out of concealment.
 Dadleçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To cease from hiding.
 Dadledawl, *a.* (lledawl) That causes to close up.
 Dadlediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llediad) A divesting of expansion; a straitening.
 Dadledu, *v. a.* (lledu) To draw up what is spread.
 Dadlezvawl, *a.* (llezvawl) Tending to divest, or become void, of obliquity.
 Dadlezviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llezviad) A divesting of obliquity, or flatness.
 Dadlezvu, *v. a.* (llezvu) To divest of obliquity, or flatness; to sharpen up.
 Dadleithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlaith) A resolving to liquid; a thawing; dissolution.
 Pa vath zadleithiad a thawz y fy yn awr yn ei galon edieiriawl?
 What a *dissolution* and a melting are now in his penitent heart.
S. Treuredyn.
 Dadleithiaw, *v. n.* (dadlaith) To become humid, or moist again; to thaw.
 Dadleithiawl, *a.* (dadlaith) Tending to become moist again, tending to thaw.
 Dadlenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llenwad) Depletion.
 Dadlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Tending to empty.
 Dadlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To empty, to pour out.
 Dadlesâad, *s. m.* (llesâad) A divesting of good.
 Dadlesâawl, *a.* (llesâawl) Apt to divest of good.
 Dadlesâu, *v. a.* (llesâu) To divest of benefit.
 Dadlesawl, *a.* (llesawl) Apt to divest of benefit.
 Dadlesgâad, *s. m.* (llesgâad) A divesting of weakness; a recovering of strength.
 Dadlesgâawl, *a.* (llesgâawl) Apt to strengthen.
 Dadlesgâu, *v. a.* (llesgâu) To divest of weakness.
 Dadlesmeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llesmeiriad) A recovering from a fainting fit.
 Dadlesmeiriaw, *v. a.* (llesmeiriaw) To recover from a fainting fit, or swoon.
 Dadlesmeiriawl, *a.* (llesmeiriawl) Tending to recover from a fit, or swoon.
 Dadlesteiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llesteiriad) A clearing from obstruction, or hinderance.
 Dadlesteiriawl, *a.* (llesteiriawl) Tending to divest of obstruction, or hinderance.
 Dadlesu, *v. a.* (llesu) To deprive of benefit.
 Dadleu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dadyl) A debate, or argument; a debating, or disputing a matter.

Dadlen wedi barn.
 Argument after sentence.

Adage.

DAD

Dadleu, *v. a.* (dadyl) To argue, dispute, or reason; to tattle; to contend, or wrangle.

A vo caled y'ngghynghaws
 Dadleued ar bob açaws.

He that is powerful in pleading *let him argue* on every occasion.
Adage.

Dadleuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleu) Disputation.

A glyweisti a gant Lliaws,
 Mab Nwyvre, milwr hynaws?
 "Dadleuad ar bob açaws."

Hast thou heard what was sung by Llios the son of Nwyvre, a generous warrior; *argument* on every occasion.
Engl. & Clywed.

Dadleuadawl, *a.* (dadleuad) Controversial.

Dadleuadwy, *a.* (dadleuad) Disputable, controvertible, contestible; actionable.

Dadleuaw, *v. a.* (dadleu) To dispute, to argue.

Dadleuawl, *a.* (dadleu) Controversial.

Dadleuawr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadleuorion* (dadleu) An arguist, disputer, or contender; an advocate.

Dadleudy, *s. m.*—*pl. dadleudai* (dadleu—ty) A hall, a court-house, or judgment hall.

Dadleuedig, *a.* (dadleu) That is disputed.

Dadleuva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (dadleu—ma) A place of disputation; a forum.

Dadleugar, *a.* (dadleu) Disputative; captious.

Dadleugarwç, *s. m.* (dadleugar) Contentiousness.

Dadleuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadleuwyr* (dadleu—gwr) A disputer, or arguer; an advocate. In the laws, the parties who litigate are called *Dadleuwyr*, *Cynbenusson*, and *Pleidiau*.

Dadleuwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. dadleuwreigez* (dadleu—gwraig) A woman who disputes, or argues.

Dadleuwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleuwr) Advocateship, or advocacy.

Dadleüyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadleu) An arguist.

Dadleuyzes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleüyz) A female disputant, or pleader; a female advocate.

Dadleuyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleüyz) The office of a pleader, an advocateship.

Dadleuyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleuawr) Advocateship, or the office of a pleader.

Dadlewyç, *s. m.* (llewyç) Refraction of light.

Dadlewyçawl, *a.* (dadlewyç) Refrangible.

Dadlewyçedig, *a.* (dadlewyç) Reflected back.

Dadlewyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlewyç) A returning of light, reflection.

Dadlewyçu, *v. a.* (dadlewyç) To reflect; to clear up.

Dadlewygawl, *a.* (llewygawl) Tending to recover from a fainting fit.

Dadlewygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewygiad) A recovering, from a fit, or swoon.

Dadlewygu, *v. n.* (llewygu) To recover from a fit, or swoon; to revive.

Dadlid, *s. m.* (llid) Anger, or wrath assuaged.

Dadlidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlid) A divesting of anger, or wrath; an appeasing.

Dadlidiaw, *v. n.* (dadlid) To cease from anger, to become reconciled, or pacified.

Dy gynniv dylid dedlid gymmain?
 Dy gymmrigymm ryd,
 Dywyn dy wynvyd.

Thy continual toil so much it will assuage, thy assumptive privilege it will harmonize thy blifs.
Gwaigmai, i Rodri.

Dadlidiawg, *a.* (dadlid) That is appeased.

Dadlidiawl, *a.* (dadlid) Tending to appease.

Dadliv, *s. m.* (lliv) A reflux, a refluxence.

Dadlivaw, *v. a.* (dadliv) To flow backward.

Dadlivawl, *a.* (dadliv) Tending to flow back.

Dadliviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadliv) A reflowing.

Dadliviant, *s. m.* (dadliv) A refluxence, a reflux.

Dadlithraw, *v. a.* (llithraw) To slide back.

Dadlithrawl,

D A D

Dadlithrawl, *a.* (llithrawl) Apt to slide back.
Dadlithriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llithriad) A sliding, or slipping back.
Dadliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliwiad) A discolouring; a divesting of colour.
Dadliwiad, *v. a.* (lliwiad) To discolour.
Dadliwiadl, *a.* (lliwiadl) That discolours.
Dadlôgawl, *s.* (dadlawç) Tending to divest of patronage, or protection.
Dadlôgi, *v. a.* (dadlawç) To divest of patronage.
Dadlôgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadlawç) A divesting, or withdrawing of patronage.
Dadlogi, *v. a.* (llogi) To annul a covenant.
Dadlogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llogiad) The act of annulling a covenant, or obligation.
Dadloywad, *s. m.* (gloywad) A clearing anew.
Dadloywawl, *a.* (gloywawl) Apt to clear again.
Dadloywi, *v. n.* (gloywi) To grow clear again.
Dadludaw, *v. a.* (gludaw) To deglutinate.
Dadludawl, *a.* (gludawl) Apt to deglutinate.
Dadludiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gludiad) Deglutination.
Dadluzedawl, *a.* (lluzedawl) Refreshing.
Dadluzediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluzediad) A divesting, a recovering, from fatigue.
Dadluzedu, *v. a.* (lluzedu) To divest of fatigue.
Dadluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluniad) Deformation.
Dadluniaw, *v. a.* (lluniaw) To divest of form.
Dadluniawl, *a.* (lluniawl) Apt to deform.
Dadluniwr, *s. m.—pl. dadlunwyr* (lluniwr) One who divests of form, or figure.
Dadlwr, *s. m.—pl. dadlwyr* (dadyl—gwr) A disputant, arguist, or controvertist.
Dadlwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadlwr) A pleader's profession; pleading; disputation.
Dadlwriaethawl, *a.* (dadlwriaeth) Polemical.
Dadlwythaw, *v. a.* (llwythaw) To unload.
Dadlwythawl, *a.* (llwythawl) Disburdening.
Dadlwythedig, *a.* (llwythedig) Disburdened.
Dadlwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwythiad) A disburdening, or unloading; discarcation.
Dadlwythwr, *s. m.—pl. dadlwythwyr* (llwythwr) One who unloads, or disburdens.
Dadlyvrâad, *s. m.* (llyvrâad) A divesting, or a becoming divested of cowardice.
Dadlyvrâawl, *a.* (llyvrâawl) Tending to divest of cowardice; encouraging.
Dadlyvrâu, *v. n.* (llyvrâu) To become divested of cowardice; to give courage.
Dadlygrawl, *a.* (llygrawl) Having a tendency to divest, or become divested of corruption.
Dadlygriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llygriad) A divesting of corruption, or pollution.
Dadlygru, *v. a.* (llygru) To divest of corruption.
Dadlymâad, *s. m.* (llymâad) A divesting of point.
Dadlymâawl, *a.* (llymâawl) Apt to blunt.
Dadlymâu, *v. a.* (llymâu) To divest of point.
Dadlymhunaw, *v. a.* (llymhunaw) To recover from a swoon, or fainting fit.
Dadlymhunawl, *a.* (llymhunawl) Tending to recover from a fainting, or swoon.
Dadlymhuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llymhuniad) A recovering from a swoon, or fainting.
Dadlymhurtiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llymhurtiad) A recovering from a stupified, or deranged state.
Dadlymhurtiaw, *v. n.* (llymhurtiaw) To recover from a stupefaction; to come to one's self.
Dadlymhurtiawl, *a.* (llymhurtiawl) Tending to recover from a stupified state.
Dadlythyrawl, *a.* (llythyrawl) Obliterative.

D A D

Dadlythyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llythyriad) A taking out letters; obliteration.
Dadlythyru, *v. a.* (llythyru) To obliterate.
Dadlywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llywiad) A ceasing from guiding, or steering.
Dadlywiad, *v. a.* (llywiad) To divest of guide.
Dadlywiadl, *a.* (llywiadl) Divested of guide.
Dadnaid, *s. f.—pl. dadneidiau* (naid) A rebound, or a leap back; resilience.
Dadnawz, *s. m.* (nawz) A being divested of protection, or patronage.
Dadnaws, *s. m.* (naws) Indisposition.
Dadnawfeiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nawfeiziad) A divesting of natural propensity.
Dadnawfeiziaw, *v. n.* (nawfeiziaw) To become divested of nature, or uncongenial.
Dadnawfeiziawl, *a.* (nawfeiziawl) Tending to divest of a natural propensity.
Dadnawfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadnaws) A divesting of nature, or propensity; indisposition.
Dadnawfiaw, *v. a.* (dadnaws) To divest of nature, inclination, or disposition; to indispose.
Dadnawfiawl, *a.* (dadnaws) Apt to indispose.
Dadneidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadnaid) Resiliency.
Dadneidiaw, *v. a.* (dadnaid) To leap, or bound back.
Dadneidiawl, *a.* (dadnaid) Apt to leap back.
Dadnerthawl, *a.* (nerthawl) Apt to enervate.
Dadnerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nerthiad) A divesting of strength, or vigour; enervation.
Dadnerthu, *v. a.* (nerthu) To divest of strength.
Dadnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To re-exchange.
Dadnewidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadnewid) A re-changing; a changing back again.
Dadnewidiawl, *a.* (dadnewid) Re-changeable.
Dadnewyzawl, *a.* (newyzawl) Renewing.
Dadnewyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (newyziad) A renewing; a renewal; a regeneration.
Dadnewyzu, *v. a.* (newyzu) To renew.

Trwy y gwynyddig wr hwnaw y dadnewyzwyd fyz y gwirgristynogaeth y mhlith y Prydeiniaid.
Through that blessed man the belief in true christianity was renewed amongst the Britons.
Gr. ab Arthur, i Garmen.

Dadnidrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nidrad) A disentangling, a disencumbering, or disengaging.
Dadnidraw, *v. a.* (nidraw) To disentangle.
Dadnidrawl, *a.* (nidrawl) Disentangling.
Dadniweidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (niweidiad) A divesting of a hurtful quality.
Dadniweidiaw, *v. a.* (niweidiaw) To divest of a power to hurt; to make harmless.
Dadniweidiawl, *a.* (niweidiawl) Tending to divest of harm; that is made harmless.
Dadnodawl, *a.* (nodawl) That obliterates.
Dadnodi, *v. a.* (nodi) To obliterate a mark.
Dadnodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nodiad) Obliteration.
Dadnozawl, *a.* (dadnawz) Bereft of protection.
Dadnozi, *v. a.* (dadnawz) To divest of protection.
Dadnoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadnawz) A divesting, or withdrawing of protection.
Dadnoethawl, *a.* (noethawl) Tending to envelop.
Dadnoethi, *v. a.* (noethi) To divest of nakedness.
Dadnoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (noethiad) A divesting of nakedness.
Dadnwyvaw, *v. a.* (nwyvaw) To divest of vigour.
Dadnwyvawl, *a.* (nwyvawl) Apt to enervate.
Dadnwyviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nwyviad) Enervation, or a divesting of vigour.
Dadnwythaw, *v. a.* (nwythaw) To divest of whims.
Dadnwythawl

D A D

Dadnwythawl, *a.* (nwythawl) Divested of freaks.
Dadnwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nwythiad) A divesting of freaks, whimsies, or oddities.
Dadnyçawl, *a.* (nyçawl) Apt to divest of grief.
Dadnyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nyçiad) A recovering from grief, or agony of mind.
Dadnyçu, *v. a.* (nyçu) To divest of vexation.
Dadnyzawl, *a.* (nyzawl) That is untwisted.
Dadnyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nyziad) A untwisting.
Dadnyzu, *v. a.* (nyzu) To untwist, to untwine.
Dadobeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gobeithiad) A divesting of hope; a despairing.
Dadobeithiaw, *v. n.* (gobeithiaw) To despair.
Dadobeithiawl, *a.* (gobeithiawl) Bereft of hope.
Dadozev, *v. a.* (gozev) To suffer, or bear again.
Dadozevawl, *a.* (dadozev) That suffers again.
Dadozeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadozev) A suffering, or bearing over again.
Dadozevu, *v. a.* (dadozev) To suffer over again.
Dadoerawl, *a.* (oerawl) Tending to divest of cold.
Dadoeri, *v. a.* (oeri) To divest of a coldness.
Dadoeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oeriad) A divesting of cold.
Dadoethawl, *a.* (oethawl) Tending to assuage.
Dadoethi, *v. a.* (oethi) To divest of severity; to calm.
Dadoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oethiad) A divesting of severity, ardency, or vehemence.
Dadovaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (govaliad) A divesting, or a becoming divested of care.
Dadovalu, *v. a.* (govalu) To divest of solicitude.
Dadovalus, *a.* (govalus) Apt to divest of care.
Dadovidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (govidiad) A divesting of affliction; a ceasing from grief.
Dadovidiaw, *v. n.* (govidiaw) To leave off grief.
Dadovidiawl, *a.* (govidiawl) Tending to soothe.
Dadovawl, *a.* (ovawl) Apt to divest of fear.
Dadovni, *v. n.* (ovni) To become fearless, or bold.
Dadovniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ovniad) A divesting of fear; a becoming fearless, or undaunted.
Dadovwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (govwyad) A revisiting.
Dadovwyaw, *v. a.* (govwyaw) To visit anew.
Dadovwyawl, *a.* (govwyawl) Apt to revisit.
Dadogwyazaw, *v. a.* (gogwyazaw) To disincline.
Dadogwyazawl, *a.* (gogwyazawl) Made unbiassed.
Dadogwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogwyziad) A divesting of inclination; a becoming erect.
Dadoleu, *v. a.* (goleu) To rekindle, to relume.
Dadoleuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadoleu) A lighting anew.
Dadoleuaw, *v. a.* (dadoleu) To illume anew.
Dadoleuawl, *a.* (dadoleu) Tending to relume.
Dadoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oliad) A taking out a track, print, or mark; obliteration.
Dadoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oliaeth) Obliteration.
Dadoliaw, *v. a.* (oliaw) To expunge, to obliterate.
Dadoload, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (goload) A developing.
Dadolöawl, *a.* (golöawl) Tending to develop.
Dadolöez, *s. m.* (golöez) A developement.
Dadolöi, *v. a.* (golöi) To develop, to reveal.
Dadolrain, *v. a.* (olrain) To retrace, to trace anew.
Dadolrheinriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadolrain) A tracing over again, a retracing.
Dadolrheinriaw, *v. a.* (dadolrain) To retrace.
Dadolrheinriawl, *a.* (dadolrain) That retraces.
Dadolrheinriedig, *a.* (dadolrain) Being retraced.

D A D

Dadolwç, *s. m.* (iolwç) Deprecation, a prayer for deliverance; amends for evil done; satisfaction.
 Llys vry hy hwyl-blwyv,
 Lles gae de diglwyv,
 Llwyz rwyz rwyv delwyv
 Drwy zadolwç.
 The court above free for the course of the throng, beneficial to the complexion of the undiseased stranger, to the free prosperity of the chief may I come through satisfaction. *Casnodyn.*
 Dedwyz a gar zadolwç.
 The prudent is fond of atonement. *Adage.*
 Degreuoçz Davyz adeilad temyl i'r Arglwyz yn zadolwç am ei beçodau.
 David began to build a temple to the Lord, as an expiation for his sins. *Eveng. Nicodemus.*
Dadolyçawl, *a.* (dadolwç) Expiatory; deprecative, deprecatory, or apologizing; tending to satisfy.
Dadolyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadolwç) A deprecating; a making amends, or satisfying.
Dadolyçu, *v. a.* (dadolwç) To deprecate; to make amends, or to give satisfaction; to apologize.
 Gwaith dedwyz yw dadolyçu,
 Cyn cyftwng ciwyv cyvng glazui.
 It is a happy thing to make atonement, ere the fated wound is given that buries in the narrow grave. *Elidyr Sais.*
Dadolyçwr, *s. m.—pl. dadolyçwyr* (dadolwç—gwr) A deprecator; an apologizer; a satisfier.
Dadollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To loosen anew.
Dadollyngawl, *a.* (dadollwng) Apt to loosen anew.
Dadollyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadollwng) A loosening, or a letting go anew; a relapsing.
Dadorbwyllaw, *v. a.* (gorbwyllaw) To recover the senses again; to divest of flightiness.
Dadorbwyllawg, *a.* (gorbwyllawg) That has recovered the senses, or is divested of madness.
Dadorbwyllawl, *a.* (gorbwyllawl) Tending to recover the senses, or divest of madness.
Dadorbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorbwylliad) A recovering the senses; convalescence.
Dadorçestawl, *a.* (gorçestawl) Emulating anew.
Dadorçestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorçestiad) A striving, contending, or emulating again.
Dadorçestu, *v. a.* (gorçestu) To emulate anew.
Dadorçuz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gorçuz) Development.
Dadorçuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadorçuz) A developing, or divesting of obscurity.
Dadorçuziaw, *v. a.* (dadorçuz) To develop.
Dadorçuziawl, *a.* (dadorçuz) Tending to develop.
Dadorçuziwr, *s. m.—pl. dadorçuzwyr* (dadorçuz—gwr) One who developeth; a revealer.
Dadorçwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorçwyliad) A labouring, or working anew; a reacting.
Dadorçwyliaw, *v. a.* (gorçwyliaw) To labour anew.
Dadorçwyliawl, *a.* (gorçwyliawl) That works anew.
Dadorçwylyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gorçwylyz) One who labours, or works over again.
Dadorzwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorzwyad) A ceasing to domineer, rule, or bear sway.
Dadorzwyaw, *v. a.* (gorzwyaw) To cease swaying.
Dadorzwyawl, *a.* (gorzwyawl) That ceases to rule, bear sway, or tyrannize.
Dadoresgyn, *v. a.* (goresgyn) To reconquer.
Dadoresgynadwy, *a.* (dadoresgyn) Reconquerable.
Dadoresgynawl, *a.* (dadoresgyn) That reconquers.
Dadoresgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadoresgyn) A bringing under subjection anew; a reconquering.
Dadoresgynu, *v. a.* (dadoresgyn) To reconquer.
Dadoresgynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadoresgyn) One who brings under subjection, or conquers anew
 3 D Dadervod,

D A D

Dadorvod, *v. a.* (gorvod) To overcome again.
Dadorvodawl, *a.* (dadorvod) Tending to re-vanquish.
Dadorvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadorvod) A getting the upper hand, or vanquishing anew.
Dadorfwyllaw, *v. a.* (gorfwyllaw) To recover the senses, or to recover from distraction.
Dadorfwyllawl, *a.* (gorfwyllawl) Convalescent.
Dadorfwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorfwylliad) A recovering from distraction; convalescence.
Dadorfwysaw, *v. a.* (gorfwysaw) To leave off resting.
Dadorfwysawl, *a.* (gorfwysawl) That ceases to rest.
Dadorfwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorfwysiad) A ceasing to take rest, a ceasing to be still.
Dadormeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gormeiliad) A ceasing from oppressing, or troubling.
Dadormeiliaw, *v. a.* (gormeiliaw) To cease vexing.
Dadormeiliawl, *a.* (gormeiliawl) That ceases to vex.
Dadormesawl, *a.* (gormesawl) That ceases troubling.
Dadormesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gormesiad) A ceasing from troubling, or intruding.
Dadormesu, *v. a.* (gormesu) To cease intruding.
Dadorsezawl, *a.* (gorsezawl) That breaks up a sitting, meeting, or convention.
Dadorseziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorseziad) A breaking up a sitting, convention, or assembly.
Dadorsezu, *v. a.* (gorsezu) To break up a sitting.
Dadorthoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthoad) A uncovering.
Dadorthoadawl, *a.* (gorthoadawl) Tending to uncover.
Dadorthoi, *v. a.* (gorthoi) To take off a covering.
Dadorthreçawl, *a.* (gorthreçawl) Tending to cease from, or to do away oppression.
Dadorthreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthreçiad) A ceasing from oppression, or tyranny.
Dadorthreçu, *v. a.* (gorthreçu) To leave off oppressing; to desist from vanquishing.
Dadorthrymawl, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Having a tendency to do away oppression.
Dadorthrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthrymiad) A divesting of oppression, or tyranny.
Dadorthrymu, *v. a.* (gorthrymu) To cease, or desist from oppressing.
Dadosawd, *v. a.* (gosawd) To displace, to unplace.
Dadosglawl, *a.* (osglawl) Having the boughslopt.
Dadosgli, *v. a.* (osgli) To strip of branches.
Dadosgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (osgliad) A lopping off the branches; a pruning.
Dadosgoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (osgoad) To desist from flinching, or starting out of the way.
Dadosgoadawl, *a.* (osgoadawl) That ceases to flinch.
Dadosgoi, *v. a.* (osgoi) To turn from flinching.
Dadosgorzawl, *a.* (gosgorzawl) Divested of a train, or being deprived of retinue.
Dadosgorzi, *v. a.* (gosgorzi) To divest of a train.
Dadosgorziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gosgorziad) A divesting of a train, or retinue.
Dadosodawl, *a.* (dadodawl) Tending to displace.
Dadosodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadodawl) A displacing, or the act of unplacing.
Dadostegawl, *a.* (gostegawl) That breaks silence.
Dadosteggiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gosteggiad) A breaking of silence.
Dadostegu, *v. a.* (gostegu) To break a silence.

D A D

Dadran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhan) A subdivision.
*Rhai'n dadranau tonau tan;
 Rhai'n zrwg a'r hen zarogan.
 Some as subdivisions of waves of fire; some were filled with evil, from ancient prophesy. S. Tudor, 1712 Arwyz.*
Dadranadwy, *a.* (dadran) That may be subdivided.
Dadranawl, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.
Dadranedig, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.
Dadraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadran) A subdividing, or a dividing a second time.
Dadranu, *v. a.* (dadran) To subdivide.
Dadranyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadran) A subdivider.
Dadrangawl, *a.* (rhangawl) Dissatisfying.
Dadrangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhangiad) A dissatisfying, or displeasing.
Dadrangu, *v. a.* (rhangu) To dissatisfy.
Dadred, *s. f.* (rhed) Recurrency. *a.* Recurrent.
Dadredawl, *a.* (dadred) Recurrent, running back.
Dadredegr, *v. a.* (dadred) To run back, to retreat.
Dadrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadred) A recurring.
Dadredwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadredwr) (dadred—gwr) One who runs back, a retreator.
Dadrebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhebiad) A disenchanting, a freeing from fascination.
Dadrebiaw, *v. a.* (rhebiaw) To disenchant.
Dadrebiawl, *a.* (rhebiawl) That disenchant.
Dadrebiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drebiwr) (rhebiwr) One who divests of fascination; a disenchanter.
Dadreidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A divesting of necessity, or want; a rendering unnecessary.
Dadreidiawl, *a.* (rheidiawl) Tending to be unnecessary.
Dadreiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheiziad) A repenetrating, a piercing, or passing through again.
Dadreiziaw, *v. a.* (rheiziaw) To repenetrate.
Dadreiziawl, *a.* (rheiziawl) That repenetrates.
Dadreithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheithiad) A divesting of right, rule, or regulation; an outlawing.
Dadreithiaw, *v. a.* (rheithiaw) To divest of right.
Dadreithiawl, *a.* (rheithiawl) Tending to outlaw.
Dadrefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhesiad) A putting out of rank, or range, a scattering of rows.
Dadrefiaw, *v. a.* (rhesiaw) To put out of rank.
Dadrefiawl, *a.* (rhesiawl) That is put out of rank.
Dadrestrawl, *a.* (rhestrawl) That is disarranged.
Dadrestriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhestriad) A putting out of rank, or range; a disarraying.
Dadrestru, *v. a.* (rhestru) To disarrange.
Dadrin, *v. a.* (rhin) To divulge a mystery.
*Y gyvrinaç awenawl—ni's gellir ei dadrin heb awen.
 The mystery of genius, it cannot be made manifest without genius. Llywelyn, o Langcwyz.*
Dadriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadrin) A revealing.
Dadriniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadrin) Revelation.
Dadriniaw, *v. a.* (dadrin) To clear up a mystery.
Dadriniawl, *a.* (dadrin) Tending to reveal.
Dadriniedig, *a.* (dadrin) That is revealed.
Dadriniedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadriniedig) A developement of a mystery, or secret.
Dadriniwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadrinwr) (dadrin—gwr) One who reveals a mystery, or secret.
Dadrisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhisgiad) Decoration.
Dadrisgiaw, *v. a.* (rhisgiaw) To decorticate.
Dadrisgiawl, *a.* (rhisgiawl) That decorticates.
Dadrisgiedig, *a.* (rhisgiedig) That is decorticated.
 Dadrith,

DAD

Dadrith, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhith) A phantom.
Dadrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrith) A divesting of appearance, or form, a taking a new form.
Dadrithiaw, v. a. (dadrith) To disappear; to cause to disappear; to put off, or change a form.

*A'n deilas blaen bedw,
A'n dadrith, a'n dadedw.*

The tops of the birch covered us with leaves, and transformed us, and changed our faded state.
Taliesin.

Dadroz, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhoz) What is given back.

Dadrozawl, a. (dadroz) Tending to return back.

Dadrozedig, a. (dadroz) That is given back.

Dadrozi, v. a. (dadroz) To give back, restore, or return.

Gan zadrozi, dyro ei wyfyl izo, pan vacludo yr haul,

In restoring back, give him his pledge, when the sun sets.
Deut. xxiv. 13.

Dadroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadroz) Reddition.

Dadrozwr, s. m.—pl. dadrozwyr (dadroz—gwr) One who gives back, remits, or returns.

Dadroi, v. a. (rhoi) To give back, or to return.

Dadrwydaw, v. a. (rhwydaw) To disentangle; to free.

Dadrwydawl, a. (rhwydawl) Tending to let out of a net.

Dadrwydedig, a. (rhwydedig) That is disentangled.

Dadrwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwydiad) A disengaging from a net, a disentangling.

Dadrwyzâad, s. m. (rhwyzâad) A divesting of free course; a rendering unprosperous; a hindering.

Dadrwyzâawl, a. (rhwyzâawl) Tending to hinder.

Dadrwyzâu, v. a. (rhwyzâu) To obstruct.

Dadrwyzaw, v. a. (rhwyzaw) To cause obstacles.

Dadrwyzawl, a. (rhwyzawl) Tending to obstruct.

Dadrwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyziad) Obstruction.

Dadrwyvaw, v. a. (rhwyvaw) To row backwards.

Dadrwyvawl, a. (rhwyvawl) Tending to row back.

Dadrwyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyviad) A rowing back.

Dadrwyvwr, s. m.—pl. dadrwyvwyr (rhwyvwr) One that rows backward, or the contrary way.

Dadrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwym) The state of being unbound, or liberated; defeasance.

Dadrwymaw, v. a. (dadrwym) To disband, to untye.

Dadrwymawl, a. (dadrwym) Tending to disband.

Dadrwymedig, a. (dadrwym) That is liberated.

Dadrwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrwymedig) The act of unbinding, or disbanding; liberation.

Dadrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrwym) A disbanding, untying, loosening, or liberating.

Dadrwymwr, s. m.—pl. dadrwymwyr (dadrwym—gwr) One who disbands, or liberates; a loosener.

Dadrwyfaw, v. a. (rhwyfaw) To divest of impulse; to take away vigour, or strength; to enervate.

Dadrwyfawl, a. (rhwyfawl) Tending to enervate.

Dadrwyfgaw, v. a. (rhwyfgaw) To divest of power, sway, or authority; to cease swaying, or ruling.

DAD

Dadrwyfgawl, a. (rhwyfgawl) That divests of sway.

Dadrwyfgedig, a. (rhwyfgedig) Divested of power.

Dadrwyfgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyfgiad) A divesting of power, sway, or rule; a ceasing to sway.

Dadrwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyfiad) A divesting of impulse, or inclination; enervation.

Dadrwyfstraw, v. a. (rhwyfstraw) To disencumber.

Dadrwyfstrawl, a. (rhwyfstrawl) That disembarraeth.

Dadrwyfiredig, a. (rhwyfiredig) That is freed of lets.

Dadrwyftriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyftriad) A divesting of obstruction, or hinderance, a disencumbering.

Dadryzâad, s. m. (rhyzâad) A releasing, or freeing anew.

Dadryzâawl, a. (rhyzâawl) Tending to liberate anew.

Dadryzâu, v. a. (rhyzâu) To release, or free anew.

Dadryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw) Degeneracy, or a departure from its kind. *a.* Degenerate.

Dadrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadryw) A degenerating.

Dadrywiaw, v. a. (dadryw) To degenerate; to grow base.

Dadrywiawl, a. (dadryw) Degenerous, degenerated.

Dadrywiedig, a. (dadryw) That is degenerated.

Dadrywiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrywiedig) The state of being degenerated, degeneration.

Dadfaethawl, a. (faethawl) Apt to shoot back.

Dadfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (faethiad) A shooting back.

Dadfaethu, v. a. (faethu) To shoot back again.

Dadfav, s. f.—pl. t. ion (fav) The state of standing, or stopping anew; a reposition.

Tri dadfav gwaed y fyz: gwaed o ben hyd gwill, gwaed o gwill hyd wregys, a gwaed o wregys hyd lawr.

There are three stoppages of blood: blood from the head to the stomach, blood from the stomach to the girdle, and blood from the girdle to the ground.
Welsh Laws.

Dadfavawl, a. (dadfav) Tending to take another position, or stand; tending to stop, or obstruct.

Dadfavedig, a. (dadfav) That stands anew.

Dadfaviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfav) A reposition; a taking another stand; a stopping anew.

Dadfain, s. f.—pl. dadfeiniau (fain) Reverberation.

Dadfang, s. f.—pl. t. au (fang) A tread back.

Dadfangawl, a. (dadfang) That treads backward.

Dadfangedig, a. (dadfang) That is retrodden.

Dadfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfang) A re-treading, or a treading over again.

Dadfangu, v. a. (dadfang) To tread over again.

Dadfarâad, s. m. (farâad) Amends for an affront.

Dadfarâawl, a. (farâawl) Apt to do away affront.

Dadfarâu, v. a. (farâu) To do away an affront.

Dadfarzawl, a. (farzawl) That stops rebuke.

Dadfarziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (farziad) A doing away reproof, or anger; a ceasing to rebuke.

Dadfarzu, v. a. (farzu) To cease from reproving.

Dadfarugaw, v. a. (farugaw) To divest of asperity, or sourness of temper; to become mild, or kind.

Dadfarugawl, a. (farugawl) That softens asperity.

Dadfarugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (farugiad) A divesting of, or softening the ferocity of temper.

Dadfathrawl, a. (fathrawl) Treading backwards.

DAD

Dadfathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fathriad) A re-treading.
 Dadfathru, *v. a.* (fathru) To tread over again.
 Dadfevydlawl, *a.* (fevydlawl) Tending to unfix.
 Dadfevydliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fevydliad) The act of unfixing, or depriving of stability.
 Dadfevydlu, *v. a.* (fevydlu) To deprive of stability.
 Dadfeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadfain) Reverberation, or a resounding.
 Dadfeiniaw, *v. a.* (dadfain) To reverberate.
 Dadfeiniawl, *a.* (dadfain) Apt to reverberate.
 Dadfeiniedig, *a.* (dadfain) That is resounded.
 Dadfeirçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (feirçiad) The act of unharnessing; a disarraying.
 Dadfeirçiauw, *v. a.* (feirçiauw) To unharness.
 Dadfeirçiauw, *a.* (feirçiauw) That is unharnessed.
 Dadferçawl, *a.* (ferçawl) That divests of love.
 Dadferçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ferçiad) A divesting of love, or affection; a ceasing to love.
 Dadferçu, *v. a.* (ferçu) To divest of affection.
 Dadfiderawg, *a.* (fiderawg) That is stript of fringe.
 Dadfiderawl, *a.* (fiderawl) That strips of fringe.
 Dadfideriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fideriad) A divesting of fringe; a stripping of finery.
 Dadfideru, *v. a.* (fideru) To unfringe; to strip.
 Dadfomawl, *a.* (fomawl) Tending to undeceive.
 Dadfomi, *v. a.* (fomi) To undeceive; to deal plainly.
 Dadfomiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fomiad) A undeceiving.
 Dadfomiant, *s. m.* (fomiant) The act of undeceiving.
 Dadsòrawl, *a.* (sòrawl) Tending to appease anger.
 Dadsòredig, *a.* (sòredig) That is freed of displeasure.
 Dadsòri, *v. a.* (sòri) To divest of displeasure.
 Dadsòriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sòriad) A freeing of disgust, or displeasure; a coming to again.
 Dadsòriant, *s. m.* (sòriant) A softening of anger.
 Dadswynaw, *v. a.* (swynaw) To disenchant.
 Dadswynawl, *a.* (swynawl) Tending to disenchant, or to do away the power of a charm.
 Dadswynedig, *a.* (swynedig) That is disenchanted.
 Dadswyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (swyniad) A disenchanting; the breaking of a charm.
 Dadunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To disunite; to disagree.
 Dadunawl, *a.* (unawl) Tending to disunite.
 Dadundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Disunion; variance.
 Dadunedig, *a.* (unedig) That is disunited.
 Daduniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (uniad) A disuniting.
 Dadurzaw, *v. a.* (urzaw) To deprive of a degree.
 Dadurzawl, *a.* (urzawl) Tending to degrade.
 Dadurzedig, *a.* (urzedig) That is degraded.
 Dadurziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urziad) A depriving of orders, or degrees; degradation.
 Dadurziant, *s. m.* (urziant) A deprivation of rank, or degree; degradation.
 Dadwazolawg, *a.* (gwazolawg) That is made destitute of a portion, or dower.
 Dadwazoli, *v. a.* (gwazoli) To deprive of a dower.
 Dadwazoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwazoliad) A taking away a portion, or dower.

DAD

Dadwain, *s. f.*—*pl. dadweiniaw* (gwain) A reserve.
 Gogwn addrewnawr
 Rhwng nêv a llawr—
 Py zadwain y fyz yn awr lliant.
 I know of the regulator betwixt heaven and earth—What reserve there is in the hour of flowing. *Taliesin.*
 Dadwarçâad, *s. m.* (gwarçâad) A ceasing to guard, surround, or besiege; a raising a siege.
 Dadwarçâawl, *a.* (gwarçâawl) Tending to cease investing, or laying siege to.
 Dadwarçâedig, *a.* (gwarçâedig) Having a siege raised.
 Dadwarçâu, *v. a.* (gwarçâu) To cease besieging.
 Dadwasgawl, *a.* (gwasgawl) That ceases to press.
 Dadwasgedig, *a.* (gwasgedig) Divested of pressure.
 Dadwasgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwasgiad) A ceasing to compress; the taking away a pressure.
 Dadwasgodawl, *a.* (gwasgodawl) Tending to divest of shelter, shade, or covering.
 Dadwasgodi, *v. a.* (gwasgodi) To unshelter.
 Dadwasgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwasgodiad) A depriving of shelter, or a rendering exposed.
 Dadwasgu, *v. a.* (gwasgu) To divest of pressure.
 Dadweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadwain) A unsheathing, a taking off the sheath.
 Dadweiniaw, *v. a.* (dadwain) To unsheath.
 Dadweiniawl, *a.* (dadwain) That unsheathes.
 Dadweiniedig, *a.* (dadwain) That is unsheathed.
 Dadweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweithiad) A undoing a work; a pulling down.
 Dadweithiaw, *v. a.* (gweithiaw) To unwork.
 Dadweithiawl, *a.* (gweithiawl) That undoeth.
 Dadweithiedig, *a.* (gweithiedig) That is undone.
 Dadwenwynaw, *v. a.* (gwenwynaw) To expel a poison; to give an antidote.
 Dadwenwynawl, *a.* (gwenwynawl) Having a tendency to expel poison.
 Dadwenwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwenwyniad) The act of expelling poison.
 Dadwersylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwersylliad) A breaking up an encampment; a striking of tents.
 Dadwersylliawl, *a.* (gwersylliawl) Tending to break up an encampment.
 Dadwersyllu, *v. a.* (gwersyllu) To break up a camp.
 Dadweu, *v. a.* (gwëu) To unweave; to unknit.
 Dadweuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadweu) A unweaving.
 Dadweuawl, *a.* (dadweu) Tending to unweave.
 Dadweuedig, *a.* (dadweu) That is unwoven.
 Dadwîb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwîb) A retrogradation.
 Dadwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadwîb) A darting back.
 Dadwibiaw, *v. a.* (dadwîb) To dart, or fly back.
 Dadwibiawl, *a.* (dadwîb) That darts, or flies back.
 Dadwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A divesting of truth, or veracity.
 Dadwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To divest of truth.
 Dadwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) That divests of truth.
 Dadwisgaw, *v. a.* (gwisgaw) To undress, to disarray.
 Dadwisgawl, *a.* (gwisgawl) Tending to disarray.
 Dadwisgedig, *a.* (gwisgedig) That is disarrayed.
 Dadwladeiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyladeiziad) A divesting, or a becoming divested, of rusticity.
 Dadwladeiziaw, *v. a.* (gwyladeiziaw) To divest of rusticity; to become divested of rusticity.
 Dadwladeiziawl, *a.* (gwyladeiziawl) Tending to divest of rusticity, or boorishness.
 Dadwlithaw,

D A D

Dadwlithaw, *v. a.* (gwlithaw) To dry up a dew.
 Dadwlithawl, *a.* (gwlithawl) Tending to divest of, or exhale a dew.
 Dadwlithedig, *a.* (gwlithedig) Divested of dew.
 Dadwlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwlithiad) A divesting of, or clearing from dew.
 Dadwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwnneuthur) To undo.
 Dadwneuthurawl, *a.* (dadwneuthur) Having a tendency to undo, or to disorganize.
 Dadwneuthuredig, *a.* (dadwneuthur) That is undone, or disorganized.
 Dadwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwneuthur) The act of disorganizing, or undoing.
 Dadwneuthyd, *v. a.* (gwnneuthyd) To undo.
 Dadwnêyd, *v. a.* (gwnêyd) To undo; to disorganize.
 Dadwnîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwnîad) A unsewing.
 Dadwnîaw, *v. a.* (gwnîaw) To unsew, to seamrend.
 Dadwnîawl, *a.* (gwnîawl) Tending to unsew.
 Dadwnîedig, *a.* (gwnîedig) That is unsewed.
 Dadwnîeddyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadwnîad) A ripper, or one who unseweth.
 Dadwnîedyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadwnîedyz) A ripper, or one who unseweth.
 Dadwnîyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwnîyz) One that rips.
 Dadwnîyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadwnîyz) A ripper.
 Dadwraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwraeth) Unmanliness.

Py'r na'm enrhegyd;
 Unaw'r na'm herlynyd;
 Py zadwraeth mwy?

Since thou wouldst not present me gifts; at any time that thou wouldst not follow me; what greater degeneration of manhood.

Taliesin.

Dadwraiz, *a.* (gŵraiz) Tending to emasculate.
 Dadwrawl, *a.* (gwrawl) Tending to emasculate.
 Dadwrz, *s. m.—pl. dadyrzau* (gwrz) A stir, bustle, or noise; a hubbub, or uproar.
 Dadwrz, *v. a.* (gwrz) To make a noise, or stir; to prate.
 Dadwregyfawl, *a.* (gwregyfawl) Tending to ungird.
 Dadwregyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwregyfiad) The act of ungirding, or loosening a girdle.
 Dadwregysu, *v. a.* (gwregysu) To ungird, to ungirdle.
 Dadwrêiziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrêiziad) Eradication; a taking out by the roots.
 Dadwrêiziaw, *v. a.* (gwrêiziaw) To root up, to eradicate.
 Dadwrêiziawl, *a.* (gwrêiziawl) Eradicative.
 Dadwreiziedig, *a.* (gwreiziedig) That is eradicated.
 Dadwriaw, *v. a.* (gwriaw) To emasculate; to geld.
 Dadwridaw, *v. n.* (gwridaw) To divest one's self of a blush, to recover from a blushing.
 Dadwridawl, *a.* (gwridawl) That leaves off blushing.
 Dadwridiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwridiad) A recovering from blushing; a ceasing to blush.
 Dadwrith, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (gwrith) What is undone.
 Dadwrithaw, *v. a.* (dadwrith) To cause to disappear.
 Dadwrithawl, *a.* (dadwrith) Tending to do away.
 Dadwrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwrith) A depriving of appearance, or semblance.

D A D

Dadwrygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A debilitating.
 Dadwrygiaw, *v. n.* (gwrygiaw) To divest of vigour.
 Dadwrygiawl, *a.* (gwrygiawl) Tending to debilitate.
 Dadwylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwylltiad) A divesting of wildness, savageness, or ferocity.
 Dadwylltiaw, *v. a.* (gwylltiaw) To divest of wildness.
 Dadwylltiawl, *a.* (gwylltiawl) Tending to tame.
 Dadwynebawl, *a.* (gwynebawl) That strips off.
 Dadwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwynebiad) A taking away the surface, or outside.
 Dadwynebu, *v. a.* (gwynebu) To take off a surface.
 Dadwyrain, *s. f.* (gwyrain) A raising up; exaltation.

Cynt yz awn am zawn, am zadwyrain,
 Cerzorian amryw am roz Owain.

Quicker we shall repair for reward, for exaltation, a numerous band of minstrels for the gift of Owain.

Cynzelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Dadwyrain, *v. a.* (gwyrain) To rise; to exalt.
 Dadwyrav, *v. a.* (gwyrav) To divest of obliquity.
 Dadwyrawl, *a.* (gwyrawl) That divests of bias.
 Dadwyre, *s. m.* (gwyre) A raising up; exaltation.
 Dadwyre, *v. a.* (gwyre) To arise; to exalt.
 Dadwyrriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyrriad) A straightening.
 Dadwyftlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyftlad) A redeeming of a pledge, pawn, or deposit.
 Dadwyftlaw, *v. a.* (gwyftlaw) To redeem a pledge.
 Dadwyftlawl, *a.* (gwyftlawl) Tending to free a pledge.
 Dadwyftledig, *a.* (gwyftledig) That is redeemed.
 Dadwythaw, *v. a.* (gwythaw) To leave off anger.
 Dadwythawl, *a.* (gwythawl) Apt to cease chafing.
 Dadwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwythiad) A leaving off chafing; assuaging of wrath.
 Dadyl, *s. f.—pl. dadlau* (dad—yl) A debate, dispute, or controversy; strife, or contention, a matter in debate, a case in law.

Llawer gwir, lle'r awn o gyd
 I'r zadyl, drwg i zoedyd.

Many a truth, where we go mutually into the dispute, is had to be told.

Gr. ab Hy. ab Tudur.

Dadymazafawl, *a.* (ymazafawl) Having a tendency to become unfit, or improper.
 Dadymazafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymazafiad) A becoming, or rendering one's self improper.
 Dadymazafu, *v. n.* (ymazafu) To become, or to render one's self unfit.
 Dadymavaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymavaeliad) A letting go one's hold; a loosening one's grasp.
 Dadymavaelu, *v. n.* (ymavaelu) To loosen, or let go one's hold, or grasp.
 Dadymavaelyd, *v. n.* (ymavaelyd) To loosen, or to let go one's hold; to open one's grasp.
 Dadymannog, *v. a.* (ymannog) To desist from inciting, exhorting, or egging on.
 Dadymannos, *v. n.* (ymannos) To desist from pursuing, or following after.
 Dadymarbed, *v. n.* (ymarbed) To desist from saving, or keeping one's self out of the way.
 Dadymarbediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarbed) A desisting from saving, or favouring one's self.
 Dadymarbedus, *a.* (dadymarbed) Apt to leave off saving, or taking care of one's self.

Dadymarzelw,

D A D

Dadymarzelw, *v. n.* (ymarzelw) To desist from avouching, or claiming to one's self.
Dadymarzelwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarzelw) A giving up one's claim; a dereliction.
Dadymarver, *v. a.* (ymarver) To cease using, or accustoming one's self to.
Dadymarveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarver) A disusing one's self to; a ceasing to practise.
Dadymattal, *v. n.* (ymattal) To cease refraining.
Dadymattaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymattal) A ceasing to refrain, or restrain one's self.
Dadymbinciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbinciad) A divesting one's self of ornament.
Dadymbinciaw, *v. a.* (ymbinciaw) To divest one's self of ornament, or finery.
Dadymbinciawl, *a.* (ymbinciawl) Having a tendency to become divested of finery.
Dadymbleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbleidiad) A disconnecting one's self from a party.
Dadymbleidiaw, *v. a.* (ymbleidiaw) To disconnect one's self from a party, or faction.
Dadymbleidiawl, *a.* (ymbleidiawl) Having a tendency to become disconnected with party.
Dadymbwyllaw, *v. n.* (ymbwyllaw) To cease being rational; to leave off discretion.
Dadymbwyllawl, *a.* (ymbwyllawl) Apt to leave off rationality, or circumspection.
Dadymbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbwylliad) A ceasing to be rational; a becoming indiscreet.
Dadymçwel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymçwel) Eversion, or subversion; regression, or a returning. The apostrophe, a figure in rhetoric, in which the speaker breaks off abruptly and directs the discourse to some other object.
Dadymçwel, *v. a.* (ymçwel) To everse, to subvert, to overturn, to turn upside down, or to overwhelm.
Dadymçweladwy, *a.* (dadymçwel) Subvertible.
Dadymçwelawg, *a.* (dadymçwel) Apt to subvert.
Dadymçweledig, *a.* (dadymçwel) That is reversed, subverted, or overwhelmed.
Dadymçweledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymçweledig) The act of overturning, or overwhelming.
Dadymçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymçwel) A subverting, or overturning; subversion.
Dadymçwelwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymçwelwyr) One who subverts, or overturns.
Dadymçwelyd, *v. a.* (dadymçwel) To everse, to overturn, to overwhelm; to apostrophize.
Dadymçwerwad, *s. m.* (ymçwerwad) A divesting one's self of bitterness, or asperity.
Dadymçwerwawl, *a.* (ymçwerwawl) Tending to become divested of bitterness, or asperity.
Dadymçwerwi, *v. n.* (ymçwerwi) To divest one's self of bitterness; to become mild.
Dadymçwyzaw, *v. n.* (ymçwyzaw) To become divested of a swelling out, or being puffed up.
Dadymçwyzawl, *a.* (ymçwyzawl) Tending to divest of a puffing out, or inflation.
Dadymçwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymçwyziad) A divesting one's self of inflation.
Dadymdaenawl, *a.* (ymdaenawl) Having a tendency to desist from spreading.
Dadymdaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdaeniad) A desisting from spreading of one's self.
Dadymdaenu, *v. n.* (ymdaenu) To desist from spreading one's self; to become compact.

D A D

Dadymdeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdeithiad) A journeying back; a retrogradation.
Dadymdeithiaw, *v. a.* (ymdeithiaw) To travel, or journey back.
Dadymdeithiawl, *a.* (ymdeithiawl) Having a tendency to travel back; retrograde.
Dadymdeurawl, *a.* (ymdeurawl) Having a tendency to desist from disputing.
Dadymdeuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdeuriad) A ceasing to be disputing, or debating.
Dadymdeuru, *v. n.* (ymdeuru) To cease to dispute, debate, or contend.
Dadymdorçawl, *a.* (ymdorçawl) Tending to unfold, or to unwreath.
Dadymdorçi, *v. n.* (ymdorçi) To become unfolded.
Dadymdorçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdorçiad) The act of unfolding one's self; a becoming unfolded.
Dadymdravodawl, *a.* (ymdravodawl) Tending to desist from bustling, or toiling.
Dadymdravodi, *v. n.* (ymdravodi) To desist from bustling, or hurrying of one's self.
Dadymdravodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdravodiad) A desisting from trouble, toil, or bustle.
Dadymdraferthawl, *a.* (ymdraferthawl) Tending to divest one's self, or to become divested of trouble.
Dadymdraferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdraferthiad) A divesting one's self of trouble, or labour.
Dadymdraferthu, *v. n.* (ymdraferthu) To divest one's self of labour, or trouble; to be at ease.
Dadymdrafulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrafulliad) A divesting one's self of hurry, or bustle.
Dadymdrafulliaw, *v. n.* (ymdrafulliaw) To become divested of haste, or bustle.
Dadymdrafulliawl, *a.* (ymdrafulliawl) Tending to become divested of precipitation, or haste.
Dadymdreçawl, *a.* (ymdreçawl) Having a tendency to desist from contention, or strife.
Dadymdreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdreçiad) A desisting from contending, or striving.
Dadymdreçu, *v. n.* (ymdreçu) To cease striving.
Dadymdrevnawl, *a.* (ymdrevnawl) Tending to become discomposed, or out of order.
Dadymdrevniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrevniad) A disordering, or discomposing of one's self.
Dadymdrevnu, *v. n.* (ymdrevnu) To put one's self out of order; to disarrange one's self.
Dadymdrin, *v. n.* (ymdrin) To discontinue business.
Dadymdriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymdrin) A divesting one's self of business, or concern.
Dadymdriniawl, *a.* (dadymdrin) Having a tendency to divest one's self of business.
Dadymdro, *s. m.* (ymdro) A turning back.
Dadymdröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymdro) A becoming reverted, or turned back; a turning back.
Dadymdröawl, *a.* (dadymdro) Apt to revert back.
Dadymduezawl, *a.* (ymduezawl) Tending to render one's self unbiassed, or impartial.
Dadymdueziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdueziad) A rendering one's self unbiassed, or impartial.
Dadymduezu, *v. n.* (ymduezu) To make one's self disinclined, or unbiassed.
Dadymdyrawl, *a.* (ymdyrawl) That disgregates.
Dadymdyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdyriad) A becoming disgregated; a becoming dispersed.

Dadymdyru

DAD

Dadymdŷru, *v. n.* (ymdŷru) To become disgregated; to become dispersed, or spread.

Dadymzangaws, *v. n.* (ymzangaws) To cease shewing one's self; to disappear.

Dadymzangofawl, *a.* (dadymzangaws) Tending to disappear, or to become unseen.

Dadymzangofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymzangaws) A becoming invisible; a disappearing.

Dadymzèrawl, *a.* (ymzèrawl) That ceases to bicker, or wrangle; apt to cease wrangling.

Dadymzerçavawl, *a.* (ymzerçavawl) Having a tendency to become debased, or humiliated.

Dadymzerçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzerçaviad) A desisting from exalting one's self.

Dadymzèriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzèriad) A desisting from wrangling, or bickering.

Dadymzèru, *v. n.* (ymzèru) To cease wrangling.

Dadymzieithrawl, *v. n.* (ymzieithrawl) To cease being strange; to make one's self known.

Dadymzieithrawl, *a.* (ymzieithrawl) Having a tendency to become divested of strangeness.

Dadymzieithriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzieithriad) A becoming divested of strangeness.

Dadymzilladawl, *a.* (ymzilladawl) Having a tendency to become divested of cloaths.

Dadymzilladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzilladiad) A divesting one's self of cloaths; a putting off cloaths.

Dadymzilladu, *v. n.* (ymzilladu) To disarray, or undress one's self; to leave off dressing one's self.

Dadymziriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymziriad) A ceasing to trust, or confide; a becoming hopelefs.

Dadymziried, *v. n.* (ymziried) To cease trusting.

Dadymziriedawl, *a.* (dadymziried) Having a tendency to become hopelefs, or to despond.

Dadymzygnawl, *a.* (ymzygnawl) Having a tendency to desist from toiling.

Dadymzygniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymzygniad) A desisting from exerting one's self, or toiling.

Dadymzygnu, *v. n.* (ymzygnu) To cease toiling.

Dadymegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymegniad) A desisting from exerting one's self.

Dadymegniawl, *v. n.* (ymegniawl) To cease exertion; or to desist from making effort.

Dadymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) That ceases, or that has a tendency to desist from exertion.

Dadymvyzinawl, *v. n.* (ymvyzinawl) To become disbanded; to disband one's self.

Dadymvyzinawl, *a.* (ymvyzinawl) Having a tendency to become disbanded.

Dadymvyziniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymvyziniad) A becoming disbanded, or disarrayed.

Dadymfroftiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymfroftiad) A ceasing to exult, triumph, or to boast.

Dadymfroftiawl, *v. n.* (ymfroftiawl) To cease vaunting, exulting, or boasting.

Dadymfroftiawl, *a.* (ymfroftiawl) Having a tendency to cease from boasting.

Dadymgadwynawl, *v. n.* (ymgadwynawl) To free one's self from chains; to become free.

Dadymgadwynawl, *a.* (ymgadwynawl) Having a tendency to become free from chains.

Dadymgadwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgadwyniad) A freeing one's self of bonds.

Dadymgaſglawl, *a.* (ymgaſglawl) Tending to become disgregated, or dispersed.

Dadymgaſgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgaſgliad) A becoming separated, or dispersed.

Dadymgaſglu, *v. n.* (ymgaſglu) To be dispersed.

DAD

Dadymgeifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgeifiad) A desisting from trying, or seeking after.

Dadymgeifiawl, *v. n.* (ymgeifiawl) To desist from trying, or making an attempt upon.

Dadymgeifiawl, *a.* (ymgeifiawl) Tending to desist.

Dadymglymawl, *a.* (ymglymawl) Tending to become disengaged, or dissolved from.

Dadymglymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymglymiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming untied.

Dadymglymu, *v. n.* (ymglymu) To become untied.

Dadymgreulonawl, *a.* (ymgreulonawl) Tending to become divested of cruelty, or ferocity.

Dadymgreuloni, *v. n.* (ymgreuloni) To become divested of cruelty, or ferocity.

Dadymgreuloniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgreuloniad) A becoming divested of cruelty.

Dadymgrymawl, *a.* (ymgrymawl) Tending to desist from bowing, or bending.

Dadymgrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgrymiad) A divesting one's self from a bowing position.

Dadymgrymu, *v. n.* (ymgrymu) To become erect.

Dadymguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymguziad) A becoming unsecluded, or unhidden.

Dadymguziawl, *v. n.* (ymguziawl) To cease hiding one's self, to become unsecluded.

Dadymguziawl, *a.* (ymguziawl) Tending to become unsecluded, or unobscured.

Dadymgydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgydiad) A letting go one's hold; a ceasing to fasten to.

Dadymgydiawl, *v. a.* (ymgydiawl) To desist from fastening, or taking hold.

Dadymgydiawl, *a.* (ymgydiawl) Apt to disjoin.

Dadymgyvlogawl, *a.* (ymgyvlogawl) Tending to become disengaged from a contract, or hire.

Dadymgyvlogi, *v. n.* (ymgyvlogi) To disengage one's self from hire, to become unhired.

Dadymgyvlogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgyvlogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract.

Dadymgymysgawl, *a.* (ymgymysgawl) Having a tendency to become unmixed, or unblended.

Dadymgymysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgymysgiad) A becoming unmixed, or uncompounded.

Dadymgymysgu, *v. n.* (ymgymysgu) To become unmixed, or uncompounded.

Dadymgyrçawl, *a.* (ymgyrçawl) Having a tendency to desist from resorting to.

Dadymgyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgyrçiad) A ceasing to resort; a separating one's self.

Dadymgyrçu, *v. n.* (ymgyrçu) To cease resorting.

Dadymgyſylltawl, *a.* (ymgyſylltawl) Apt to disconnect one's self, or become disjoined.

Dadymgyſylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgyſylltiad) A separating one's self from; a becoming disjoined.

Dadymgyſylltu, *v. n.* (ymgyſylltu) To disunite one's self; to become disjoined, or separated.

Dadymhalogawl, *a.* (ymhalogawl) Having a tendency to become unpolluted, or pure.

Dadymhalogi, *v. a.* (ymhalogi) To become unpolluted, to divest one's self of pollution.

Dadymhalogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymhalogiad) A divesting one's self of pollution, or uncleanness.

Dadymlëad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlëad) The act of displacing one's self, or changing one's place.

Dadymlëawl, *a.* (ymlëawl) Tending to change place.

Dadymlëawl

D A D

Dadymlēgawl, *a.* (ymlēgawl) Tending to re-appear.
 Dadymlēgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlēgiad) A coming out of one's retreat, or concealment.
 Dadymlēgu, *v. n.* (ymlēgu) To cease hiding one's self, to come from one's lurking place.
 Dadymlēfawl, *a.* (ymlēfawl) Having a tendency to cease benefiting one's self.
 Dadymlēfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlēfiad) A ceasing to benefit one's self; a becoming unbene-fited.
 Dadymlēfu, *v. n.* (ymlēfu) To cease being bene-fited.
 Dadymlēu, *v. n.* (ymlēu) To displace one's self.
 Dadymlewycawl, *a.* (ymlewycawl) Having a ten-dency to cease giving light.
 Dadymlewyciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlewyciad) A becoming divested of illumination.
 Dadymlewycu, *v. n.* (ymlewycu) To cease being illumed; to become divested of light.
 Dadymlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlidiad) A be-coming divested of anger, or fretfulness.
 Dadymlidiaw, *v. n.* (ymlidiaw) To cease fretting.
 Dadymlidiawl, *a.* (ymlidiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of fretfulness.
 Dadymlogawl, *a.* (ymlogawl) Tending to become unhired, or freed from a contract.
 Dadymlogi, *v. n.* (ymlogi) To become unhired.
 Dadymlogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract for hire.
 Dadymlönawl, *a.* (ymlönawl) Having a tendency to become cheerless, or displeased.
 Dadymlönü, *v. n.* (ymlönü) To become cheerless.
 Dadymlönüiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlönüiad) A be-coming uncheerful, or displeased.
 Dadymlosgawl, *a.* (ymlosgawl) Having a tenden-cy to refrain from burning, or lusting.
 Dadymlosgi, *v. n.* (ymlosgi) To cease lusting.
 Dadymlosgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlosgiad) A di-vesting one's self of a burning, or lusting.
 Dadymlygrawl, *a.* (ymlygrawl) Tending to be-come divested of defilement, or pollution.
 Dadymlygriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlygriad) A di-vesting one's self of defilement.
 Dadymlygru, *v. n.* (ymlygru) To become unde-filed.
 Dadymnefâad, *s. m.* (ymnefâad) A ceasing to ap-proach, or to approximate.
 Dadymnefâawl, *a.* (ymnefâawl) Having a tenden-cy to refrain from approaching.
 Dadymnefâu, *v. n.* (ymnefâu) To cease approach-ing; to desist from approximating.
 Dadymnyzawl, *a.* (ymnyzawl) Tending to un-wreath, untwist, or untwine.
 Dadymnyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymnyziad) A be-coming unwreathed, or untwined.
 Dadymnyzu, *v. n.* (ymnyzu) To become un-twisted.
 Dadymozer, *v. n.* (ymozer) To cease bearing with.
 Dadymozerawl, *a.* (dadymozer) Having a ten-dency to refrain from bearing with.
 Dadymozeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymozer) A divesting one's self of patience.
 Dadymovidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymovidiad) A becoming divested of anxiety, or pain.
 Dadymovidiaw, *v. n.* (ymovidiaw) To cease repi-ning, or being anxious after.
 Dadymovidiawl, *a.* (ymovidiawl) Having a ten-dency to become divested of anxiety.

D A D

Dadymorçestawl, *a.* (ymorçestawl) Having a ten-dency to become divested of emulation.
 Dadymorçestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymorçestiad) A becoming divested of a desire to excel.
 Dadymorçestu, *v. n.* (ymorçestu) To cease to vie; to divest one's self of emulation.
 Dadymorçuziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymorçuziad) A divesting one's self of obscurity, or covering.
 Dadymorçuziaw, *v. n.* (ymorçuziaw) To divest one's self of a covering, or concealment.
 Dadymorçuziawl, *a.* (ymorçuziawl) Having a ten-dency to become divested of obscurity.
 Dadymorvolezawl, *a.* (ymorvolezawl) Having a tendency to refrain from exulting.
 Dadymorvoleziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymorvoleziad) A divesting one's self of exultation.
 Dadymorvolezu, *v. n.* (ymorvolezu) To divest one's self of triumph, or exultation.
 Dadymranawl, *a.* (ymranawl) Tending to cease being divided, or separated.
 Dadymraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A ceas-ing to be divided, or separated.
 Dadymranu, *v. n.* (ymranu) To cease being divi-ded, parted, or separated.
 Dadymrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrithiad) A de-sisting from appearing, or seeming.
 Dadymrithiaw, *v. n.* (ymrithiaw) To desist from appearing, to become undisguised.
 Dadymrithiawl, *a.* (ymrithiawl) Tending to desist from appearing, or seeming.
 Dadymrwymadwy, *a.* (ymrwymadwy) Capable of becoming liberated.
 Dadymrwymaw, *v. n.* (ymrwymaw) To become unrestricted, or disengaged; to disengage one's self.
 Dadymrwymawl, *a.* (ymrwymawl) Having a ten-dency to become disengaged, or liberated.
 Dadymrwymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrwymiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming unrestricted.
 Dadymryson, *v. n.* (ymryson) To cease disputing.
 Dadymrysonawl, *a.* (dadymryson) Tending to cease disputing, or contending.
 Dadymrysoni, *v. a.* (dadymryson) To end a dis-pute, or to reconcile variances.
 Dadymsênawl, *a.* (ymsênawl) Having a tendency to cease reproaching, or upbraiding.
 Dadymsênüiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymsênüiad) A de-sisting from reproaching, or upbraiding.
 Dadymsênü, *v. n.* (ymsênü) To cease to reproach.
 Dadymsozawl, *a.* (ymsozawl) Tending to emerge.
 Dadymsozi, *v. n.* (ymsozi) To emerge, to rise up.
 Dadymsoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymsoziad) A ceas-ing to sink; a emerging, or rising out.
 Dadymwasgawl, *a.* (ymwasgawl) Having a ten-dency to cease pressing, or squeezing.
 Dadymwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwasgiad) A ceasing to compress; a desisting from pressing.
 Dadymwasgu, *v. n.* (ymwasgu) To cease pressing.
 Dadymylawg, *a.* (ymylawg) With the rim, edge, or margin taken off.
 Dadymyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymyliad) A taking off the edge, or margin.
 Dadymylu, *v. a.* (ymylu) To emarginate.
 Dadyrzain, *v. a.* (dadwrz) To make a murmur.
 Dadyrzawl, *a.* (dadwrz) Blustering, clamorous.
 Dadyrziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwrz) A making a noise; a blustering; a murmuring.
 Dadyrziant, *s. m.* (dadwrz) Noise; murmur.
 Dadyrzu, *v. a.* (dadwrz) To bluster, to murmur.
 Dadyrzus, *a.* (dadwrz) Blustering; clamorous.
 Dadyrzufrywz

DAE

Dadyrzufrwyz, s. m. (dadyrzus) Blusteringness; noisiness; clamorousness.

Dadyrzw, s. m.—*pl.* dadyrzwyr (dadwrz—gwr) A blusterer; a growler; a murmurer.

Dadyfbrydawl, a. (yfbrydawl) Tending to divest of spirit.

Dadyfbrydiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (yfbrydiad) A depriving, or divesting of spirit.

Dadyfbrydu, v. a. (yfbrydu) To divest of spirit.

Dadyfgriv, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (yfgriw) A transcript.

Dadyfgriven, s. f. (dadyfgriv) A transcript.

Dadyfgrivenawl, a. (dadyfgriven) That is transcribed; that is to be copied.

Dadyfgriveniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dadyfgriven) A transcribing, or copying; transcription.

Dadyfgrivenu, v. a. (dadyfgriven) To copy.

Dadyfgrivenyz, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (dadyfgriven) A transcriber, a copyist, or copier.

Dadystrywiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (ystrywiad) A divesting of tricks; a leaving off tricks, or freaks.

Dadystrywiaw, v. a. (ystrywiaw) To break of tricks; to leave off tricks.

Dadystrywiawl, a. (ystrywiawl) Tending to divest of tricks, or pranks.

Dadystumiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (yftumiad) A divesting of shape, or form.

Dadystumiaw, v. a. (yftumiaw) To divest of shape, or fashion; to unend.

Dadystumiawl, a. (yftumiawl) Tending to divest of shape, or form that is given.

Dadystwythaw, v. a. (yftwythaw) To divest of pliancy; to become stiff, or rigid.

Dadystwythawl, a. (yftwythawl) Tending to divest of pliancy; apt to become stiff.

Dadystwythiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (yftwythiad) A divesting of pliancy; a becoming stiff.

Dadystyriad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (yityriad) A ceasing to consider, or contemplate.

Dadystyriaw, v. n. (yftyriaw) To cease thinking.

Dadystyriawl, a. (yftyriawl) Divested of thought.

Dazal, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (dady) A debate, or dispute.

Dazalu, v. a. (dazal) To debate, dispute, or argue.

Dazoli, v. a. (azoli) To praise, to celebrate.

Dazoliant, s. m. (azoliant) Commendation.

Dazolwg, s. m. (azolwg) Panegyric, praise.

Dae, s. f.—*pl. t. oz* (daiar) Earth, soil, land; ground, or floor; the earth, the terraqueous globe; the world.

Mae hi—
Cyvled ei çae a'r zae,ar.
She has a circle of equal extent with the earth.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Iloer.

Nid trwm ond dae,ar.
Nothing is heavy but earth.
Adage.

Dae,ar, a. (dae,ar) Terreous, or earthy.

Dae,arawd, s. m. (dae,ar) A coming to the earth; a putting in the ground, interment.

Dae,arawg, a. (dae,ar) Terrestrious, or earthy.

Dae,arawl, a. (dae,ar) Terrene, terrestrial, earthly.

Dae,arolion, a. (dae,ar) Terrene; terrestrious.

Dae,arblant, s. pl. aggr. (dae,ar—plant) Mortals.

Dae,ardor, s. m. (dae,ar—tor) A breaking of the earth.

Dae,ardrig, a. (dae,ar—trig) Dwelling on land.

DAE

Dae,ardy, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dae,ar—ty) A dwelling under ground; a burrow, a hole; a prison.

Nileiaws cariad Eßyllt ganzo, namyn ei gofawd yn mewd
dae,ardy o vewn caer Lundain, ac anwyliad izo yn cadw, ac yn i
gwafanaethu, ac yn i diwallu o bob peth.
The love of Eßyllt was not diminished with him, but he placed
her in a place under ground, within the city of London, and his
confidants guarding and serving her, and satisfying her with every
thing.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Dae,aredig, a. (dae,ar) That is terrestrified.

Dae,aredigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dae,aredig) Terrestricity.

Dae,aren, s. f. (dae,ar) The earth; the ground.

Pan yw y corff yn marw, ac yn dyçwelyd dragevyn i grôth ei
hên vaw, y zae,aren, y mae yr ylbryd yn vyw o hyd.
When the body is dying, and returning again into the womb
of its original mother, the earth, the spirit is still living.
Ier. Owain.

Dae,arvoç, s. pl. aggr. (dae,ar—moç) Badgers.

Dae,arvoçyn, s. m. (dae,arvoç) A badger, or brock.

Dae,arvyd, s. m. (dae,ar—byd) Terrestrial world.

Gwel, zyn, adeilad hyvryd,
O'r llawr i'r nen yn unyd,
Dae,arvyd dirvawr!
Behold, O man, a structure fair, and from the ground com-
plete to its summit, the vast terrestrial world!
Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Dae,argi, s. f.—*pl.* dae,argwn (dae,ar—ci) A terrier.

Dae,argoel, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (dae,ar—coel) Geo-
mancy.

Dae,argryd, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (dae,ar—cryd) An
earthquake, a trembling of the earth.

Dae,argryn, s. f. (dae,ar—crÿn) An earthquake.

Dae,argryna, s. f.—*pl. t. oz* (dae,argryn) Earth-
quake.

Yr ydys yn tebygu vod yr iafau dyçrynlydo zae,argryna, y
rhai yr ym ni weithiau yn eu teimiau, yn dygwyz oziwrth y
tan lyz tan y zae,ar.
It is imagined that the awful gusts of earthquakes, that we
sometimes feel, do happen from the fire that is within the earth.
Ier. Owain.

Dae,argryç, a. (dae,ar—cyrç) Apt to seek the earth.

Ceimwç dae,argryç, cymhar llwynoges,
Llun agwez flam varwar.
A earth-seeking iprawler, partner of the wild bitch, whose
form is like the burning cinder.
R. Goc Eryri, i'r Lluynawg.

Dae,arhwç, s. f.—*pl.* dae,arhyçod (dae,ar—hwç)
The female badger.

Dae,ariad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dae,ar) A terrestrifying;
a becoming earth; a burying in the earth.

Dae,arlaur, s. m.—*pl.* dae,arloriau (dae,ar—llaur) A
ground floor, or bottom floor.

Dae,arllyd, a. (dae,ar) Terrestrious, or earthy.

Dae,arllys, s. f. aggr. (dae,ar—llys) The peony.

Dae,arogan, s. m. (dae,ar—gogan) Geomancy.

Dae,aroldeb, s. m. (dae,arawl) Terrestrialness.

Dae,aroli, v. a. (dae,arawl) To terrestrify; to make
earthly; to make like earth.

Dae,aru, v. n. (dae,ar) To earth; to burrow, to lay
in the earth, to inter, or to bury.

Ni ovnai neb ban vai'n iac;
Ni zae,arwyd ei zewraç.
He would fear none when he were well; one more courageous
than he was never laid in the grave.
Hywel Reinalt.

Dae,ed, adv. (da) As good, or equal to; so good,
how good; it is strictly a comparative degree
of *Da*, peculiar to the Welsh.

Odid vyth, a daed ei van.
Ei dwyllaw i vynyed allan.
Hardly ever, and so good his place, that he can be enticed to
go out.
S. Tudur, i S. Phylip.

Yn marzair, yn mawr-zawn gyfevin,
Adrawz ei zae,ed, aer-drin, ni allwn,
Ni allai Daliesin.
In the bardic lore, in the great and primary gift, to describe
how excellent he is (conductor of the battle) I could not, Taliesin
would not be able,
D. Benfras, i L. ab Iorwerth.

DAV

Daer, s. m.—pl. t. oz (aer) What is fixt on, or settled. *a.* Dilatory, slow, tedious.
Daerawd, s. m.—pl. daerodau (daer) A closing in, a fitting, or fixing to; a claiming.
Daerawl, a. (daer) That is settled, or consigned.
Daered, s. f.—pl. t. au (daer) What is settled, or appropriated; an appurtenance; a mortuary.

*Yn llys Owain hael huanred ei wir,
Hydyr ei dir, a'i daered.*

In the court of generous Owain his prerogative revolves imparting bliss, strong his land, and his appurtenance.
Cynxelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.

Ofeiriad teulu—Ev a zyly zegwm y teulu, ac a zyly eu daered.

The family priest—He is intitled to the tythe of the family, and he claims their mortuary.
Welsh Laws.

Daeredig, a. (daered) That is settled, or assigned.

Daeredwr, s. m.—pl. daeredwyr (daered—gwr)
 One who is assigned to, or appointed.

*Yi hav, os yn arian y telir dawnbwyd, deunaw yz y tal, a
geiniawg i'r fwyzogion; fev yw y rhai hyny y daeredwyr a'i
cynullo.*

The sumner, if the provision tribute be paid in money, the payment shall be eighteen pence, and a penny to the officers; namely, those are the men settled that shall collect it.
Welsh Laws.

Daergri, s. f. (daer—cri) A doleful cry.

Daeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daer) A rendering appertinent, or appertaining to.

Daerodawl, a. (daerawd) Tending to fix to.

Daerodi, v. a. (daerawd) To make to belong, or appertain to; to assign to; to decree.

*Y gelain veinwen a oloir hezyw,
A dan briz a thywawd:
Gwae vy llaw, liam rym daerawd!*

The fair white corpse will be interred this day under earth and sand: woe my hand, the step that is decreed to me!

Llywarc Hen.

*Gwirawd a'm daerawd, a'm daw gan rebyz,
A'm rhybug o'i wen-llaw!
Peniadur cad, ced wallaw,
Pen cor, pencerz wyw izaw.*

A beverage to me shall appertain, to me it shall come from a patron, that gives to me out of his white hand; the chief of battle, distributing treasure, the head of the circle, I am chief of song to him.
Cynxelw.

*A gludaw ei hawl, ei glod a he,
Hyd y daerawd haul, hyd y dwyre.*

And bringing forward her desert, her fame I will spread abroad to where the sun sets, and to where it rises.

Ll. P. Moç, i Wenlliant.

Daeru, v. a. (daer) To make appertinent.

Daeth, v. of 3 preter. (aeth) Come, or did come, he, she, or it came. *A zaeth ev yno? Daeth.*
 Did he come there? He did come.

*At y cwn y daeth ev, y gyru yr erchwys a lazysai y carw
ymaith, a lithiaw ei erchwys ei hunan ar y carw.*

To the dogs he came, and drove away the pack of hounds that had killed the stag, and brought his own pack on the stag.

Han. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.

Dav, s. m.—pl. t. oz (da) What is produced, or given for enjoyment. Hence the compound *Azaw*, what is very good, or excellent; delightful; and it is singular that *Adam* is thus called in Welsh; and that the Ethiopic *Adamab* has the same sense, and not *red earth* as the Hebrew word is rendered.

Davad, s. f.—pl. devaid (dav) A sheep, a ewe.

Davad, a wart; also a schirrus; but when these are implied, the former is generally distinguished by adding *Dôv* or *Gwâr*, and the latter by adding *Gwyllt* to it.

Diwez hén cadw devaid.

The end of the old is to keep sheep.

Adage.

Davaden, s. f.—pl. t. au (davad) A wart; a schirrus, a cancer. Or as more particularly distinguished—*Davaden xov*, or *davaden wâr*, a wart; *davaden wyllt*, a cancer.

Davadenawg, a. (davaden) Full of warts, warty.

DAI

Davadeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (davaden) A making, or becoming warty, or schirrous.

Davadenu, v. a. (davaden) To cover with warts; to become warty; to become a cancer.

Davates, s. f.—pl. t. au (davad) A flock of sheep.

*Fan zaethant yn mron y gaer ynyvyz davates vawr a welynt,
heb ôl, a heb eithav izi.*

When they came near the city, behold they saw a large flock of sheep, without a beginning or end to it.

H. Culhw—Mabinogion.

Davnewg, a. (davyn) That is in drops; trickling.

Davnawl, a. (davyn) Tending to fall in drops.

Davnedig, a. (davyn) That is made to drop.

Davniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (davyn) A dropping.

Davnu, v. a. (davyn) To drop, or pour in drops; to fall in drops; to trickle down. *Davnu vy naigyr*, my tears trickle down.

Davyn, s. m.—pl. devni (dav) A particle; a drop; a drop of any liquid; also the yarn of the woof in weaving, the same as *bwraw*. Y mae pedwar edevyn ar ugain yn mhob davyn. There are four and twenty threads in every throw.

Dafar, s. m.—pl. t. au (par) A duty, or obligation; a recompence, or reward.

*Duw a'm difero o'm dafarau,
Dwg dwg vi attat, y mawr-dad mau!*

May God preserve me my recompences, God take me to thee, who art my Great Father!
Em. ab Gwalchmai.

Dafar, v. n. (par) To be obliged to, to be bound in duty, to be incumbent upon.

Dycid Duw, dafar o law.

Let God take, he will make amends out of hand.

Adage.

Dafarawl, a. (dafar) That makes incumbent.

Dafaredig, a. (dafar) That is made incumbent.

Dafariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dafar) A making incumbent, or obliged; a becoming a duty.

Dag, s. m.—pl. deigion (daig) What is produced.

Dagreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dagyr) Lachrymation.

Dagreuawg, a. (dagyr) Lachrymatory, having tears.

Dagreuawl, a. (dagyr) Lachrymal, causing tears.

Dagru, v. n. (dagyr) To trickle in tears.

Dagyr, s. m.—pl. dagrau (dag) A tear. *Dagrau Azav*, bladder nuts; *Dagrau Mair*, cowslips.

Dai, s. m.—pl. deion (ai) What produces, effects, or gives existence; a name of the deity.

Daiar, s. f.—pl. t. oz (dai—ar) The earth; earth.

Daiawn, s. m. (dai) Good; benefit. *a.* Good.

*Ni wnai rhai'n, mal drain yn druanaf neb;
Ni vu zau wyneb vyw zaionaf.*

These would not render more miserable any be they ever so vile: there have not been two faces alive more beneficent.

T. Prys.

Daiv, s. m.—pl. deivion (aiv) A finge, a nip, or blast; a blasting, or nipping.

Daig, s. m.—pl. deigion (aig) What is generated, produced, or effused from.

Daigyr, s. m.—pl. deigrion (daig) A tear.

Dail, s. pl. aggr. (dai) Leaves; foliage. *Dail y benziged*, neu *dail y twrc*, allheal; *dail y trywan*, butter-bur; *dail fion frwyth*, bell-flower leaves; *dail y cwrw*, laurel leaves.

*Angeu a'n goreu, gormail cenedloz
Can edlid yn advail;
Nid hawz ut nawz neb ynail;
Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes dail!*

Death conquers us, the destroyer of nations that with fury ruins; not easily will he give refuge to any wild one; not older the age of man than the age of leaves.

Ll. P. Moç, m. M. ab Cynan.

Dail,

D A L

Daill, s. m.—pl. deilliau (dai) Issue, what is produced, or brought forth; a product.

Dain, a. (ain) Fine; delicate; pure; nice; beautiful; pleasing.

*Myned mae, azuned zain,
Lles yw, tua llys Owain.*

He is going towards the court of Owain, beneficial is a pure vow. *Iolo Gec, i O. Glyndyrdwy.*

*Dwvyr o'i vron (Iesu wiw-lain)
A zaeth yn ol ei waed oez zain.*

Water from his breast (Jesus, choicest sound!) there came after his blood that was pure. *Iolo Gec.*

Daint, s. pl. aggr. (dant) The teeth; jaggs.

Traul daint ac ystlys.

Expenditure of food and raiment.

Da daint rhag tavawd.

The teeth are useful to stop the tongue.

Adage.

Adage.

Daionais, a. (daiawn) Good in a degree.

Daionawl, a. (daiawn) Tending to be good.

Daionez, s. m. (daiawn) Goodness; benefit.

Cynnorthwya, noza ni,

Er gogoniant—

Dy enw, a daionez.

Support and protect us, for the glory of thy name and goodness. *W. Middelton.*

Mae dawn a grym dan y gro,

Mae daionez mad yno.

Genius and strength are beneath the sod, and there divine benevolence is laid. *Ed. Davy.*

Daioni, s. m. (daiawn) Goodness; profit; kindness; assiduity. *Dyn da ei daioni*, a man of good assiduity, or an industrious man; *pa daioni zuna byny*, what good will that do; *Ni çaw môr daioni oxiwrtbo*, I shall get no benefit from it.

*A glyweisti â gant Dewi,
Gwr liwyd llydan ei deithi:
Goreu devawd daioni?*

Hast thou heard what Dewi sang, a venerable man of extensive abilities: The best custom is rectitude. *Engl. y Chywed.*

Daionus, a. (daiawn) Good; kind; benevolent.

Daionusrwyz, s. m. (daionus) Goodness; piety.

Dair, s. f.—pl. deiri (dai) An effusion; a song.

Dais, s. m.—pl. deision (ais) Desire; a wish to obtain.

Daith, s. m.—pl. deithion (aith) What over-runs, overspreads, or ravages; a blaze; a flash.

Dâl, s. m. (al) A hold; a let, or stop; a catch.

Dâl, v. a. (al) To hold, bear, or support; to lay hold of, to keep, to detain, to arrest, to let, to hinder; to catch. *Dâl liid*, to bear anger; *dâl tîr*, to hold land; *dâl dwvyr*, to hold water; *dâl lleidyr*, to catch a thief.—*Dâl*, to begin; *o'r awr y delisai*, from the hour he began.

Dalis da yn hyd vu.

He held the good whilst it lasted.

Adage.

Dielw o ferc, deuliw'r fêr:

Dal! Dal! dy anwadlder.

Thou art unpossessed of love, who art splendid as the stars: restrain, restrain thy inconstancy. *D. ab Gwilym, i Porvux.*

Dâl, s. m.—pl. deillion (da) What spreads out; a lamina; a leaf.

Dala, v. a. (dâl) To hold, bear, or support; to lay hold of; to keep; to stop; to catch.

Dala dy dy am y vo,

A diovryd a zarfo.

Hold thy house for whatever may be, and vow for what may happen. *Adage.*

Dalbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (dâl—pren) A holdfast.

Dalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (dal) A folio, or leaf, a leaf of a book; a lamina. *Dalênau yr ysgyvaint*, the lobes of the lungs.

Dalenaiz, a. (dalen) Like a lamina, or leaf.

Dalenawg, a. (dalen) Folios; laminated; consisting of leaves, or folios; leaved.

D A M

Dalenedig, a. (dalen) That is beaten out, or foliated; leaved, or made into leaves.

Daleniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dalen) Foliation; foliature, or the state of being beat into leaves.

Dalênau, v. a. (dalen) To foliate, to beat into leaves; to form into, or like leaves.

Dalva, s. f.—pl. dalvëyz (dâl) A hold, or restraint, a catching; a capture; a place to catch, or to lay hold on.

Daliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dâl) A holding; a catching.

Daliaden, s. f.—pl. t. au (daliad) A support; a prop.

Daliedig, a. (dâl) That is held; that is caught.

Daliedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (daliedig) The act of holding, stopping, or restraining; capture.

Daliedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daliad) A holder; a supporter; a restrainer, or detainer; a catcher.

Daliwr, s. m.—pl. dalwyr (dâl—gwr) A holder.

Dalw, v. a. (dâl) To hold; to hinder; to catch.

Daly, v. a. (dâl) To hold; to detain; to catch.

Dall, s. m.—pl. deillion (all) One that is insulated, or shut from the light; the blind.

Dall, a. (all) Blind. *Dyn dall*, a blind man; *dynes zall*, a blind woman.

Dall vyzar pob trwç.

Blind and deaf is every blockhead.

Adage.

Dallan, s. m. (dall) A blind one, one blinded.

Bwbaç dallan, the play of blind man's buff.

Dallanedig, a. (dall—ganedig) That is blind-born.

Dalledig, a. (dall) That is blinded, or darkened.

Dalledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dalledig) Blindness.

Dalles, s. f.—pl. t. au (dall) A blind female.

Nid a'r llun hwn, erai llës,

Na'i zull, ond ar zalles.

This figure, for any benefit she might get, nor his like would ever get out on a blind one. *Ll. ab Gutyn, i'r Brawd.*

Dalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dall) The act of blinding.

Dallineb, s. m. (dall) Blindness, a blind state.

Dallneidyr, s. f.—pl. dallneidroz (dall—neidyr) The blindworm, or slow-worm.

Dallt, s. m. (dy—gallt) Reason, or understanding.

Dallt, v. a. (dy—gallt) To apprehend, to understand.

Dalltwr, s. m.—pl. dalltwyr (dallt—gwr) One who apprehends, or that understands.

Dalltwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dalltwr) The understanding, or reasoning faculty.

Dallu, v. a. (dall) To blind; to become blind.

Dam, a prefix in composition (dy—am) Verbs formed from it have a kind of neutral or passive action; as *to be about*; and this characteristic is relatively preserved in nouns and adjectives.

Damaerwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aerwyad) A being about bordering, or skirting.

Damaerwyaw, v. a. (aerwyaw) To be skirting.

Damaerwyawl, a. (aerwyawl) Being skirted.

Damaethawl, a. (amaethawl) Being cultivated; tending to be productive.

Damaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaethiad) A being about husbandry, or about cultivating.

Damaethu, v. a. (amaethu) To be husbanding.

Damarç, s. m.—pl. dameirçion (arç) The act of enquiring about; a salutation.

Damarwain, v. a. (arwain) To be leading about.

Damarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damarwain) A being leading, or conducting about.

Damarweiniawl, a. (damarwain) Being led about; apt to lead about.

Dambell, a. (ambell) Being one here and there.

Damblygawl, a. (plygawl) Apt to bend about.

Damblygedig, a. (plygedig) That is bent about.

D A M

Damblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amblygiad) A being bent about, a bending about; a furling.
Damblygu, *v. a.* (amblygu) To fold, bend, or wind about; to roll, or wrap about; to envelope; to furl; to embrace.
Damborth, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (porth) Sustenance.
Damborthawl, *a.* (damborth) Tending to uphold.
Damborthi, *v. n.* (damborth) To be upholding.
Damborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damborth) A giving sustenance, or support; a sustaining.
Dambrynawl, *a.* (prynawl) Redeeming.
Dambryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pryniad) A being purchasing, or redeeming.
Dambrynu, *v. n.* (prynu) To be purchasing.
Dambwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pwyad) A being beating about; a being buffeting about.
Dambwyaw, *v. n.* (pwyaw) To be beating about.
Dambwyawl, *a.* (pwyawl) Being beating about.
Damcanawl, *a.* (amcanawl) Theoretical.
Damcaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amcaniad) A concerting, or contriving; a theory.
Damcanu, *v. a.* (amcanu) To go by theory.
Damcwa, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (cwa) An overturn.
Damcwaawl, *a.* (damcwa) Overwhelming.
Damcwaedig, *a.* (damcwa) That is overturned.
Damcwaen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (damcweiniau) An accident, chance, or fortune.
Damcwaen, *v. a.* (damcwa) To overwhelm.
Damcweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damcwaen) A happening by accident, or chance.
Damcweiniaw, *v. n.* (damcwaen) To come by accident, or chance; to happen.
Damcweiniawl, *a.* (damcwaen) Accidental, or happening by accident, or chance.
Damcwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cwyl) A whirl round.
Damcwylaw, *v. n.* (damcwyl) To be revolving.
Damcwyliaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damcwyl) A being revolving, turning, or going round.
Damcwylus, *a.* (damcwyl) Being revolving.
Damdaith, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (damdeithiau) A perambulation, a journey about.
Damdeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damdaith) A being journeying about, or perambulating.
Damdeithiaw, *v. n.* (damdaith) To be perambulating, or journeying about.
Damdeithiawl, *a.* (damdaith) Perambulatory.
Damdöad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (töad) A covering about; circumclusion, or shutting in.
Damdöawl, *a.* (töawl) Being covering about.
Damdöi, *v. n.* (töi) To be covering about.
Damdorçawl, *a.* (torçawl) Tending to wreath.
Damdorçi, *v. n.* (torçi) To be folding, or twisting round.
Damdorçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (torçiad) A being folding, wreathing, or turning about.
Damdöredig, *a.* (töredig) Being broke round.
Damdöri, *v. n.* (töri) To be breaking round.
Damdöriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (töriad) A being breaking, or cutting round; amputation.
Damdramwy, *v. n.* (tramwy) To be journeying, travelling about, or perambulating.
Damdramwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damdramwy) A being travelling about; a perambulating.
Damdramwyawl, *a.* (damdramwy) Having a tendency to be perambulating.
Damdreçawl, *a.* (treçawl) Being apt to strive.
Damdreçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treçiad) A being striving to overcome; a contention.
Damdreçu, *v. n.* (treçu) To be striving to beat.
Damdreiglaw, *v. n.* (treiglaw) To be revolving.

D A M

Damdreiglawl, *a.* (treiglawl) Apt to be turning.
Damdreigliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treigliad) A being revolving, going round, or circulating; circumvolution.
Damdreilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treilliad) A being revolving round; circumrotation.
Damdreilliaw, *v. n.* (treilliaw) To be going round, to circumsolve.
Damdreilliawl, *a.* (treilliawl) Apt to be turning.
Damdremiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tremiad) A being looking about, or surveying; observation.
Damdremiaw, *v. n.* (tremiaw) To be surveying, or looking about; to be staring about; to be circumspect.
Damdremiawl, *a.* (tremiawl) Looking about.
Damdreuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (treuliad) A being consuming, or wearing away.
Damdreuliaw, *v. a.* (treuliaw) To be consuming, wearing, or washing away on every side.
Damdreuliawl, *a.* (treuliawl) Apt to be wasting away, or consuming on every side.
Damdros, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tro) A turn round.
Damdroad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damdro) A turning about, or a being turning about.
Damdroadl, *a.* (damdro) Being turning about.
Damdroi, *v. n.* (damdro) To be turning round.
Damdrosedig, *a.* (trofedig) Being driven about.
Damdrosi, *v. n.* (trofi) To be driving about.
Damdrosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trofiad) A driving about, or a being driving about.
Damdruithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (truthiad) A being flattering, or using deceitful words.
Damdruithiaw, *v. n.* (truthiaw) To be flattering.
Damdruithiawl, *a.* (truthiawl) Apt to be canting.
Damdruifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trwfiad) A being dressing, trimming, or arraying.
Damdruifiaw, *v. n.* (trwfiaw) To be dressing.
Damdruifiawl, *a.* (trwfiawl) Apt to be decking.
Damdruifiedig, *a.* (trwfiedig) Being deckt about.
Damdryçawl, *a.* (tryçawl) Being cut round.
Damdryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tryçiad) A being cutting round; amputation.
Damdryçu, *v. n.* (tryçu) To be amputating.
Damdrymâad, *s. m.* (trymâad) A being weighing down, or pressing all round.
Damdrymâawl, *a.* (trymâawl) Tending to be weighing down, or heavy all round.
Damdrymâu, *v. n.* (trymâu) To be, or to become heavy on every side.
Damdryftiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tryftiad) A being blustering, or noisy on all sides.
Damdryftiaw, *v. n.* (tryftiaw) To be blustering, to become tumultuous on all sides.
Damdryftiawl, *a.* (tryftiawl) Noisy all round.
Damduezawl, *a.* (tuezawl) Tending to be inclining, or leaning on all sides.
Damdueziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tueziad) A being inclining, or leaning on all sides.
Damduezu, *v. n.* (tuezu) To be inclining, or leaning down on every side.
Damdwn, *s. m.* (twng) What is under oath, or sworn to the value; what is appraised; also an appraised value.

O dervyz i zyn wneuthur damdwn peth â gwerth cyvraith arno, a bod y damdwn yn wry no'r gwerth cyvraith, yr yngnaid a zylyant edryc ai cam y damdwyngwyd; ac os cam, gwneier arno gyvraith anudon.

If a person shall have made an *appraisement* of a thing with lawful value upon it, and the *appraisement* being more than the law value, the judges are bound to examine if it is falsely appraised: and if false, let him be convicted of perjury.

Welsh Laws.
Damdwrz,

D A M

Damdwrz, s. m. (twrz) A noise all round, a tumult, noise, or confused stir.

Oez gwrz y damdwrz ddyndor o gad,
O'i wriad, yn varwor.

Terrible was the incessant tumult of the battle from his passion
all on fire. *Ed. Davydd.*

Damdwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy) A castigation.

Damdwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdwy) A being correcting, or bringing to good order; a castigating.

Damdwyaw, v. n. (damdwy) To be correcting.

Damdwyawl, a. (damdwy) Tending to be correcting.

Damdyvawl, a. (tyvawl) That is growing round.

Damdyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyviad) A growing round, a being vegetating on all sides.

Damdyvu, v. n. (tyvu) To be growing all round.

Damdyngawl, a. (damdwng) That is sworn to; being valued upon oath, or appraised.

Damdyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdwng) A being swearing to; a valuing or appraising upon oath.

Damdyngu, v. a. (damdwng) To swear to a thing; to claim or challenge upon oath; to value upon oath, or to appraise.

Pwybŷnag a vŷno zamdwng yr eizaw, val hyn y dyly ei zamdwng: Os peth marwawl a zamdwng, damdynged a'r llaw affwy ar y peth a zamdyngo, a'r llaw zŷau ar y crair, a thynged velly: Os anivel a zamdwng, damdynged a'r llaw affwy ar y guŷt zŷau i'r anivel, a'r llaw zŷau ar y crair.

Whoever that would have the property to be sworn to, thus he ought to swear to it: If it is a dead thing that he shall be swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the thing he shall be swearing to, and the right hand on the covenant, and let him swear to: If it is an animal that he is swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the right ear of the animal, and the right hand on the covenant. *Welsh Laws.*

Damdyngwr, s. m.—pl. damdyngwyr (damdwng—gwr) One who asserts upon oath; an appraiser.

Damdŷrawl, a. (tŷrawl) Apt to be aggregating.

Damdyrzawl, a. (damdwrz) Noisy all round.

Damdyrziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdwrz) A being making a tumult on all sides; a blustering.

Damdyrzu, v. n. (damdwrz) To be noisy all round.

Damdŷriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tŷriad) Aggregation.

Damdŷru, v. n. (tŷru) To be aggregating about.

Damdywallt, v. n. (tywallt) To be pouring about; to circumfuse.

Damdywalltawl, a. (damdywallt) Pouring about.

Damdywalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdywallt) A being pouring, or emptying on every side; circumfusion.

Damdywynawl, a. (tywynawl) Shining all round; circumfulgent.

Damdywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tywyniad) A being shining, or illuminating all round.

Damdywynu, v. n. (tywynu) To be shining about.

Damdywys, v. n. (tywys) To be leading about.

Damdywyfawl, a. (damdywys) Leading about.

Damdywyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdywys) A being leading, or conducting about; a circumducting.

Damzadlawl, a. (dadlawl) Being disputing.

Damzadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadliad) A being disputing, or arguing about; conversation.

Damzadlu, v. n. (dadlu) To be conversing.

Damzàl, v. n. (dàl) To hold in, or enclose.

Damzaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damzàl) A being holding, or containing.

D A M

Damzivadawl, a. (divadawl) Tending to render destitute, forlorn, or wretched.

Damzivadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divadiad) A being rendering destitute, or forlorn.

Damzivadu, v. n. (divadu) To be making destitute, forlorn, or helpless.

Damzifyn, v. n. (difyn) To be defending.

Damzifynawl, a. (damzifyn) Defensive.

Damzifyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damzifyn) A being defending, warding off, or guarding.

Damzilladawl, a. (dilladawl) Tending to dress.

Damzilladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilladiad) A being dressing, arraying, or putting on cloaths.

Damzilladu, v. n. (dilladu) To be dressing, or cloathing round; to circumvest.

Damzyblygawl, a. (dyblygawl) Tending to be folding round, or doubling; in a folded state.

Damzyblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyblygiad) A being folding round, or doubling; circumplication; an embracing.

Damzyblygrwyz, s. m. (dyblygrwyz) The state of being folded round, or doubled.

Damzyblygu, v. n. (dyblygu) To be folding about.

Ac wedi dyvot Tonwen trwy ergrynedigion gamau hyd y lle i zoez i mab yn fevyl, bwrw i breiciau a orug am i vwnwyl, a damzyblygu damunedigion gusanau.

And when Tonwen had come with trembling steps to the place where her son was standing, what she did was throwing her arms round his neck, and embracing with fond kisses.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Damzyçwelawg, a. (dyçwelawg) Reversionary.

Damzyçweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyçweliad) A being returning, reverting, or coming back.

Damzyçwelyd, v. n. (dyçwelyd) To be reverting.

Damzystryçawl, a. (dystryçawl) Tending to be spraying, or foaming on all sides.

Damzystryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystryçiad) A being foaming, or spraying all round.

Damzystryçu, v. n. (dystryçu) To be spraying.

Dameirçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damarç) A saluting.

Dameirçiawl, a. (damarç) Complimentary.

Damvaçawl, a. (baçawl) Apt to be grappling.

Damvaçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baçiad) A grappling.

Damvaçu, v. n. (baçu) To be grappling, or hooking.

Damvordwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mordwyad) A being sailing all round; a circumnavigating.

Damvordwyaw, v. n. (mordwyaw) To circumnavigate, or to sail round.

Damvordwyawl, a. (mordwyawl) Circumnavigating; that sails round.

Damvwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damvwrw) A being casting, or reckoning about; a calculation.

Damvwriawl, a. (damvwrw) Calculatory.

Damvwrw, v. n. (bwrw) To be casting, or counting; to calculate.

Damfrwd, s. f.—pl. damfrydiau (frwd) Circumfluence; a flood or stream going round.

Damfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damfrwd) A being flowing about; a running about in a torrent.

Damfrydiaw, v. a. (damfrwd) To be flowing about.

Damfrydiawl, a. (damfrwd) Being circumfluous.

Damgaerawl, a. (caerawl) Being fortified about, having a surrounding wall, or circummured.

Damgaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caeriad) A being fortifying, or surrounding with a wall; circumvallation.

Damgaeru,

D A M

Damgaeru, *v. a.* (caeru) To be fortifying about.
Damgelez, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgelez) Comfort.
Damgelezawl, *a.* (damgelez) Being cherished.
Damgeleziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgelez) A being cherishing, nourishing, or comforting.
Damgelezu, *v. n.* (damgelez) To be cherishing.
Damgenawl, *a.* (amgenawl) Being diversified.
Damgeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amgeniad) A being diversifying, or varying.
Damgenu, *v. n.* (amgenu) To be diversifying.
Damgloziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloziad) Being making a trench round; circumvallation.
Damgloziaw, *v. n.* (cloziaw) To be digging about.
Damgloziawl, *a.* (cloziawl) Being trenched about.
Damgloziedig, *a.* (cloziedig) Being surrounded with a trench; circumvallated.
Damgludaw, *v. a.* (cludaw) To be carrying about.
Damgludawl, *a.* (cludawl) Being carried about.
Damgludiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cludiad) A being carrying about; circumvection.
Damglymawl, *a.* (clymawl) Being tied about.
Damglymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clymiad) A being binding round; circumligation.
Damglymu, *v. n.* (clymu) To be tying about.
Damglywad, *s. m.* (clywad) A hearing about.
Damglywed, *v. n.* (clywed) To be hearing about; to feel; to feel an impulse.
Damglywedig, *a.* (clywedig) Being heard about; being felt; endowed with impulse.
Damgnoad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnoad) Corrosion.
Damgnöawl, *a.* (cnöawl) Being eating about.
Damgnöi, *v. n.* (cnöi) To be gnawing, or biting round; to fret, or to eat about.
Damgreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiniad) A being creeping along, or crawling on the belly.
Damgreiniaw, *v. n.* (creiniaw) To be crawling about; to be creeping along.
Damgreiniawl, *a.* (creiniawl) Being creeping, or crawling about.
Damgrwydrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crwydrad) A being wandering about; circumerration.
Damgrwydraw, *v. n.* (crwydraw) To be wandering, strolling, or straying about.
Damgrwydrawl, *a.* (crwydrawl) Circumvagant.
Damgrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Bowing about.
Damgrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A being bowing, or bending about.
Damgrymu, *v. n.* (crymu) To be bowing about.
Damgrynawl, *a.* (crynawl) Apt to conglobate.
Damgryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryniad) A being conglomerating, or conglobating.
Damgrynu, *v. n.* (crynu) To be rounding.
Damguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuziad) A being covering over, or concealing; a hiding.
Damguziaw, *v. n.* (cuziaw) To be hiding.
Damguziawl, *a.* (cuziawl) Apt to be hiding.
Damguziedig, *a.* (cuziedig) Being concealed.
Damguziedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damguziedig) The state of being obscured, or hidden.

A'r lloer dan zamguziedigaeth y zaiar—

And the moon under the overshadowing of the earth.

Mex. Myxvai.

Damgyfred, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyfred) Imagination.
Damgyfredadwy, *a.* (damgyfred) That may be apprehended, comprehensible.

D A M

Damgyfredawl, *a.* (damgyfred) That is comprehended, or imagined.
Damgyfrededig, *a.* (damgyfred) Comprehended.
Damgyfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgyfred) A being comprehended, or conceived.
Damgyfredu, *v. n.* (damgyfred) To be conceiving, comprehending, or imagining.
Damgyfröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfröad) A being moving, agitating, or stirring.
Damgyfröadwy, *a.* (damgyfröad) Being agitable.
Damgyfröawl, *a.* (cyfröawl) That stirs, or moves.
Damgyfröedig, *a.* (cyfröedig) That is agitated.
Damgyfröi, *v. n.* (cyfröi) To be agitating.
Damgylçawl, *a.* (cylçawl) Being surrounding.
Damgylçedig, *a.* (cylçedig) Being surrounded.
Damgylçedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damgylçedig) A surrounding, or circumscribing.
Damgylçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçiad) A being surrounding, encompassing, or circumscribing.
Damgylçu, *v. n.* (cylçu) To be surrounding.
Damgylçynadwy, *a.* (cylçynadwy) That may be surrounded, or circumscribed.
Damgylçynawg, *a.* (cylçynawg) Being surrounded.

Mwy i gorthryma hezyw cōv yr amſer hñw yn yr hwa
 yzoezwn damgylçynawg o'r fawl can mil o varfogion yn anrheithiaw
 gwladog vy ngelyniad—no dyozev y poen a'r anghenocyd
 a wnaeth y gwyf hñy i mi, y rhai a vyzant yna a dan vy nbraed
 innau.

The remembrance of that time when I was encompassed with
 so many thousands of horsemen, laying waste the countries of
 mine enemies, oppresses me more this day, than suffering the
 pain and distress caused to me by those men who were then under
 my feet.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Damgylçynawl, *a.* (cylçynawl) Surrounding.
Damgylçynedig, *a.* (cylçynedig) Circumscribing.
Damgylçyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçyniad) A being surrounding, or encompassing; a compassing.
Damgylçynu, *v. n.* (cylçynu) To be surrounding, or encompassing; to circumscribe.

Nid oez hagen, eithyr Corineus, yn y llu was dewrac no Turn;
 ac eiffoes y damgylçynaws llawer o'i elynion ev, ac ei llas yna ev.

There was not truly, except Corineus, in the army a more
 courageous youth than Turn; and already many of his enemies
 surrounded him, and he was thereupon slain.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Damgylçynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cylçynyz) One who surrounds; a circumscriber.
Damgynniweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynniweiriad) A being hovering round about.
Damgynniweiriaw, *v. n.* (cynniweiriaw) To be hovering about; to be frequenting.
Damgynniweiriawl, *a.* (cynniweiriawl) Tending to be hovering about.
Damgyrhaezawl, *a.* (cyrhaezawl) Apt to be reaching about, or striving to reach.
Damgyrhaeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrhaeziad) A being reaching, or extending about.
Damgyrhaezyd, *v. n.* (cyrhaezyd) To be reaching about; to extend about.
Damlledawl, *a.* (lledawl) Being expanding round.
Damllediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llediad) Distention.
Damlledu, *v. n.* (lledu) To be expanding round.
Damlenwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llenwad) A being filling on every side.
Damlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Being filling round.
Damlenwi, *v. n.* (llenwi) To be filling about.
Damlewyçawl, *a.* (llewyçawl) Circumfulgent.
Damlewyçedig, *a.* (llewyçedig) Being illumed.
Damlewyçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llewyçiad) A being shining round; circumfulgence.

Damlewyçu,

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- Damlewyçu, v. n.** (llewyçu) To be shining; to shine, or to glitter; to illumine; to elucidate.
- Damlivaw, v. n.** (llivaw) To be flowing about.
- Damlivawl, a.** (llivawl) Circumfluous; flowing.
- Damliviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (lliviad) A being flowing round; circumfluence.
- Damliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (lliwiad) A tinting all about; a giving a hue.
- Damliwiaw, v. n.** (lliwiaw) To be tinting.
- Damliwiawl, a.** (lliwiawl) Apt to give a tint.
- Damluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (lluniad) A being forming, or figuring; formation.
- Damluniaw, v. n.** (lluniaw) To be forming.
- Damluniawl, a.** (lluniawl) Tending to form.
- Damlwybraw, v. n.** (llwybraw) To be straying.
- Damlwybrawl, a.** (llwybrawl) Circumvagant.
- Damlwybriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (llwybriad) A being wandering, or straying about.
- Damlygawl, a.** (llygawl) Being elucidating.
- Damlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (llygiad) A being explaining, or elucidating; explanation.
- Damlygu, v. n.** (llygu) To be elucidating.
- Damlynawl, a.** (glynawl) Clinging round.
- Damlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (glyniad) A being clinging, or adhering round.
- Damlynu, v. n.** (glynu) To be adhering about.
- Dammodawl, a.** (ammodawl) Obligatory.
- Dammodi, v. a.** (ammodi) To be covenanting.
- Dammodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ammodiad) A being covenanting; a conditioning.
- Dammeg, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (meg) A parable, or allegory; a riddle.
- Dammegawl, a.** (dammeg) Allegorical, belonging to a parable; figurative.
- Dammegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dammeg) A allegorizing, a speaking in parables.
- Dammegu, v. n.** (dammeg) To allegorize, or to speak in parables; to use riddles.
- Dammegwr, s. m.—pl. dammegwyr** (dammeg—gwr) One who speaks in parables.
- Damnawz, s. m.** (nawz) Protection all round.
- Damneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amneidiad) A being making signs, or beckoning.
- Damneidiaw, v. n.** (amneidiaw) To be beckoning.
- Damneidiawl, a.** (amneidiawl) Being beckoning.
- Damnozadwy, a.** (damnawz) Capable of giving protection on every side; defensible on all sides.
- Damnozawl, a.** (damnawz) Yielding protection, or refuge on every side.
- Damnozedig, a.** (damnawz) Defended about.
- Damnozi, v. n.** (damnawz) To be giving refuge, protection, or defence.
- Damobrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gobrwyad) A being rewarding on every side.
- Damobrwyaw, v. n.** (gobrwyaw) To be rewarding, or giving retribution on all sides.
- Damobrwyawl, a.** (gobrwyawl) Retributive.
- Damorçuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gorçuziad) A becoming enveloped, or obscured.
- Damorçuziaw, v. n.** (gorçuziaw) To become enveloped, obscured, or covered over.
- Damorçuziawl, a.** (gorçuziawl) Tending to become enveloped, or obscured.
- Damravaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amravaeliad) A being contending, quarrelling, or disputing.
- Damravaelu, v. n.** (amravaelu) To be contentious, or quarrelsome; to be quarrelling.
- Damravaelus, a.** (amravaelus) Tending to be contentious, or quarrelsome.
- Damranawl, a.** (rhanawl) Separating about.
- Damraniad, s. m.—pl. t.** (rhaniad) A dividing, or becoming separated.
- Damranu, v. n.** (rhanu) To be separating.
- Damred, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhêd) A circulation.
- Damredawl, a.** (damred) Circulatory.
- Damredeg, v. n.** (damred) To be circulating.
- Damrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damred) A being circulating, or running about.
- Damredu, v. n.** (damred) To be running about.
- Dymgaïs a'm gwlad o'i hamgylç,
Damred a çerzed ei çylç.
Visit my country all around it, run round, and travel its circuit.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r bar.
- Damredwr, s. m.—pl. damredwyr** (damred—gwr) One who goes about; an ambulator.
- Damredyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (damred) Ambulator; one who goeth about.
- Damrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (rhith) Appearance.
- Damrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damrith) A being under appearance; a seeming.
- Damrithiaw, v. n.** (damrith) To be seeming.
- Damrithiawl, a.** (damrith) Seeming; shewing.
- Damrodawl, a.** (rhodawl) Rotatory; wheeling.
- Damrodi, v. n.** (rhodi) To be wheeling round.
- Damrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhodiad) A being wheeling round; circumrotation.
- Damrozawl, a.** (rhozawl) Distributory.
- Damrozi, v. n.** (rhozi) To be distributing about.
- Damroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhoziad) A being distributing, or giving about.
- Damrwygau, v. n.** (rhwygaw) To be tearing.
- Damrwygawl, a.** (rhwygawl) Tearing about.
- Damrwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwygiad) A being tearing about; dilaceration.
- Damrwymaw, v. n.** (rhwymaw) To be tying.
- Damrwymawl, a.** (rhwymawl) Constrictive.
- Damrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwymiad) A being tying about; circumligation.
- Damryveiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amryveiliad) A diversifying, or varying; variegation.
- Damryveiliaw, v. n.** (amryveiliaw) To become diversified, or variegated: to be diversifying.
- Damryveilus, a.** (amryveilus) Apt to diversify.
- Damryvufaw, v. n.** (amryvufaw) To be disagreeing.
- Damryvufawl, a.** (amryvufawl) Apt to disagree.
- Damryvufiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amryvufiad) A disagreeing, or a becoming at variance.
- Damryfon, v. n.** (amryfon) To be disputing.
- Damryfonawl, a.** (damryfon) Apt to be striving.
- Damrysoni, v. n.** (damryfon) To be contending.
- Damrysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damryfon) A being contending, striving, or disputing.
- Damrywezawl,

Duw damnawz eirioes einioes Einiawn,
Mawr-vab Ednyved!

God protect on every side the precious life of Einion, the great
son of Ednyved!

Gynsawu, m R. Wiaiz.

D A M

- Damrywezawl, a.** (amrywezawl) Having a tendency to change form.
- Damryweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amryweziad) A being diversifying of form.
- Damrywezu, v. n.** (amrywezu) To become diversified, or altered in appearance.
- Damrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (amrywiad) A being diversified, or varied in kind.
- Damrywiaw, v. n.** (amrywiaw) To be varying.
- Damrywiawl, a.** (amrywiawl) Tending to become diversified, or variegated.
- Damfang, s. m.** (fang) A dancing; a dance.
- Damfangawl, a.** (damfang) Apt to be dancing.
- Damfangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damfang) A dancing, or capering about; a dance.
- Damfangu, v. n.** (damfang) To dance about.
- Damfathrawl, a.** (fathrawl) Apt to tread about.
- Damfathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (fathriad) A being treading, or trampling about.
- Damfathru, v. n.** (fathru) To be treading about.
- Damunaw, v. n.** (unaw) To wish, to desire; to beseech, to intreat, to desire; to ask.
- Damunawl, a.** (unawl) Desirable, pleasing.
- Damuned, s. f.** (uned) A begging, beseeching, or imprecating; a desire, a wish.
- Damunedig, a.** (unedig) That is imprecated.
- Damunedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damunedig) The act of wishing, or desiring.
- Damuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (uniad) A wishing, desiring, or beseeching.
- Damunwr, s. m.—pl. damunwyr** (unawr) One who wisheth, or desireth; a wisher.
- Damurzaw, v. n.** (urzaw) To become dignified.
- Damurzawl, a.** (urzawl) Tending to dignify.
- Damurziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (urziad) Dignification.
- Damwain, s. f.—pl. damweiniau** (gwain) An event; accident, casualty, or chance. *Damwain za*, good fortune; *damwain zrwog*, ill chance, or mishap; *o wir zamwain*, by mere chance.
- Damwain pob hely.
Every chace is a chance. Adage.
- Ni ceif za nid el yn namwain.
He will get no good that will not go a *bazcard*. Adage.
- Damweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damwain) A happening, or coming to pass; a chancing.
- Damweiniadawl, a.** (damweiniad) Tending to come by chance, or to happen.
- Damweiniadwy, a.** (damweiniad) Capable of coming about by chance, or happening.
- Damweiniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (damwain) A casualty, or accident; an occurrence. *Coelbren damweiniaeth*, a lottery ticket.
- Damweiniaw, v. n.** (damwain) To happen, to befall, to fall out, or to come to pass. *Damweiniaw ei zyvod*, it happened that he came.
- Damweiniawl, a.** (damwain) Accidental, casual, or adventitious; eventual.
- Damweiniedig, a.** (damwain) Come by chance.
- Damweiniedigawl, a.** (damweiniedig) Tending to come by accident, or chance.
- Damwibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gwibiad) A whirling about; a being flying about.
- Damwibiaw, v. n.** (gwibiaw) To be flying about.
- Damwibiawl, a.** (gwibiawl) Whirling about.
- Damwregysawl, a.** (gwregysawl) Girting round.
- Damwregysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gwregysiad) A surrounding with a girdle; a girting round.
- Damwregysu, v. n.** (gwregysu) To be girting.

D A N

- Damwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (amwyn) Fortune.
- Ac wedi eu bod plith traslith yn deuzbylygu dyrnodau, y darawyn a rozes forz i Nyniaw i gafael ymguriau a'r amherawdyr.
And after they had been indiscriminately repeating of blows, fortune gave a way for Nyniaw to get to combat with the emperor.
Gr. ab Arthur.
- Damýrawl, a.** (gýrawl) Tending to be pursuing after, or eagerly following.
- Damýriad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (gýriad) A pursuing after; a being egging on.
- Damýru, v. n.** (gýru) To be pursuing after.
- Dân, s. m.** (an) A production, which attracts the senses; a fine object; a lure; a charm.
- Dan, prep. & a.** (mutation of tan) Under, below, or beneath.
- Danad, s. pl. aggr.** (dân) The nettles.
- Yr aelwyd hon neus cuz danad!
Tra vu vyw ei gwarceidwad,
Mwy gorzyrnafai ciriad.
This hearth, is it not covered with nettles? whilst its defender lived, more congenial to it was the petitioner.
Llywars Hen.
- Danadlawg, a.** (danadyl) Full of nettles.
- Danadlen, s. f.** (danadyl) A nettle. *Danadlen zall* (vud, varw) dead nettle, or archangel.
- Danadyl, s. pl. aggr.** (danad) Nettles. *Danadyl poethion*, neu *zanadyl duon*, stinging nettles; *danadyl gwynion*, cucumber anguinus.
- Danas, s. m.** (dân) Deer. See *Danys*.
- Danvon, v. a.** (anvon) To send; to convey.
- Duw yn wryn ai danvonoez;
Duw ai rhoes, a da wr oez.
God kindly that did send him; God did give him, and a good man he was.
Llywelyn o Langawyr.
- Danvonadwy, a.** (danvon) Missive, or that may be sent.
- Danvonawl, a.** (danvon) Missionary, missive.
- Danvonedig, a.** (danvon) That is sent; missive.
- Danvonedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danvonedig) The act of sending; a mission.
- Danvonedigawl, a.** (danvonedig) Missionary.
- Danvoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (danvon) A sending, or conveying; conveyance, mission.
- Danhezawg, a.** (dant) Having teeth, or toothed; ferrated, or indented.
- Danhezawl, a.** (dant) Dentellated, dental.
- Danheziad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dant) A breeding of teeth, denticulation, or dentition.
- Danhezu, v. a.** (dant) To breed teeth; to furnish with teeth; to indent; to bite.
- Dannod, s. m.—pl. t. au** (annod) Reproach.
- Gair dannod yw am un a vethoez.
A word of reproach is of one that has failed. Adage.
- Dannod, v. a.** (annod) To upbraid, to twit.
- Dannodawl, a.** (dannod) Upbraiding, twitting.
- Dannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (dannod) A twitting.
- Dannodiaeth, s. m.** (dannod) An upbraiding.
- Y rhan vwyav, wrth zwyn tyfiolaeth i ryw un, a gymmysgant zannodiaeth ei enw.
Most people, in bearing witness to one, do mix the ignominy of his name.
G. Edwards, H. y Fyrc.
- Dannodwr, s. m.—pl. dannodwyr** (dannod—gwr) One who upbraideth, a contemner.
- Dannoz, s. f.** (dant—noz) The tooth-ache.
- Dannogen, s. f.** (dant) Betony; called also *Gribau S. Fraid*, and *Llys Dawywarwg*. *Dannogen y dawyr*, the great fig-wort.
- Dansawz, s. m.—pl. dansozion** (ansawz) An abstracted state, or principle.
- Dansozawl, a.** (dansawz) Abstractive; abstract.
- Dansozedig,

D A R

Danfozedig, *a.* (danfawz) That is abstracted.
 Danfozedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (danfozedig) The act of separating principles; abstraction.
 Danfozi, *v. a.* (danfawz) To reduce to principles.
 Danfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (danfawz) Abstraction; a separating of principles.
 Danfoziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (danfawz) Arrangement of principles; physiology, physics.
 Danfoziant, *s. m.* (danfawz) Abstraction.
 Dant, *s. m.*—*pl. dannez* (dân) A tooth; a tusk; a tine, pin, or tusk; a cog. *Dannez ôg*, harrow tines; *dannez cribau*, the teeth of combing cards; *dannez olwyn*, the cogs of a wheel:—*dant y llew*, dandelion; *dant y llew lleiaf*, succory:—*Boç-zaint*, the eye-teeth; *cil-zannez*, and *dannez malu*, the grinders; *dannez blaen*, fore teeth.—*Celwys yn dy zannez*, thou tellest a great falsehood.
 Dantaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. danteithion* (dant) What appertains to the tooth.
 Dantaiz, *a.* (dant) Appertaining to the tooth.
 Danteizvwyd, *s. m.* (dantaiz—bwyd) A dainty, or what is agreeable to the palate.
 Danteiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dantaiz) A making dainty, delicious, or palatable.
 Danteiziawl, *a.* (dantaiz) Dainty, delicious.
 Danteizrwyz, *s. m.* (dantaiz) Deliciousness.
 Danteithiawl, *a.* (dantaeth) That is dainty.
 Danys, *s. pl. aggr.* (danas) Deer. *Geivyr danys*, fallow deer; *bwç danys*, a buck; *gavvr danys*, a doe.
 Dangaws, *v. a.* (caws) To give proximity; to lead, or direct to; to shew, explain, or discover; to expose. *Dangaws beth*, give me some.
 Yn rhith croefan ac arweftzyn, a gwarëyd daeth ymhlith y llu a'r lloctau; a'r clymau a ganai ar y delyn a zangofynt ei vod yn delyniwr.
 In the disguise of a buffoon and minstrel he came playing amongst the army and the tents, and the tunes which he played on the harp, they shewed that he was a harper. *Gr. ab Artur.*
 Dangosadwy, *a.* (dangaws) Ostensible; demonstrable, or that may be shewn.
 Dangosawl, *a.* (dangaws) Indicative; shewing.
 Dangosedig, *a.* (dangaws) That is shewn.
 Dangosedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dangosedig) The act of shewing; demonstration.
 Dangosedigawl, *a.* (dangosedig) Apodictical; indicative; demonstrative; representing.
 Dangosog, *s. f.* (dangaws) An indicator; a criterion, or touchstone; an index.
 Dangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dangaws) A shewing, or pointing to; demonstration.
 Dangosiadawl, *a.* (dangosiad) Demonstrative.
 Dangosiadus, *a.* (dangosiad) Ostentatious, shewy.
 Dangosiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dangosiad) A shewer.
 Dangoswr, *s. m.*—*pl. dangoswyr* (dangaws—gwr) One who shews, explains, or directs.
 Dar, *prefix in composition*, (dy—ar) It implies before, upon, or about to be. The most analogous to it is *pre* in English.
 Dar, *s. m.* (dy—ar) A noise, or din; a-sound.
 Dâr, *s. m.*—*pl. deri* (da—ar) An oak; the male oak. From the oak being held in religious veneration it had this name, which implies the tree of presence.
 Izynt oes Moesen,
 A hyd oes Noe hen;
 Dwy-oes deu-bren, derwen a dâr.
 To them be the age of Moses, and the length of old Noah's age; the two ages of two trees, the female oak and male oak.
L. G. Gethi.

D A R

Daraval, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dâr—aval) The oak-apple.
 Darammau, *v. a.* (ammau) To hesitate.
 Daramred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (amred) Circulation.
 Daramred, *v. a.* (amred) To walk about; to run up and down; to move along; to resort.
 Daramredawl, *a.* (daramred) Discursive.
 Daramrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (daramred) A running about; a circulating.
 Darbenawl, *a.* (penawl) Perpendicular; upright.
 Darbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (peniad) A drawing a perpendicular; a making upright.
 Darbenu, *v. a.* (penu) To raise upright; to raise a perpendicular.
 Darblygawl, *a.* (plygawl) That is folded over.
 Darblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (plygiad) A folding over.
 Darblygu, *v. a.* (plygu) To double, or fold over.
 Darbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pod) Provision.
 Darbod, *v. a.* (pod) To provide sustenance; to provide; to prepare; to use foresight.
 Darbodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darbod) The act of providing sustenance; foresight, or forecast; providence.
 Darbodawl, *a.* (darbod) Provident; precautions.
 Darbodedig, *a.* (darbod) That is provided.
 Darbodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darbod) A providing of sustenance; circumspection.
 Darbodoldeb, *s. m.* (darbod) Precautionfulness.
 Darbodus, *a.* (darbod) Provident, or heedful.
 Darbodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darbodwyr* (darbod—gwr) A provider; one who is discreet.
 Darborth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (porth) Sustenance.
 Darborthawl, *a.* (darborth) Tending to support.
 Darborthedig, *a.* (darborth) That is sustained.
 Darborthi, *v. a.* (darborth) To maintain, or sustain; to support with food.
 Darborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darborth) A maintaining, or supporting; supportation.
 Darborthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darborthwyr* (darborth—gwr) A maintainer, or supporter.
 Darbwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pwyad) Verberation.
 Darbwyaw, *v. a.* (pwyaw) To verberate; to beat.
 Darbwyawl, *a.* (pwyawl) That verberates.
 Darbwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (pwyll) Persuasion. Nid oes na fwyll na darbwyll arno, he is neither open to reason nor persuasion. *Sil.*
 Darbwylladwy, *a.* (darbwyll) Persuadable.
 Darbwyllaw, *v. a.* (darbwyll) To persuade. *Edryc à vedri di ei zarbwyllaw*, see if thou canst persuade him. *Sil.*
 Darbwyllawg, *a.* (darbwyll) Persuasive; that is acted upon by persuasion.
 Darbwyllawl, *a.* (darbwyll) Persuasive.
 Darbwylledig, *a.* (darbwyll) That is persuaded.
 Darbwylledigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darbwylledig) The act of persuading; persuasion.
 Darbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darbwyll) A persuading; a reasoning; persuasion.
 Darbwylliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darbwyll) The act of persuading; persuasion.
 Darbwyllineb, *s. m.* (darbwyll) Persuasiveness.
 Darbwyllus, *a.* (darbwyll) Apt to persuade.
 Darbwyllusrwyz, *s. m.* (darbwyllus) Persuasibleness, persuasiveness.
 Darbwyllwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darbwyllwyr* (darbwyll—gwr) A persuader; a reasoner.
 Darbwyllyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (darbwyll) One who reasoneth; a persuader.

D A R

Darbwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pwys) Preponderance.
 Darbwylaw, *v. a.* (darbwys) To preponderate.
 Darbwylawl, *a.* (darbwys) Preponderative.
 Darbwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darbwys) A weighing down; preponderation.
 Darbwyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darbwys) A preponderator.
 Darbwyfyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darbwys) One who weighs down, a preponderator.
 Darbwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darbwys) A verberator, or one who beats; a castigator.
 Darcewyn, *adv.* (cewyn) In opposition; back; again; once more, or another time.
 Darçwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwant) Cupidity.
 Darçwantawl, *a.* (darçwant) Concupiscent.
 Darçwant, *v. a.* (darçwant) To desire, to lust.
 Darçwantus, *a.* (darçwant) Concupiscent.
 Darçware, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (çware) Pastime, play.
 Darçwarëad, *s. m.* (darçware) A playing.
 Darçwarëawl, *a.* (darçware) Ludeicent; merry.
 Darçwareu, *v. a.* (darçware) To sport, to play.
 Darçwarëus, *a.* (darçware) Ludeicent; merry.
 Darçwarëwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darçware) One who sports, a player.
 Darçwarëyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darçware) A player.
 Darçwennyç, *v. a.* (darçwant) To desire greatly.
 Darçwennyçawl, *a.* (darçwennyç) Cupidinous.
 Darçwennyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darçwennyç) A desiring, or lusting after; a longing.
 Darçwiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwiliad) A prying.
 Darçwiliaw, *v. a.* (çwiliaw) To pry, or look about.
 Darçwiliawl, *a.* (çwiliawl) That looks about.
 Darçwiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darçwiliwr) One who pryeth about, a pryer.
 Darçwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwyz) Intumescence.
 Darçwyzaw, *v. a.* (darçwyz) To swell, or to puff.
 Darçwyzawl, *a.* (darçwyz) That swells out.
 Darçwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darçwyz) The act of swelling, a puffing out; intumescence.
 Darçwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (çwyl) A career.
 Darçwyliaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darçwyl) The act of going round a course, circination.
 Darçwyliaw, *v. a.* (darçwyl) To circinate.
 Darçwyliawg, *a.* (darçwyl) Circuitous, circling.
 Darçwylus, *a.* (darçwyl) Apt to circinate.
 Darzadawl, *a.* (darzadyl) Disputative.
 Darzadledig, *a.* (darzadyl) That is argued.
 Darzadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzadyl) A arguing, or disputing, disputation.
 Darzadlu, *v. a.* (darzadyl) To debate, to argue.
 Darzadlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzadyl) A disputer, or one who debates.
 Darzadlyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darzadyl) Disputant.
 Darzadyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (darzadyl) Debate.
 Darzal, *v. a.* (dal) To withhold, to restrain.
 Darzaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzal) A restraining.
 Darzaliedig, *a.* (darzal) That is restrained.
 Darzaliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzal) One who holds in, a restrainer.
 Darzanvon, *v. a.* (danvon) To dismiss.
 Darzanvonawl, *a.* (darzanvon) Dismissive.
 Darzanvoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzanvon) A sending off; a dismissal.
 Darzawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzawd) A prefix.
 Darzezwawl, *a.* (dezwawl) Legislative.

D A R

Darzezviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dezviad) A settling a rule or law; legislation.
 Darzezvau, *v. a.* (dezvau) To legislate.
 Darzevodawl, *a.* (devodawl) Accustomary.
 Darzevodi, *v. a.* (devodi) To make a custom.
 Darzevodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (devodiad) A bringing into custom, or usage.
 Darzevnyzawl, *a.* (devnyzawl) Substantial.
 Darzevnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (devnyziad) A giving substance to; a substantiating.
 Darzevnyzu, *v. a.* (devnyzu) To substantiate.
 Darzelw, *s. m.* (delw) Predicate; avouchment.
 Darzelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzelw) Predication.
 Darzelwi, *v. a.* (darzelw) To predicate; to assert.
 Darzenawl, *a.* (denawl) Fascinous, enticing.
 Darzeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deniad) Fascination.
 Darzenu, *v. a.* (denu) To fascinate; to entice.
 Darzenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzenwr) One who fascinates, entices, or allures.
 Darzethol, *a.* (dethol) That is elected, or chosen.
 Darzetholi, *v. a.* (darzethol) To elect, to choose.
 Darzetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzethol) The act of electing, or choosing; election.
 Darzewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose; to elect.
 Darzewisawl, *a.* (darzewis) To choose.
 Darzewisawl, *a.* (darzewis) Delectaneous.
 Darzewiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzewis) The act of choosing; delectation.
 Darzifynawl, *a.* (difynawl) Defensive.
 Darzifynedig, *a.* (difynedig) That is guarded.
 Darzifyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difyniad) A protecting, defending, or guarding.
 Darzifynu, *v. a.* (difynu) To protect, to guard.
 Darzifynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzifynwr) A protector, or defender.
 Darzifynyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (difynyz) Protector, defender, or guardian.
 Darzilyn, *s. m.* (dilyn) A following after.
 Darzilyn, *v. a.* (dilyn) To follow after, or to follow at a distance; to pursue.
 Darzilynawl, *a.* (darzilyn) Subsequent.
 Darzilyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzilyn) A following, or pursuing after; a pursuit.
 Darzilynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzilyn) An adherent; a follower.
 Darzifgyn, *v. a.* (difgyn) To descend, to alight.
 Darzifgynawl, *a.* (darzifgyn) Descending.
 Darzifgynedig, *a.* (darzifgyn) Descending.
 Darzifgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzifgyn) A coming down, or descending; descension.
 Darzifgynyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darzifgyn) One who comes down, or descends.
 Darzodawl, *a.* (darzawd) Prepositive.
 Darzodedig, *a.* (darzawd) That is prefixed.
 Darzodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzodedig) A prefixion, or a joining to.
 Darzodedigawl, *a.* (darzodedig) Prepositive; of a prepositive quality.
 Darzodi, *v. a.* (darzawd) To prefix, to prepare.
 Darzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzawd) A preposing, or setting before; preposition.
 Darzodiant, *s. m.* (darzawd) A prefixion.
 Darzodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darzawd) A prefixer, or one who preposeth.
 Darzodyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darzawd) A prefixer.
 Darzognawl, *a.* (dogawl) Proportional.

Darzogni,

DAR

Darzogni, *v. a.* (dogni) To proportionate.
 Darzogniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dogniad) A proportioning, or sharing; allowance.
 Darzoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (doniad) A endowing.
 Darzoniant, *s. m.* (doniant) Endowment.
 Darzoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To endow, to gift.
 Darzoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) That endoweth.
 Darzofparth, *s. m.* (dofparth) Demonstration.
 Darzofparthawl, *a.* (darzofparth) Explanatory, or elucidatory; demonstrative.
 Darzofparthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzofparth) A demonstrating, or elucidating; demonstration.
 Darzofparthu, *v. a.* (darzofparth) To elucidate, explain, or demonstrate.
 Darzringaw, *v. a.* (dringaw) To climb up.
 Darzringawl, *a.* (dringawl) Ascending.
 Darzringiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dringiad) A climbing, or ascending; ascension.
 Darzringwr, *s. m.—pl. darzringwyr* (dringwr) One who ascends, a climber.
 Darzulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dulliad) Description, or delineation.
 Darzulliaw, *v. a.* (dulliaw) To describe.
 Darzulliawl, *a.* (dulliawl) Descriptive.
 Darzulliwr, *s. m.—pl. darzullwyr* (dulliwr) One who represents, or describes; a delineator.
 Darzwyrain, *v. a.* (dwyrain) To soar aloft.
 Darzwyre, *s. f.* (dwyre) A soaring aloft.
 Darzwyreawg, *a.* (darzwyre) Soaring, or hovering.
 Darzwyreawl, *a.* (darzwyre) Apt to soar aloft.
 Darzwys, *a.* (dwys) Dense, compact, solid.
 Darzwyfaw, *v. a.* (darzwys) To make dense.
 Darzwyfawl, *a.* (darzwys) Tending to solidity.
 Darzwyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzwys) Denfation, or the act of making compact.
 Darzycrynawl, *a.* (dycrynawl) Intimidating.
 Darzycryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dycrynriad) A terrifying, or intimidating; intimidation.
 Darzycrynu, *v. a.* (dycrynau) To intimidate.
 Darzycwel, *a.* (dycwel) Tending to recur.
 Darzycwelawg, *a.* (darzycwel) Recurrent.
 Darzycweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzycwel) A recurring, or coming round; the *Epanodos*, a figure in rhetoric, in which the same sound or word is repeated twice in several sentences.
 Darzycwelyd, *v. a.* (darzycwel) To recur back.
 Darzyvod, *v. a.* (dyvod) To come to pass.
 Darzyvodawl, *a.* (darzyvod) Apt to ensue.
 Darzyvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darzyvod) A coming to pass, a coming, or happening.
 Dareb, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (eb) A proverb, or adage.
 Dareb, *v. n.* (eb) To prowerbe; to make adagial.

Ac yna ymgyrŷu o'r zau wr yn wygyr greulawn yni dôres eu gweywyr yn hyd eu dyrnau, ac eu clezyvau hyd eu clwynau, mai i dareb eu cadernid yn ystoriau gwyr Rhuvain.

And then the two men encountered together gallantly fierce, until their spears were broken close to their hands, and their swords at the hilts, so that their prowess became proverbial in stories of the men of Rome.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Darebawl, *a.* (dareb) Proverbial, adagial.
 Darebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dareb) A making a proverb of, a rendering proverbial.
 Darebu, *v. a.* (dareb) To make a proverb of.
 Darebyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dareb) Proverbialist.
 Dared, *s. m.* (dar) A noise, or din; acclamation.
 Daredryç, *v. a.* (edryç) To observe; to survey.
 Daredryçawl, *a.* (daredryç) Observant, watchful.

DAR

Daredryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (daredryç) A watching.
 Daredryçwr, *s. m.—pl. daredryçwyr* (daredryç—gwr) One who surveys, or looks; an observer.
 Darez, *s. m.* (dar) A tumultuous noise.
 Daregniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egniad) Exertion.
 Daregniaw, *v. a.* (egniaw) To exert, to strive.
 Daregniawl, *a.* (egniawl) Tending to exert.
 Darennyn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To conflagrate.
 Darennynawl, *a.* (darennyn) Combustible.
 Darennyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darennyn) A conflagrating; combustion.
 Darennynu, *v. a.* (darennyn) To conflagrate.
 Darestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To extend, to expand.
 Darestynawl, *a.* (darestyn) Expansive; stretched.
 Darestyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darestyn) A stretching out, or extending; expansion.
 Darvachawl, *a.* (bachawl) Tending to grapple.
 Darvachiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bachiad) A grappling.
 Darvachu, *v. a.* (bachu) To grapple; to hook on.
 Darvazeu, *v. a.* (mazeu) To remit; to pardon.
 Darvazeuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvazeu) A remitting, or letting off; a pardoning.
 Darvazeuant, *s. m.* (darvazeu) Forgiveness.
 Darvazeuawl, *a.* (darvazeu) Apt to remit.
 Darvalannu, *v. a.* (darvalant) To shoot out.
 Darvalant, *s. m.* (balant) Germination.
 Darvanawl, *a.* (manawl) Impressive.
 Darvaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (manriad) Impression.
 Darvanu, *v. a.* (manu) To impress; to mark.
 Darvathrawl, *a.* (mathrawl) That is trampled.
 Darvathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mathriad) A trampling, or treading down.
 Darvathru, *v. a.* (mathru) To trample upon.
 Darvawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Praise, yric, praise.
 Darvezwad, *s. m.* (mezwad) An intoxication.
 Darvezwawl, *a.* (mezwawl) Apt to intoxicate.
 Darvezwi, *v. a.* (mezwi) To intoxicate.
 Darveiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (beiliad) A piling up.
 Darveiliaw, *v. a.* (beiliaw) To build up, to erect, to pile.
 Darveiliawg, *a.* (beiliawg) That is piled up.
 Darvelyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (mal) The representing power, the imagination; the fancy.
 Darvelyzawl, *a.* (darvelyz) Imaginant; fancied.
 Darvelyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvelyz) A representing in the mind; imagination.
 Darvelyzu, *v. a.* (darvelyz) To imagine.

Iaith yw yn medru dyfalu pob pwyll a grybwyll—a zifon awen dyn ei nodwedu a'i zarvelyzu.

Language is capable of describing every conception and fancy which the genius of man can fix upon and imagine.
Llywelyn o Langewydd.

Darvelyzus, *a.* (darvelyz) Forming ideas.
 Darvelyzwr, *s. m.—pl. darvelyzwyr* (darvelyz—gwr) One who conceives ideas.
 Darverawl, *a.* (arverawl) Accustomary.
 Darveriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arveriad) A using.
 Darveriant, *s. m.* (arveriant) Accustomance.
 Darveru, *v. a.* (arveru) To accustom; to use.
 Darverwr, *s. m.—pl. darverwyr* (arverwr) One who accustometh, one who useth.
 Darvethawl, *a.* (methawl) Deficient.
 Darvethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (methiad) A failing; a failure, or miscarriage.
 Darvethu, *v. a.* (methu) To miscarry, to fail.
 Darviniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (miniad) Acuition.
 Darviniaw, *v. a.* (miniaw) To acuate, to edge.
 Darviniawl, *a.* (miniawl) Tending to edge.

D A R

Darvod, *s. m.* (bôd) A finish; annihilation.
Darvod, *v. n.* (bôd) To cease to be, to come to a conclusion, to cease, to end, to be spent, or ended; also to conclude, to finish, to make an end of. *Darvu*, it is finished; also, he hath done; *darvu am dano*, there is an end of him; *gwedi darvod*, after existing; that is, being completed, concluded, or made an end of.

O lymaid i lymaid y darvu'r cawl.
 From sip to sip the pottage is gone. *Adage.*
 Darvu, megis ar dervyn,
 Y dyz, velly dervyz dyn!
 The day is vanished, as at awful pause,
 And human life thus soon shall close. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Darvodadwy, *a.* (darvod) Perishable, that may be made an end of, or done away.
Darvodawl, *a.* (darvod) Apt to cease; vanishing.
Darvodedig, *a.* (darvod) Evanescent, consuming, wasting, vanishing, wasted away.
Darvodedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvodedig) Consumption, a state of wasting, or wearing away; a being brought to an end; completion.
Darvodedigawl, *a.* (darvodedig) Consumptive.
Darvodedigrwyz, *s. m.* (darvodedig) Transitoriness, or transiency.
Darvodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvod) A coming to an end; a finishing, or conclusion.
Darvodoldeb, *s. m.* (darvodawl) Transiency.
Darvodolrwyz, *s. m.* (darvodawl) Transiency.
Darvodrwyz, *s. m.* (darvod) Transitoriness.
Darvodyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darvod) A finisher.
Darvozawl, *a.* (bozawl) Complacent; cheering.
Darvoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (boziad) Complacency.
Darvoziant, *s. m.* (boziant) Cheerfulness.
Darvoziaw, *v. a.* (boziaw) To make cheerful.
Darvoethawl, *a.* (moethawl) Apt to fondle.
Darvoethedig, *a.* (moethedig) Fondled, or spoiled.
Darvoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (moethiad) A fondling; a being over-indulgent.
Darvoethiant, *s. m.* (moethiant) Indulgence.
Darvoethu, *v. a.* (moethu) To nourish tenderly.
Darvoethus, *a.* (moethus) That is over-fondled.
Darvoethusrwyz, *s. m.* (darvoethus) The state of being reared tenderly, or over-fondled.
Darvoledig, *a.* (darvawl) Panegyric; praised.
Darvoledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvoledig) A panegyric, or encomium.
Darvolez, *s. m.* (darvawl) Panegyric, eulogy.
Darvoli, *v. a.* (darvawl) To celebrate, to praise.
Darvoliannawl, *a.* (darvoliant) Encomiastic.
Darvoliannu, *v. a.* (darvoliant) To extol.
Darvoliannus, *a.* (darvoliant) Encomiastic.
Darvoliannyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (darvoliant) A panegyrist, one who extolleth.
Darvoliant, *s. m.* (darvawl) Eulogy, praise.
Darvolwr, *s. m.—pl. darvolwyr* (darvawl—gwr) A panegyrist, or extoller.
Darvoll, *s. m.* (moll) A kind reception.
Darvolladwy, *a.* (darvoll) That may be received kindly, or entertained.
Darvolledig, *a.* (darvoll) Kindly received.
Darvolledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvolledig) Hospitable reception.
Darvolli, *v. a.* (darvoll) To receive kindly.
Darvolliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvoll) A receiving kindly, a entertaining.
Darvolliant, *s. m.* (darvoll) Kind reception.
Darvollwr, *s. m.—pl. darvollwyr* (darvoll—gwr) A hospitable receiver; a treater.

D A R

Darvrad, *s. m.—pl.* (brad) Treachery, perfidy.
Darvradawl, *a.* (darvrad) Treacherous.
Darvradiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvrad) A dealing perfidiously; prodiction.
Darvradu, *v. a.* (darvrad) To act treachery.
Darvradus, *a.* (darvrad) Treacherous, false.
Darvradwr, *s. m.—pl. darvradwyr* (darvrad—gwr) A treacherous man, a traitor.
Darvrath, *s. m.* (brath) A wound; a thrust.
Darvrathawl, *a.* (darvrath) Apt to wound.
Darvrathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvrath) A piercing, a wounding.
Darvrathu, *v. a.* (darvrath) To vulnerate.
Darvreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (breiniad) A granting, or settling a privilege; dignification.
Darvreiniaw, *v. a.* (breiniaw) To dignify.
Darvreiniawl, *a.* (breiniawl) Privileged.
Darvreiniwr, *s. m.—pl. darvreinwyr* (breiniwr) One who confers honour.
Darvriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (briad) A honouring.
Darvriaw, *v. a.* (briaw) To confer honour.
Darvriawl, *a.* (briawl) Tending to honour.
Darvrithaw, *v. a.* (brithaw) To variegate.
Darvrithawl, *a.* (brithawl) Variegated.
Darvrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brithiad) A variegating; variegation.
Darvrithwr, *s. m.—pl. darvrithwyr* (brithwr) One who variegate, a variegator.
Darvriwaw, *v. a.* (briwaw) To fracture, to bruise.
Darvriwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (briwiad) A bruising, or pounding; a fracturing.
Darvriwiaw, *v. a.* (briwiaw) To fract; to gash.
Darvriwiawl, *a.* (briwiawl) Apt to fract.
Darvriwr, *s. m.—pl. darvriwyr* (briwr) One who confers a privilege, or right.
Darvroçawl, *a.* (broçawl) Tending to ruffle.
Darvroçi, *v. a.* (broçi) To ruffle; to be ruffled.
Darvroçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (broçiad) A ruffling.
Darvroçwr, *s. m.—pl. darvroçwyr* (broçwr) A boisterous man, a ruffler.
Darvrodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brodiad) Embroidery.
Darvrodiaw, *v. a.* (brodiaw) To embroider.
Darvrodiawl, *a.* (brodiawl) Embroidering.
Darvrodiwr, *s. m.—pl. darvrodwyr* (brodiwr) An embroiderer.
Darvrudiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brudiad) A prognosticating, or foretelling; prognostication.
Darvrudiaw, *v. a.* (brudiaw) To prognosticate.
Darvrudiawl, *a.* (brudiawl) Presaging, ominous.
Darvrudiwr, *s. m.—pl. darvrudwyr* (brudiwr) A prognosticator, or foreteller of events.
Darvrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brydiad) A throbbing with heat; inflammation.
Darvrydiannawl, *a.* (darvrydiant) Having a tendency to inflame; apt to be inflamed.
Darvrydiannu, *v. a.* (darvrydiant) To affect with heat, to render inflamed.
Darvrydiant, *s. m.* (brydiant) Inflammation.
Darvrydiaw, *v. a.* (brydiaw) To irritate with heat, to inflame; to throb.
Darvrydiawl, *a.* (brydiawl) Inflammatory.
Darvrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brysiad) A making great haste, or speed.
Darvrysiaw, *v. a.* (brysiaw) To speed much.
Darvrysiawl, *a.* (brysiawl) Apt to hasten.
Darvrysiedig, *a.* (brysiedig) Made speedy.
Darvrythawl, *a.* (brythawl) Tumultuous.
Darvrythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brythiad) A making a tumult, riot, or uproar.

Darvrythu,

DAR

DAR

Darvrythu, *v. a.* (brythu) To raise a riot.
Darvryw, *a.* (bryw) Vigorous; energetic.
Darvrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darvryw) A rendering, or becoming vigorous.
Darvrywiaw, *v. a.* (darvryw) To make brisk.
Darvrywiawl, *a.* (darvryw) Enervative.
Darvwythaw, *v. a.* (mwythaw) To blandish.
Darvwythawl, *a.* (mwythawl) Blandished.
Darvwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mwythiad) A softening over; a blandishing.
Darvydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bydiad) Per-
duration.
Darvydiant, *s. m.* (bydiant) A residence.
Darvydiaw, *v. a.* (bydiaw) To exist; to dwell.
Darvydiawl, *a.* (bydiawl) Resident, abiding.
Dargadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To preserve, to secure.
Dargadwawl, *a.* (dargadw) Preservative, securing.
Dargadwedig, *a.* (dargadw) That is preserved.
Dargaead, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeae) Overcasting.
Dargaewl, *a.* (caeawl) Tending to overcast.
Dargaenawl, *a.* (caenawl) Tending to over-
spread.
Dargaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeniad) A spreading
over, respiration; a stratifying.
Dargaenu, *v. a.* (caenu) To overspread; to
stratify.
Dargaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Restrictive; strait.
Dargaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caethiad) A re-
striction; a restraining, or confining.
Dargaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To restrict, to restrain.
Dargais, *s. f.* (cais) An effort, reach, or attempt.
Dargamawl, *a.* (camawl) Tending to bend over.
Dargamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camiad) A bend-
ing over.
Dargamu, *v. a.* (camu) To bend, or to retort.
Darganawl, *a.* (canawl) Tending to bleach.
Darganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caniad) A blanching.
Dargantawl, *a.* (cantawl) Having a rim round.
Dargantiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cantiad) Perimeter.
Dargantu, *v. a.* (cantu) To form a rim round.
Darganu, *v. a.* (canu) To blanch, or to bleach.
Dargasglawl, *a.* (casglawl) Tending to aggregate.
Dargasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (casgliad) A heaping
together; the *periphrasis* in rhetoric.
Dargasglu, *v. a.* (casglu) To collect, or heap
together.
Dargau, *v. a.* (cau) To envelop, to cover over.
Dargeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceiniad) Per-
spicience.
Dargeiniaw, *v. a.* (ceiniaw) To ken, to glance.
Dargeiniawl, *a.* (ceiniawl) Perspicacious.
Dargeisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargais) Perseverance.
Dargeisiaw, *v. a.* (dargais) To persevere; to try.
Dargeisiawl, *a.* (dargais) Striving, persevering.
Dargelawg, *a.* (celawg) That is overveiled.
Dargeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (celiad) A over-
veiling.
Dargelu, *v. a.* (celu) To overveil, to overshade.
Dargelwç, *s. m.* (celwç) A overveiling; se-
clusion.
Dargestawl, *a.* (cestawl) Puffed out; inflated.
Dargestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cestiad) A bulging.
Dargestu, *v. a.* (cestu) To bulge, or puff out.
Dargeulaw, *v. a.* (ceulaw) To curdle over.
Dargeulawl, *a.* (ceulawl) Apt to curdle over.
Dargeuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceuliad) A curd-
ing over.
Dargiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ciliad) A retreating,
retrocession.

Dargiliaw, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To retrocede; to
retract.
Dargiliawl, *a.* (ciliawl) Apt to retrocede.
Dargiliedig, *a.* (ciliatedig) That retrocedes.
Dargiliwr, *s. m.—pl. dargilwyr* (ciliwr) Retreater.
Dargipiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cipiad) A quick
snatching, or taking off.
Dargipiaw, *v. a.* (cipiaw) To snatch quickly.
Dargipiawl, *a.* (cipiawl) Apt to snatch quickly.
Dargipiwr, *s. m.—pl. dargipwyr* (cipiwr) One
who snatches, a snatcher.
Dargledrawl, *a.* (cledrawl) Having lattice-work.
Dargledriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cledriad) A co-
vering over with lattice-work, or shingles.
Dargledru, *v. a.* (cledru) To do with lattice-
work.
Dargleiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cleiniad) A creep-
ing along a surface, a crawling along.
Dargleiniaw, *v. a.* (cleiniaw) To crawl along.
Dargleiniawl, *a.* (cleiniawl) Creeping along.
Dargleisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cleisiad) A veining,
or tinting with blue; a bruising.
Dargleisiaw, *v. a.* (cleisiaw) To make black and
blue, to cause a blue mark by a blow.
Dargleisiawl, *a.* (cleisiawl) Apt to tint blue.
Darglodi, *v. a.* (clodi) To bestow encomium.
Darglodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clodiad) A ex-
tolling.
Darglodus, *a.* (clodus) Encomiastic, panegyric.
Dargloziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloziad) The act of
intrenching; an intrenchment.
Dargloziaw, *v. a.* (cloziaw) To intrench.
Dargloziawl, *a.* (cloziawl) That is intrenched.
Dargludaw, *v. a.* (cludaw) To transport, to
convey.
Dargludawl, *a.* (cludawl) Being transported.
Dargludiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cludiad) A trans-
porting; transportation, or conveyance.
Dargluziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cluziad) An over-
whelming, or a covering over.
Dargluziaw, *v. a.* (cluziaw) To overwhelm.
Dargluziawl, *a.* (cluziawl) Overwhelming.
Darglybod, *s. m.* (clybod) A feeling an impulse
from the faculty of hearing, feeling, tasting, or
smelling; conception.
Darglymawl, *a.* (clymawl) Nodous; knotty.
Darglymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (clymiad) Nodation.
Darglymu, *v. a.* (clymu) To renodate, to knot.
Darglywed, *v. a.* (clywed) To feel an impulse;
to be inclined to perceive, or to feel.
Dargniv, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cniv) Turmoil; toil.
Dargniviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargniv) A toiling.
Dargniviaw, *v. a.* (dargniv) To toil greatly.
Dargniviawl, *a.* (dargniv) Having much toil.
Dargnith, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cnith) A percussion.
Dargnithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargnith) A strik-
ing, or patting upon.
Dargnithiaw, *v. a.* (dargnith) To pat upon.
Dargnithiawl, *a.* (dargnith) Softly percussive.
Dargnôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cnôad) A gnawing.
Dargnôawl, *a.* (cnôawl) Apt to gnaw about.
Dargnôedig, *a.* (cnôedig) Being gnawed, or nibbled.
Dargnoi, *v. a.* (cnoi) To gnaw about; to nibble.
Dargnôwr, *s. m.—pl. dargnôwyr* (cnôwr) Nibbler.
Dargoçawl, *a.* (coçawl) Tending to redden over.
Dargoçi, *v. a.* (coçi) To redden over; to blush.
Dargoçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coçiad) A reddening
over.
Dargod, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (côd) A tumor or abscess
formed

formed in the breast, from the milk fever.

Dail y dargod, the moth mullein.

- Dargodawl*, *a.* (codawl) Rising over; ascensive.
Dargodi, *v. a.* (codi) To rise uppermost.
Dargodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (codiad) A rising over.
Dargozawl, *a.* (cozawl) Oppressive; afflicting.
Dargozi, *v. a.* (cozi) To overstay; to oppress.
Dargoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coziad) Oppression.
Dargoeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coeliad) A slightly believing, a partly crediting.
Dargoeliaw, *v. a.* (coeliaw) To credit slightly.
Dargoelus, *a.* (coelus) Slightly believing.
Dargoethawl, *a.* (coethawl) Tending to purify.
Dargoethi, *v. a.* (coethi) To purge of dross.
Dargoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coethiad) A purging, or purifying; purification.
Dargoviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coviad) A memoir.
Dargoviaw, *v. a.* (coviaw) To call to mind.
Dargoviwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coviwr) One who intimates, or reminds, a memorialist.
Dargovus, *a.* (covus) Apt to call to mind.
Dargofa, *v. a.* (cofa) To memorize; to record.
Dargofiad, *s. m.* (dargofa) Commemoration.
Dargofiadawl, *a.* (dargofa) Commemorative.
Dargofau, *v. a.* (dargofa) To commemorate.
Dargolledawl, *a.* (colledawl) Tending to deprive.
Dargolledig, *a.* (colledig) That is lost.
Dargollediaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darcolledig) Deprivation, a causing a loss.
Dargolledu, *v. a.* (colledu) To cause a loss.
Dargosawl, *a.* (cosawl) That scratches slightly.
Dargosi, *v. a.* (cosi) To scratch, or rub slightly.
Dargosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cosiad) A scratching slightly.
Dargospawl, *a.* (cospawl) Punitory, castigatory.
Dargospi, *v. a.* (cospi) To castigate, to punish.
Dargospiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cospiad) A punishment.
Dargravawl, *a.* (cravawl) Slightly scraping.
Dargraviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (craviad) A scraping, or rubbing slightly.
Dargravu, *v. a.* (cravu) To scrape slightly.
Dargrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to impress.
Dargrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) An impression; a making an effect upon.
Dargrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To cause an impression.
Dargrapiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) A slight touching, or scratching upon.
Dargrapiaw, *v. a.* (crafiaw) To touch lightly.
Dargrapiawl, *a.* (crafiawl) Slightly touching.
Dargrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Tending to parch.
Dargrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) A tendency to dry up, or to parch; a parching.
Dargrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To incline to parch.
Dargrebwyllaw, *v. a.* (crebwyllaw) To trace faintly in the imagination; to fancy.
Dargrebwyllawl, *a.* (crebwyllawl) Tending to give a faint idea; fanciful.
Dargrebwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crebwylliad) A faintly conceiving, or imagining.
Dargrebwylliz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crebwylliz) One who slightly conceiveth, or fancieth.
Dargredawl, *a.* (credawl) Slightly believing.
Dargrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crediad) A slightly believing, or partly giving credit.
Dargredu, *v. a.* (credu) To induce belief slightly.
Dargreziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creziad) Permeation.
Dargreziaw, *v. a.* (creziaw) To glide through.
Dargreziawl, *a.* (creziawl) Apt to penetrate.
Dargreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiniad) A crawling along; recubation; decumbiture.

- Dargreiniaw*, *v. a.* (creiniaw) To lie prostrate.
Dargreiniawl, *a.* (creiniawl) Recumbent.
Dargrethawl, *a.* (crethawl) Tending to dispose.
Dargrethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crethiad) A introducing, or imbibing a quality.
Dargrethu, *v. a.* (crethu) To imbibe a quality.
Dargroçawl, *a.* (croçawl) Apt to be hoarse.
Dargroçi, *v. n.* (croçi) To become hoarse.
Dargroçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (croçiad) A disposing to be hoarse, a becoming hoarse.
Dargrônawl, *a.* (crônawl) Tending to collect.
Dargrôni, *v. a.* (crôni) To collect; to dam up.
Dargrôniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crôniad) A collecting.
Dargrothawl, *a.* (crothawl) Tending to swell out.
Dargrothi, *v. a.* (crothi) To swell, or bulge out.
Dargrothiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crothiad) A bulging out, a forming a rotundity, a bellying.
Dargrwydrad, *s. m.* (crwydrad) Peregrination.
Dargrwydraw, *v. a.* (crwydraw) To peregrinate.
Dargrwydrawl, *a.* (crwydrawl) Peripatetic.
Dargrybwyllaw, *v. a.* (crybwyllaw) To hint, or intimate slightly; to glance at.
Dargrybwyllawl, *a.* (crybwyllawl) Tending to give a slight idea, or hint.
Dargrybwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crybwylliad) A slight hint, or intimation.
Dargryçawl, *a.* (cryçawl) Tending to roughen.
Dargryçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryçiad) A rendering, or becoming rough; a rumpling.
Dargryçu, *v. a.* (cryçu) To roughen; to get rough.
Dargryñawl, *a.* (cryñawl) Conglomerating.
Dargryñiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryñiad) A conglomerating; conglobation.
Dargryñiad, *s. m.* (cryñiad) Aggregation.
Dargryñawl, *a.* (cryñawl) Having a tendency to collect, or aggregate.
Dargryñoi, *v. a.* (cryñoi) To make to collect.
Dargryñu, *v. a.* (cryñu) To conglomerate.
Dargryñiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryñiad) A disposing to hasten; acceleration.
Dargryfiaw, *v. a.* (cryfiaw) To accelerate.
Dargryfiawl, *a.* (cryfiawl) Accelerating.
Darguçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuçiad) A lowering.
Darguçiaw, *v. a.* (cuçiaw) To lower, to frown.
Darguçiawl, *a.* (cuçiawl) Tending to lower.
Darguziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuziad) Seclusion.
Darguziaw, *v. a.* (cuziaw) To seclude; to lurk.
Darguziawl, *a.* (cuziawl) Tending to seclude.
Dargulaw, *v. a.* (culaw) To dispose to straiten.
Darguledig, *a.* (culedig) That is straitened.
Darguliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (culiad) A straitening.
Darguraw, *v. a.* (curaw) To reverberate; to beat.
Dargurawl, *a.* (curawl) Reverberating; beating.
Darguriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (curiad) A beating.
Dargwsg, *s. m.* (cwsig) A slumber, a slight sleep.
Dargwyzaw, *v. a.* (cwyzaw) To dispose to fall.
Dargwyzawl, *a.* (cwyzawl) Apt to be falling.
Dargwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyziad) A tending to tumble; a disposing to fall.
Dargwyp, *s. m.* (cwyp) A readiness to fall.
Dargwypaw, *v. a.* (dargwyp) To cause a fall.
Dargwypawl, *a.* (dargwyp) Apt to be falling.
Dargwypiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargwyp) A tending to fall, a being made to fall.
Dargydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydiad) Adjunction.
Dargydiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaw) To dispose to join.
Dargydiawl,

Dargydiawl, *a.* (cydiawl) Tending to conjoin.
 Dargydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dargydwyr (cydiwr) One who lays hold of; one apt to fasten.
 Dargyvazaw, *s. m.* (cyvazaw) A shewing a disposition to come on; a threat, a menace.
 Dargyvazaw, *v. a.* (cyvazaw) To shew a disposition to come on; to threaten, to menace.
 Dargyvazawedig, *a.* (dargyvazaw) That seems to approach; threatening.
 Dargyvazawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyvazaw) A seeming to come, a threatening.
 Dargyvazev, *v. n.* (cyvazev) To own partly.
 Dargyvazevawl, *a.* (dargyvazev) Tending to own, or to slightly acknowledge.
 Dargyvazeviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyvazev) A partly owning, or acknowledging.
 Dargyhoezawl, *a.* (cyhoezawl) Tending to detect, publish, or expose; reprehending.
 Dargyhoezi, *v. a.* (cyhoezi) To reprehend.
 Dargyhoeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhoeziad) A reprehending, a publickly exposing.
 Dargylçawl, *a.* (cylçawl) Tending to surround.
 Dargylçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylçiad) A periphery.
 Dargylçu, *v. a.* (cylçu) To surround, to encircle.
 Dargylçynawl, *a.* (cylçynawl) Circumferential.
 Dargylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylçyniad) A making a circumference, a surrounding.
 Dargylçynu, *v. a.* (cylçynu) To circumference.
 Dargynawl, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to elevate.
 Dargynhenawl, *a.* (cynhenawl) Apt to strive.
 Dargynheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynheniad) A quarrelling, or bickering.
 Dargynhenu, *v. a.* (cynhenu) To quarrel.
 Dargynhenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dargynhenwyr (cynhenwr) One apt to be contentious.
 Dargynhyrvawl, *a.* (cynhyrvawl) Agitating.
 Dargynhyrviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynhyrviad) A being agitating.
 Dargynhyrvu, *v. a.* (cynhyrvu) To agitate.
 Dargynhyrvwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dargynhyrvwyr (cynhyrvwr) One who agitates.
 Dargyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyniad) A elevation.
 Dargynnull, *s. m.* (cynnull) An aggregate; a collection. *v. a.* To collect; to aggregate.
 Dargynnullaw, *v. a.* (dargynnull) To collect.
 Dargynnullawl, *a.* (dargynnull) Collective.
 Dargynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnull) The act of collecting; accumulation.
 Dargynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To condense.
 Dargynnwyfaw, *v. a.* (dargynnwys) To condense, to render compact; to condensate.
 Dargynnwyfawl, *a.* (dargynnwys) Condensate.
 Dargynnwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnwys) A condensing, or a making close; condensation.
 Dargynnwyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dargynnwyfwyr, (dargynnwys—gwr) A condenser.
 Dargynnyg, *s. m.* (cynnyg) An offer; an attempt, or effort. *v. a.* To offer; to hazard.
 Dargynnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnyg) A making an effort; a offering, or attempting.
 Dargynnygiaw, *v. a.* (dargynnyg) To make an effort; to offer; to attempt; to adventure.
 Dargynnygiawl, *a.* (dargynnyg) Adventuring.
 Dargynnygiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dargynnygwyr (dargynnyg—gwr) One who offers; an attempter.
 Dargynnyzawl, *a.* (cynnyzawl) Augmentative.
 Dargynnyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyziad) Augmentation; the act of increasing.

Dargynnyzu, *v. a.* (cynnyzu) To augment.
 Dargynnyrçawl, *a.* (cynnyrçawl) Tending to grow up, or increase; fructiferous.
 Dargynnyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyrçiad) A growing up, or increasing.
 Dargynnyrçu, *v. a.* (cynnyrçu) To fructify.
 Dargynu, *v. a.* (cynu) To elevate, to exalt.
 Dargyrçawl, *a.* (cyrçawl) Apt to resort to.
 Dargyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrçiad) A resorting.
 Dargyrçu, *v. a.* (cyrçu) To resort, to have recourse, to repair to.
 Dargyrhaez, *v. a.* (cyrhaez) To reach, to extend.
 Dargyrhaezawl, *a.* (dargyrhaez) Extensible.
 Dargyrhaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyrhaez) A making to reach, or extend; extension.
 Dargyrhaezyd, *v. a.* (dargyrhaez) To reach to.
 Dargysdadlawl, *a.* (cyfsdadlawl) Proportional.
 Dargysdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfsdadliad) Equation; a proportioning, or adapting.
 Dargysdadlez, *s. m.* (cyfsdadlez) Proportionality.
 Dargysdadlu, *v. a.* (cyfsdadlu) To proportionate.
 Dargysdadlyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfsdadlyz) One that adjusteth; a proportioner, an equalizer.
 Dargysgawl, *a.* (dargwsg) Slumbering, drowsy.
 Dargysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargwsg) A slumbering. *v. a.* To make torpid, to benumb.

Mae'r prydyz yn darblygu y peth a wna'r gwr, ac yn dargysgiad olyn y gaion at yr arw a zarymfawz.

The poet distorteth what the man would do, and lulleth the fear of the heart toward the weapon which he realizeth.

H. Parri.

Dargysgodawl, *a.* (cyfsgodawl) Adumbrant.
 Dargysgodi, *v. a.* (cyfgodi) To adumbrate.
 Dargysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfsgodiad) Adumbration; a shadowing; a slightly shewing.
 Dargysgrwyz, *s. m.* (dargwsg) A drowsiness.
 Dargysgu, *v. a.* (dargwsg) To slumber; to nod, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

Gwelir—

Yn dargwsg mewn lle dirgel.

He will be seen slumbering in a sequestered place.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dargysgwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dargysgwyr (dargwsg—gwr) A slumberer; a drowsy person.
 Dargysodawl, *a.* (cyfsodawl) Tending to combine, form, or unite together; plastic.
 Dargysodi, *v. a.* (cyfodi) To combine, to connect.
 Dargysodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfsodiad) Composition.
 Dargysodyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfsodyz) A combiner, a composer.
 Dargysonawl, *a.* (cysonawl) Causing harmony.
 Dargysoni, *v. a.* (cysoni) To render harmonious.
 Dargysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysoniad) A harmonizing; a rendering consonant.
 Dargyspellawl, *a.* (cyspellawl) Concentrating.
 Dargyspelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyspelliad) A concentrating, a rendering compact.
 Dargyspellu, *v. a.* (cyspellu) To concentrate.
 Dargysylltawl, *a.* (cysylltawl) Conjunctive.
 Dargysylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysylltiad) Connection, or conjunction; a joining together.
 Dargysylltu, *v. a.* (cysylltu) To conjoin, to unite; to superadd.
 Dargysylltwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dargysylltwyr (cysylltwr) A conjoiner, or one who connects together.
 Dargystuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystuziad) A tormenting, or torturing; affliction.
 Dargystuziaw, *v. a.* (cystuziaw) To excruciate.
 Dargystuziawl,

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Dargyftuziawl, *a.* (cyftuziawl) Excruciating.
Dargyftuziwr, *s. m.—pl.* dargyftuzwyr (cyftuziwr) A tormentor, or afflicter.
Dargyftwy, *s. m.—pl. t. cn* (cyftwy) Castigation.
Dargyftwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargyftwy) A correction, castigation, or emendation.
Dargyftwyaw, *v. a.* (dargyftwy) To castigate.
Dargyftwyawl, *a.* (dargyftwy) Emendatory.
Dargywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To convey, to bear.
Dargyweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargywain) A conveying, or bearing away; transmission.
Dargyweiniaw, *v. a.* (dargywain) To convey.
Dargyweiniawl, *a.* (dargywain) Bearing.
Dargyweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyweiriad) A causing to be correct; a repairing; correction.
Dargyweiriaw, *v. a.* (cyweiriaw) To correct.
Dargyweiriawl, *a.* (cyweiriawl) Corrective.
Dargyweiriwr, *s. m.—pl.* dargyweirwyr (cyweiriwr) One who rectifies; a corrector.
Darhedawl, *a.* (hedawl) Hovering; soaring.
Darhedeg, *v. a.* (hedeg) To hover on the wing.
Darhediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hediad) A hovering.
Darheidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heidiad) A swarming.
Darheidiaw, *v. a.* (heidiaw) To swarm about.
Darheidiawl, *a.* (heidiawl) Causing to swarm.
Darhônaw, *a.* (hônaw) Assertive, positive.
Darhônî, *v. a.* (hônî) To assert, to dogmatize.
Darhônîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hônîad) Assertion.
Darhun, *s. m.* (hun) A slumber, a nap.
Darhunaw, *v. a.* (darhun) To slumber, to nap.
Darhunawl, *a.* (darhun) Slumbering; drowsy.
Darhuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darhun) A slumbering.
Darhunwr, *s. m.—pl.* darhunwyr (darhun—gwr) A slumberer; a drowsy person.
Dariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dar) A making a din.
Dariafawl, *a.* (iafawl) Pervasive; stimulant.
Dariafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (iafiad) Pervasion, or action upon a body by passing through it.
Dariafu, *v. a.* (iafu) To affect by pervading; to affect the feelings; to affect; to pervade.
Darladaeth, *s. m.* (lladaeth) Benevolence; grace.
Darladawl, *a.* (lladawl) Benevolent; bounteous.
Darladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lladiad) A acting benevolently, or graciously.
Darladu, *v. a.* (lladu) To act benevolently.
Darlavarawl, *a.* (llavarawl) Enunciative.
Darlavariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llavariad) Enunciation; a announcing.
Darlavaru, *v. a.* (llavaru) To enunciate.
Darlavarwr, *s. m.—pl.* darlavarwyr (llavarwr) One who announceth; enunciator.
Darlam, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llam) A hop, a jump.
Darlamawl, *a.* (darlam) Hopping, or jumping.
Darlamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlam) A hopping.
Darlamu, *v. a.* (darlam) To hop, or to jump.
Darlamwr, *s. m.—pl.* darlamwyr (darlam—gwr) One who hops; a jumper.
Darlathrawl, *a.* (llathrawl) Having a polish.
Darlathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llathriad) A polishing.
Darlathru, *v. a.* (llathru) To render polished.
Darlëad, *s. m.* (llëad) A reading; a lecturing.
Darlëain, *v. a.* (llëain) To read; to lecture.
Darlëawd, *s. m.* (llëawd) A reading; a lesson.
Darlëawdyr, *s. m.—pl.* darlëodron (darlëawd) A reader; a lecturer; a literary person.
Darlëawl, *a.* (llëawl) That is read; literate.
Darlegawl, *a.* (lleçawl) Apt to sculk, or hide.
Darlegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleçiad) A sculking.
Darlegu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To sculk, to lurk, to hide.

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Darlegwr, *s. m.—pl.* darlegwyr (lleçwr) A sculker, or lurker.
Darledawl, *a.* (lledawl) Tending to expand.
Darlediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llediad) Expansion.
Darledu, *v. a.* (lledu) To expand, to spread.
Darlezvawl, *a.* (llezvawl) Drooping; pliant.
Darlezviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llezviad) A drooping, a growing languid; a bending down.
Darlezvu, *v. a.* (llezvu) To lean downwards, to droop, to grow languid; to soften.
Darleifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleifiad) Resonance.
Darleifiaw, *v. a.* (lleifiaw) To resound.
Darleifiawl, *a.* (lleifiawl) Resounding.
Darleithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleithiad) A rendering humid, or moist.
Darleithiaw, *v. a.* (lleithiaw) To make humid.
Darleithiawl, *a.* (lleithiawl) Humiferous.
Darlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) Superabundance.
Darlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Superabundant.
Darlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To superabound.
Darlëodraeth, *s. m.* (darlëawdyr) Literature.
Darlesawl, *a.* (llesawl) Advantageous, profitable.
Darlesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llesiad) A benefiting.
Darlesu, *v. a.* (llesu) To cause advantage.
Darlethawl, *a.* (llethawl) Tending to suppress.
Darlethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llethiad) Suppression; a suppressing, or smothering; an overlaying.
Darlethrawl, *a.* (llethrawl) Causing obliquity.
Darlethriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llethriad) A slanting.
Darlethru, *v. a.* (llethru) To make oblique.
Darlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To suppress, to overlay.
Darlëu, *v. a.* (llëu) To lecture, or to read.
Darlewycawl, *a.* (llewycawl) Resplendant.
Darlewyciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llewyciad) A shining, or throwing a lustre; illumination.
Darlewycu, *v. a.* (llewycu) To shine over.
Darlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llidiad) A raging.
Darlidiaw, *v. a.* (llidiaw) To inflame the passion, to chafe; to become wrathful.
Darlidiawl, *a.* (llidiawl) Infuriating.
Darlivaw, *v. a.* (llivaw) To flow, or to stream.
Darlivawl, *a.* (llivawl) Tending to flow.
Darliviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliviad) Fluxion.
Darlith, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (llith) Sermon, lecture.
Darlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llithiad) The act of teaching; initiation, instruction.
Darlithiaw, *v. a.* (llithiaw) To initiate, or to instruct; to lecture; to preach.
Darlithiawl, *a.* (darlith) Tending to bring forward; intuitive, or instructive.
Darlithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* darlithwyr (darlith—gwr) A preceptor; a lecturer; a preacher.
Darliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliwiad) A tinting.
Darliwiaw, *v. a.* (lliwiaw) To give a tint, or hue.
Darliwiawl, *a.* (lliwiawl) That gives a tint.
Darloçawl, *a.* (lloçawl) Affording protection.
Darloçi, *v. a.* (lloçi) To afford protection, to guard.
Darloçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lloçiad) Protection.
Darloefawl, *a.* (lloefawl) Tending to perfuse.
Darloefi, *v. a.* (lloefi) To perfuse, to empty over.
Darloefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lloefiad) Perfusion, superaffusion, a pouring out upon.
Darlônawl, *a.* (llônawl) Tending to cheer.
Darlônî, *v. a.* (llônî) To cheer, to gladden.
Darlônîad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llônîad) A cheering.
Darlosg, *s. m.* (llosg) A finge, a slight burn.
Darlosgawl, *a.* (darlosg) Singeing, scorching.

Darlosgi,

D A R

Darlosgi, v. a. (darlosg) To singe, or to scorch.
Darlosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlosg) A singeing.
Darluciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluciad) Resperion.
Darluciaw, v. a. (lluciaw) To cast, to sprinkle.
Darluciawl, a. (lluciawl) Apt to sprinkle.
Darluziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluziad) Obstruction.
Darluziaw, v. a. (lluziaw) To obstruct, to retard.
Darluziawl, a. (lluziawl) Obstructive.
Darlun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llun) A portrait.
Darlunva, s. f.—pl. t. on (darlun—ma) A place for drawing; a drawing school.
Darluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlun) A portraying; or depicting; a drawing; a representation.
Darluniadawl, a. (darluniad) Delineatory.
Darluniadwy, a. (darluniad) Describable.
Darluniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlun) The act of drawing, designing, or composition.
Darluniaw, v. a. (darlun) To portray, to depict, to draw; to represent, to describe.
Darluniawd, s. m. (darlun) A portraiture.
Darluniawdyr, s. m.—pl. darluniodron (darluniawd) A portrayer, a depicter.
Darluniawg, a. (darlun) That is figured over.
Darluniawl, a. (darlun) Figural; projective.
Darluniawr, s. m.—pl. darlunorion (darlun) A portrayer, or drawer; an artist.
Darluniedig, a. (darlun) That is portrayed.
Darluniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darluniedig) The act of drawing, or designing; delineation.
Darluniedigawl, a. (darluniedig) Delineatory.
Darluniodraeth, s. m. (darluniawdyr) The art of delineation, or drawing.
Darluniwr, s. m.—pl. darlunwyr (darlun—gwr) A portrayer; a drawer; an artist.
Darlunlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (darlun—llen) A painted tablet, or canvass; a painted scene.
Darlwybrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybrad) A tracing a path; a making out a road.
Darlwybraw, v. a. (llwybraw) To trace, to tract.
Darlwybrawl, a. (llwybrawl) Apt to trace.
Darlwyzaw, v. a. (llwyzaw) To cause to speed.
Darlwyzawl, a. (llwyzawl) Prospering.
Darlwyziant, s. m. (llwyziant) Prosperity.
Darlwythaw, v. a. (llwythaw) To lay on a load.
Darlwythawl, a. (llwythawl) Tending to load.
Darlwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwythiad) A loading, burdening, or charging.
Darlwynawl, a. (llyvnawl) Tending to polish.
Darlývniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyvniad) A giving a polish, or lustre; a polishing.
Darlývnu, v. a. (llyvnu) To give a polish.
Darlýnawl, a. (glynawl) Adherent, sticking.
Darlýncawl, a. (llyncawl) Swallowing.
Darlýnciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llynciad) A gulping; deglutition; a belching, eructation.
Darlýncu, v. a. (llyncu) To eructate, to belch.
Darlýniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (glyníad) Adherence.
Darlýnu, v. a. (glynu) To adhere, or stick to.

Pob rhyw beth ar y fyd yn darlynu, ac yn gobwyfaw, neu yn perthyn at beth arall, darymfawz yw o dduzrys y peth hýny.

Every sort of thing that is *adhering*, and inclining, or appertaining to another thing, is an adjunct with respect to it.

H. Perri.

Darlythyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (llythyr) Super-scription.

Darlythyrawl, a. (darlythyr) Super-scriptive.

Darlythyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlythyr) A super-scribing; superscription.

Darlythyru, v. a. (darlythyr) To superscribe.

D A R

Darlywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiad) A guiding, directing, or superintending.

Darlywiaw, v. a. (llywiaw) To superintend.

Darlywiawl, a. (llywiawl) Directive; guiding.

Darllein, v. a. (darlleah) To read, to lecture.

Pylgain y darllain deir-llithi

At matins he will read three lessons.

D. ab Gwilym.

Darllaw, s. m. (arllaw) A perfusion; a brew.

Darllaw, v. a. (arllaw) To make to pass through; to brew, to make liquor.

Derlleid i'm llaw llad ym gozeu.

There was poured into my hand a blessing to astonish me.

Gwalmai.

Darllawva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (darllaw—ma) A brewing place, brewhouse, or brewery.

Darllwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllaw) A brewing, the act of making liquor.

Darllawyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darllaw) A brewer.

Darllawyzawl, a. (darllawyz) Relating to a brewer's trade, or mystery.

Darllawyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllawyz) A brewer's trade, or profession.

Darlléad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lléad) A reading.

Darlléadwy, a. (darlléad) That may be read.

Darlléain, v. a. (lléain) To read; to lecture.

Darlléaw, v. a. (lléaw) To read. *Ev á zarll. wyl,* he did read.

A dau lyvyr i'rh lawr,

Yn eu darlléaw,

And two books in thy hand, being reading of them.

Tallefin.

Darlléawd, s. m. (lléawd) A reading; lection.

Darlléawdyr, s. m.—pl. darlléodron (darlléawd) A lecturer, a reader, one who gives lectures.

Darlléawl, a. (lléawl) Relating to reading.

Darlléawr, s. m.—pl. darlléorion (lléawr) A lecturer.

Darlléedig, a. (lléedig) That is read out.

Darlléedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlléedig) A lecturing; a reading; lection. *Darlléedigaeth doethion dysgedig* The reading of the learned wise men. *Welsh Laws.*

Darllen, s. m. (llén) A reading; a lection.

Darllen, v. a. (llén) To read; to peruse.

Darllenadwy, a. (darllen) Legible, readable.

Darllenawd, s. m. (darllen) A reading, a lection.

Darllenawg, a. (darllen) Of much reading.

Darllenawl, a. (darllen) Relating to reading.

Darllenedig, a. (darllen) That is read.

Darllenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllenedig) The act of reading; a lectureship.

Darllenna, s. f.—pl. darllenvëyz (darllen—ma) A reading desk.

Darlleniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllen) A reading.

Darllenoledb, s. m. (darllenawl) Legibleness.

Darllenu, v. a. (darllen) To read; to peruse.

Ni byz zoeth ni zarlleno.

He will not be wise that will not read.

Adage.

Darlléodraeth, s. m. (darlléawdyr) Readership.

Darlléoldeb, s. m. (darlléawl) Legibleness.

Darlléu, v. a. (lléu) To read; to lecture.

Y llyvyr hwn—

Yn mhob lle y darlleir.

In every place this book will be read.

I. ab Rb. ab Iwan Llwyd.

Darllëwr, s. m.—pl. darllëwyr (llëwr) Lecturer.

Darllëwyçawl, a. (llëwyçawl) Resplendent.

Darllëwyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llëwyçiad) A throwing a lustre over; illumination.

D A R

Darllewysu, v. a. (llewysu) To illuminate; to shine.

Darlleŷz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleŷz) A lecturer.

Darlleŷziaeth, s. m. (darlleŷz) A lectureship.

Darmain, s. m. (armain) A prognostication.

Darmain, v. a. (armain) To prognosticate.

Gauav fy'n llaz y gwial,
A dug o goed yz y dail—
Mawr ei lain yn darmain dig.

The winter is killing the saplings, and takes from the woods the leaves—great his uproar prognosticating wrath.
D. ab Gwilym.

Darmerth, s. m.—pl. t. oz (merth) Preparation.

Darmerthawl, a. (darmerth) Preparatory.

Darmerthez, s. m. (darmerth) Preparedness.

Darmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darmerth) A providing.

Darmerthu, v. a. (darmerth) To provide, to prepare.

Darn, s. m.—pl. t. au (arn) A piece, a fragment; a patch; a part.

Darnaid, s. f.—pl. darneidiau (naid) A hop.

Darnedig, a. (darn) That is pieced; patched.

Darnedigaeth, s. m. (darnedig) The act of breaking, or cutting into pieces.

Darneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darnaid) A hopping.

Darneidiaw, v. a. (darnaid) To vault, to hop.

Darneidiawl, a. (darnaid) Apt to jump up.

Darnguz, a. (cuz) In a secret way; fly.

Darnguziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darnguz) A partly hiding; a fly action; a purloining.

Darnguziaw, v. a. (darnguz) To purloin.

Darnguziawl, a. (darnguz) Apt to be fly.

Darnguziwr, s. m.—pl. darnguzwyr (darnguz—gwr) A purloiner.

Darniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darn) A piecing.

Darniaw, v. a. (darn) To cut to pieces; to piece.

Darniawl, a. (darn) Composed of pieces.

Darniwr, s. m.—pl. darnwyr (darn—gwr) One who cuts, or makes in pieces.

Darnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nôd) Distinction.

Darnodawl, a. (darnod) Distinctive; noted.

Darnodi, v. a. (darnod) To distinguish.

Ni zyllid vyth zarnodi gwr bonezig yn siared yn y wladiz-
iaith.

A gentleman ought not ever to be distinguished as speaking in the rustic dialect.
Barzas.

Darnoviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (noviad) Supernatation.

Darnoviaw, v. a. (noviaw) To swim the top.

Darnoviawl, a. (noviawl) Supernatant.

Darozev, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gozev) Sufferance.

Darozev, v. a. (gozev) To suffer, or bear with.

Darozevawl, a. (darozev) Suffering, passive.

Darozevedig, a. (darozev) That is suffered.

Darozevedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darozevedig) The act of suffering, or bearing with.

Darozeviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darozev) A suffering, permitting, or giving up; the *epitrope*, a figure in rhetoric.

Darozevu, v. a. (darozev) To permit, to suffer.

Darozevus, a. (darozev) Suffering, passive.

Darovyn, s. m. (govyn) A slight intimation.

Darovyn, v. a. (govyn) To intimate, to hint.

Darovynawl, a. (darovyn) Having a design.

Darovyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darovyn) A pur-
posing.

D A R

Darogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogan) A prediction; foretelling, foreboding, or prophecy.

Ac edryc hŷny oll o zaroganau a orug i geifiaw gwybod a oez
wir a zywed yr angel; a fan welas Alan y daroganau oll yn
un a ymadrawz yr angel, yd annoges i Gadwaladyr vined i
Ruvain.

And he looked over all those prophecies, in order to know if it
was true what the angel said; and when Allan beheld all the
prophecies in unison with the discourse of the angel, he persuaded
Cadwaladyr to go to Rome.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Darogan, v. a. (gogan) To forebode, to prophesy.

Cred i Zaw nad derwyon zarogant,
Ban torer din breon braint.

Trust to God that the druids will prophesy not when the pri-
vilege of the bill of legislature shall be broken.
Meigant.

Daroganawg, a. (darogan) That is foretold.

Daroganawl, a. (darogan) Prophetic; boding.

Daroganawr, s. m.—pl. daroganorion (darogan) A
diviner, a prognosticator; a prophet.

Daroganedig, a. (darogan) Prognosticated.

Daroganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darogan) A prophe-
fying; a prediction; vaticiny.

Darogahu, v. a. (darogan) To practise predic-
tion, to vaticinate; to prophesy.

Daroganus, a. (darogan) Presaging; ominous.

Daroganwr, s. m.—pl. daroganwyr (darogan—gwr)
A diviner, or foreteller; a prophet.

Duw nev—
Dri ac un, yw'r d'roganwr.

God of Heaven—three and one, is the man of prophecy.
D. ab Edmund.

Darogenyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darogan) A diviner;
a predictor; a prophet.

Darogwyzaw, v. a. (gogwyzaw) To incline.

Darogwyzawl, a. (gogwyzawl) Inclining.

Darogwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwyziad) In-
clination.

Daron, s. m. (dar) The thunderer, an epithet for
the Deity, amongst the ancient Britons; also a
proper name of men.

Daronwy, s. m. (daron) The thunderer; also a
proper name of men.

Daroŷwng, s. m. (goŷwng) Debasement.

Daroŷwng, v. a. (goŷwng) To subdue, to sub-
jugate, to bring under; to quell.

Daroŷtyngadwy, a. (daroŷwng) Vanquishable.

Daroŷtyngawl, a. (daroŷwng) Tending to subdue.

Daroŷtyngedig, a. (daroŷwng) Subdued, subject.

At Gafwallawn y dothoezynt y tri brenin a oezynt zarostyngedig
izo; nid angen, Creidw brenin yr Alban, a Gwrthæd brenin
Gwynes, a Brythael brenin Dyved; a'r rhai hŷny, megis pawb,
a rozes gynghor yn newyz, cyŷu gwyr Rhuvain cyn caŷiel
onazynt un dinas nag un caŷtel ar dir Ynys Prydain.

To Caŷwallon then came the three kings that were subject to
him; that is to say, Creidw, king of Alban, and Gwrthæd,
king of Gwynes, and Brythael, king of Dyved; and those, as
well as all others, gave counsel anew, to attack the men of Rome
before they should come, possessed of one city or caŷtel on the land
of the isle of Britain.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Daroŷtyngediggaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (daroŷtyngedig)
The act of subduing; subjection, obeysance.

Daroŷtyngediggaethawl, a. (daroŷtyngediggaeth)
Tending to bring into subjection.

Daroŷtyngediggaethyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daroŷtyng-
ediggaeth) One who causeth a subjection.

Daroŷtyngedigawl, a. (daroŷtyngedig) Having a
tendency to bring under, or subdue.

Daroŷtyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daroŷwng) A
debasement; a subjecting; debasement; subjection.

Daroŷtyngiedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daroŷtyngiad)
A subduer, or overcomer; a vanquisher.

Daroŷtyngu, v. a. (daroŷwng) To subject.

Daroŷtyngwr, s. m.—pl. daroŷtyngwyr (daroŷwng
—gwr) A subduer, or subjecter.

Daroŷtyngyz,

D A R

D A R

Darostyngyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darostwng) A subduer, or subjecter; a vanquisher.
 Darpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pâr) A preparation.
 Darparadwy, *a.* (darpar) That may be prepared.
 Darparieth, *s. m.* (darpar) Preparation.
 Darparawl, *a.* (darpar) Preparative, preparing.
 Darparedig, *a.* (darpar) That is prepared; ready.
 Darparedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darparedig) The act of preparing; preparation.
 Darparedigawl, *a.* (darparedig) Preparatory.
 Darpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) A preparing, or providing; preparation.
 Darpariadawl, *a.* (darpariad) Preparatory.
 Darpariedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darpariad) A preparer; a provider; a furnisher.
 Darparu, *v. a.* (darpar) To prepare; to provide.

Yn ein gwlad yn awr mae'r adar,
 Yn darparu'r canu cynnar,
 A llais didwyll, gwynvyd odiaeth,
 Yn eu dizan ganiadyziaeth.

In our country now the birds are preparing the early song,
 with faultless note, supreme the bliss, in their joyful harmony.
E. Matthews.

Darparwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darparwyr* (darpar—gwr) A preparer; a provider; a procurer.
 Darparyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darpar) A preparer.
 Darre, *v. a.* (dar—rhe) To effuse, to appear.

Llwybrawd o'm nwyviant uch no'r nwyvre,
 Neu'r arwez dyvrez yn eu dyvyr-llc,
 Gwifg gwyn-zail gwiall gwez a zarre.

From my vigour I explore above the sky, or at other times the
 gliding waters in their oozy course, and the sapplings in white-
 leaved robe of blushing appearance.
Lt. P. Mæg.

Darstain, *s. m.*—*pl. darsteiniau* (darystain) A tinkling, or ringing; a sharp noise.
 Darstain, *v. a.* (darystain) To resound; to ring; to tinkle.

Tri o ynau yt Reinalt
 A rov i zarstain yr allt.

Of guns to thee Reinalt I will give three the cliff to cause to
 ring.
T. Prysi, i R. ab G. ab Blazyn.

Darsteiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darstain) A tingling.
 Darsteiniaw, *v. a.* (darstain) To ring, to tinkle.
 Darsteiniawl, *a.* (darstain) Tinkling, ringing.
 Darsteiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darsteinwyr* (darstain—gwr) One who tingles; a ringer.
 Darswydaw, *v. a.* (arswydaw) To intimidate.
 Darswydawl, *a.* (arswydawl) Intimidating.
 Darswydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arswydiad) A terrifying, or intimidating; intimidation.
 Darswydus, *a.* (arswydus) Terrifying, awful.
 Darswyzaw, *v. a.* (fswyzaw) To superintend.
 Darswyzawl, *a.* (fswyzawl) Superintendant.
 Darswyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fswyziad) A superintending; superintendancy.
 Darswyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darswyzwyr* (fswyzwr) A superintendant, an overseer.
 Darswynaw, *v. a.* (fswynaw) To enchant.
 Darswynawl, *a.* (fswynawl) Enchanting.
 Darswyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fswyniad) A charming, or enchanting; incantation.
 Darfwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darfwynwyr* (fswynwr) A charmer, or enchanter.
 Darfylw, *s. m.* (fylw) An observation.
 Darfylwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darfylw) Observation; a remarking, or noticing.
 Darfylwawl, *a.* (darfylw) Observing, kening.
 Darfylwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fylwez) Essence.
 Darfylwezawl, *a.* (darfylwez) Essential; elemental.
 Darfylweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darfylwez) A essentiating; a composing of elemental principles.

Darfylwezu, *v. a.* (darfylwez) To element.
 Darfylwi, *v. a.* (darfylw) To observe; to oversee.
 Darfylwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darfylw) Supervisor.
 Darylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fylliad) A gazing.
 Darylliawl, *a.* (fylliawl) Staring, gazing.
 Daryllu, *v. a.* (fyllu) To look earnestly, to stare.
 Daryllwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darfyllwyr* (fyllwr) A gazer.
 Daryllyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fyllyz) A starrer.
 Daru, *v. a.* (dar) To end, to terminate, to finish. *Deryw*, it is finished; *daroez*, he hath ended.
 Dâru, *v. a.* (dar) To tinkle; to make a noise.
 Darwain, *s. m.* (gwain) A ministration; a lead.
 Darwain, *v. a.* (gwain) To administer; to lead.
 Darware, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gware) Disport, play.
 Darwarëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darware) A sporting.
 Darwarëawl, *a.* (darware) Sportive, playful.
 Darwareu, *v. a.* (darware) To sport, to play.

Aeth Culhwç a dau vilgi bronwynion—mal dwy vorwennol ya
 darwareu yn ei gylç.

Culhwç went with two white-breasted greyhounds, like two
 sea martins playing around him. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

Darwarëus, *a.* (darware) Sportive, playful.
 Darwez, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwez) Compliancy.
 Darwezdaw, *a.* (darwez) Manageable, tractable.
 Darwezawl, *s. m.* (darwez) A making tractable.
 Darwezawg, *a.* (darwez) Compliant, pliable.
 Darwezawl, *a.* (darwez) Compliant; willing.
 Darwezedig, *a.* (darwez) That is made pliable.
 Darwezedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwezedig) The act of making tractable, or willing.
 Darwezu, *v. a.* (darwez) To will; to direct.
 Darweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwain) A leading, or bringing on; ministration.
 Darweiniaw, *v. a.* (darwain) To lead, to guide.
 Darweiniawl, *a.* (darwain) Ministrant; leading.
 Darweiniedig, *a.* (darwain) That is lead.
 Darweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darweinwyr* (darwain—gwr) A guider, director, or leader.
 Darweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweithiad) A supererogation.
 Darweithiaw, *v. a.* (gweithiaw) To supererogate.
 Darweithiawl, *a.* (gweithiawl) Supererogatory.
 Darwel, *s. m.* (gwel) Perspicacity; perception.

Nis gellir dosparth a rheithiad ar y pennillion o'r mesurau
 hyn, yn angen na barn, a sylwez, a darwel barz awen-bwyll.

There is no possibility of giving arrangement or rule on these
 stanzas or metres, otherwise than the judgement, observation,
 or perception of the ingenious bard. *Bardas.*

Darwel, *a.* (gwel) Perspicacious; perceptive.
 Darweled, *v. a.* (darwel) To perceive, to discover.
 Darweledig, *a.* (darwel) Endued with sight.
 Darweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darweledig) The act of perceiving; perception.
 Darweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwel) Perception.
 Darwenawl, *a.* (gwenawl) Apt to be smiling.
 Darweniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweniad) A smiling.
 Darwenu, *v. a.* (gwenu) To be on the smile.
 Darwib, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (gwîb) A hover.
 Darwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwib) A hovering, volitation, or the act of fluttering.
 Darwibiaw, *v. a.* (darwib) To hover about.
 Darwibiawl, *a.* (darwib) Apt to hover about.
 Darwibiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darwibwyr* (darwib—gwr) One who courses about; a hoverer.
 Darwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwiriad) An assertion.
 Darwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To assertain.
 Darwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Assertive, positive.
 Darwiriwr

D A R

Darwiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darwirwyr (gwiriwr) One who asserts; an assertor.

Darwyflaw, *v. a.* (gwyflaw) To become gaged.

Darwyflawl, *a.* (gwyflawl) That is gaged.

Darwyfliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyfliad) A gaging.

Darymçwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymçwel) A reversion; the *Epiphora*, or *Epistrophe*, a figure in rhetoric, wherein divers sentences end alike.

Darymçwel, *v. a.* (ymçwel) To revert; to recur.

Darymçweladwy, *a.* (darymçwel) Revertible.

Darymçweledig, *a.* (darymçwel) Reverted.

Darymçweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymçwel) A reverting, or recurring; a reversion.

Darymçwelyd, *v. a.* (darymçwel) To revert.

Darymdaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* darymdaithiau (ymdaith) The state of being sojourning.

Darymdaithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymdaith) A sojourning, a being on going a journey.

Darymdaithiaw, *v. a.* (darymdaith) To sojourn.

Darymdaithawl, *a.* (darymdaith) Sojourning.

Darymgais, *s. f.*—*pl.* daryngeisiau (ymgais) An effort, or exertion.

Darymgeifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymgais) A making an effort, or exerting one's self.

Darymgeifiaw, *v. a.* (darymgais) To make effort.

Darymgeifiawl, *a.* (darymgais) Apt to exert.

Darymranawl, *a.* (ymranawl) Having a tendency to separate, or divide.

Darymraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A becoming divided, the act of separating.

Darymranu, *v. a.* (ymranu) To become partitioned, or separated, to divide.

Darymred, *s. m.* (ymred) A moving along; a motion; a jaunt, or excursion; a diarrhæa, colliquation, in medicine.

Darymred, *v. a.* (ymred) To move one's self along; to run about; to pass onward; to go backward and forward; to frequent; to cause to go; to consume.

Ev a vez—
Llys y daw deon yw zarymred.
He is possessed of a court to which will come strangers to frequent it.
Cynxelw.
Y distain—pedair ar ugaint a galf gan bob swyzawg a zarymreto vwyd a llyn yn y llys pan elont yn eu swyz.
The steward of the household—four and twenty pence he shall have from every officer who shall consume meat and drink in the hall, when they enter on their office.
Welsh Laws.

Darymredawl, *a.* (darymred) Running to and fro; moving about; discursive; causing to run.

Darymrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymred) A running about; a moving along; discursion; a causing to pass on; a diarrhæa.

Darymredyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darymred) One who moves about; a perambulator.

Darymrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymrith) Semblance.

Darymrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymrith) A putting on appearance, or a seeming.

Darymrithiaw, *v. a.* (darymrith) To be in appearance; to appear, or seem to be.

Darymrithiawl, *a.* (darymrith) Appearing.

Darymröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymröad) A becoming resigned, a giving up; resignation.

Darymröawl, *a.* (ymröawl) Apt to be resigned.

Darymröi, *v. n.* (ymröi) To become resigned.

Darymfang, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymfang) A pressure.

Darymfangawl, *a.* (darymfang) Depressive.

Darymfangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymfang) A being trampling; depression.

Darymfangu, *v. a.* (darymfang) To be trampling.

D A R

Darymfathrawl, *a.* (ymfathrawl) Apt to be treading, or trampling.

Darymfathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymfathriad) A being trampling, the act of trampling.

Darymfathru, *v. a.* (ymfathru) To be trampling.

Darymfawz, *s. m.*—*pl.* darymfozion (ymfawz) A mutual junction; an adjunct.

Mae golud, tylodi, clod, anair, gwifgoz, o duzyrç dyn yn zarymfozion.
Wealth, poverty, fame, disgrace, and dress, are with respect to man as adjuncts.
H. Perri.

Darymfozawl, *a.* (darymfawz) Adjunctive.

Y gair lloer yw yr arwyz zarymfozawl a ofodwyd yn lle y gwre a'i rhog yn ei arwau.
The word moon is the adjunctive symbol which has been set in the place of the person who should have given it in his arms.
H. Perri.

Darymfozedig, *a.* (darymfawz) Connected.

Darymfozi, *v. a.* (darymfawz) To become joined, united, or connected.

Darymfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymfawz) A mutually becoming connected; adjunction.

Darysgipiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysgipiad) A snatching.

Darysgipiaw, *v. a.* (ysgipiaw) To snatch suddenly.

Darysgipiawl, *a.* (ysgipiawl) Apt to snatch.

Darysgipiwr, *s. m.* (ysgipiwr) A snatcher.

Darysgylvawl, *a.* (ysgylvawl) Apt to snatch.

Darysgylviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysgylviad) A snatching in the beak; depredation.

Darysgylvu, *v. a.* (ysgylvu) To snatch a prey.

Darystain, *s. m.*—*pl.* darysteiniau (ystain) A tinkling; a peal; a sharp noise.

Darystain, *v. a.* (ystain) To tinkle, to peal.

Darysteiniaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darystain) A tinkling.

Darysteiniaw, *v. a.* (darystain) To tinkle, to ring.

Darysteiniawl, *a.* (darystain) Tinkling, ringing.

Darysteiniawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darysteinwyr (darystain—gwr) A tinkler, one who makes a peal.

Dâs, *s. m.*—*pl.* deifi (as) A heap; a stack, mow, or rick. *Dâs yd*, a corn rick; *dâs gwair*, a hay rick; *dâs mawr*, a turf pile; *das rhedyn*, a fern mow.

Cymmaint caredigrwyz a rhwng yr hen vuwc a'r dâs gwair.
As much fondness as between the old cow and the hay-stack.
Adage.

Dafawl, *a.* (dâs) Cumulated; in ricks, or stacks.

Dafedig, *a.* (dâs) Cumulated; ricked, stacked.

Dafgwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* dafgyrnau (dâs—cwrn) A pile, or heap; a cone; a rick.

Dafgyrnawl, *a.* (dafgwrn) In a pile, or rick.

Dafgyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafgwrn) A piling; a cumulation; a stacking.

Dafgyrnu, *v. a.* (dy—afgyrnu) To grin, to snarl.

Dafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dâs) A ricking.

Dafmal, *s. m.* (dy—as—mal) A gentle touch.

Dafmal, *v. a.* (dy—as—mal) To touch gently.

Dafmaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafmal) A softly touching; a tickling.

Dafmalu, *v. a.* (dafmal) To touch gently.

Dafu, *v. a.* (dâs) To pile up; to stack, to rick.

Dafwl, *s. m.*—*pl.* dafylau (dâs) A pile; a stack.

Dafwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* dafyrnau (das—gwrn) A pile.

Dafyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafwl) A piling up.

Dafylu, *v. a.* (dafwl) To pile, to heap; to rick.

Dafyrnawl, *a.* (dafwrn) In a pile, or in a rick.

Dafyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dafwrn) A stacking.

Dafyrnu, *v. a.* (dafwrn) To heap, to pile; to rick.

Dathlawg,

DAW

Dathlawg, *a.* (dathyl) Celebrious; renowned.
 Dathliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dathyl) Celebration.
 Dathlu, *v. a.* (dathyl) To celebrate, to extol.
 Dathyl, *a.* (tyl) Celebrious, celebrated, famous.
Dathyl twyll goleu, the name of a warrior under Arthur.

Dathyl oez ei glôd cyn noi adneu.

Celebrated was his fame ere his being deposited in the earth.
Taliessin.

DAU, *s. m. r.—pl. deuoz.* Two. *a.* Two, one and one.

Drud ganu deu-lw.

It is daring to utter *two* oaths,

Adage,

Dauarbymtheg, *s. m.* (dau—ar—pymtheg) The number seventeen. *a.* Seventeen.

Daw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (da) A boon; a son in law.

Daw, *v.* (*third person future of da*) Will come; he, or it, will come. *Doaw*, *darwaw*, *deuaw*, and contractedly *dôw*, I will come; *doi*, thou wilt come; *dowç*, and *deuwç*, you will come; *doant*, *darwant*, and *deuant*, they will come; *döynt*, they would come, &c.

Ni zaw drwg i un na zaw da i arall.

Evil will not come to one, but good will come to another.

Adage.

Ni bu zarogan na bai
 Yn y diwez i deuai.

A prediction there has not been, but in the end it would come.
Cynwrig ab Dawyç Gog.

Dawd, *s. m.* (daw) A depösite; a giving.

Dawes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (daw) A daughter in law.

Dawv, *s. m.—pl. dovion* (daw) A son in law.

Ei zovion a zigvyoethafant Lyr.

His sons-in-law deprived Lyr of power. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dawg, *s. m.* (daw) A portion, or allotment.

Dawn, *s. m.—pl. doniau* (daw) A gift; virtue; grace. *Doniau da*, good qualities. *Dawn brwyd*, rent paid in provisions, mete-gavel.

Gwezw crefft heb ei dawn.

An art is destitute without its gift.

Adage.

Gnawd o ben diriad dervysg;
 Lle ni bo dawn ni byz dyfç.

From the mouth of the mischievous issueth uproar; where there is no gift there will be no learning.
Llywarch Hen.

Dawnedig, *a.* (dawn) Gifted, endowed; enriched.

Dawnedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dawnedig) The act of enriching; endowment.

Dawnvawr, *a.* (dawn—mawr) Greatly gifted.

Dawngar, *a.* (dawn) Enriching; gracious.

Dawnglod, *a.* (dawn—clôd) Fame-conferring.

Myrzin deg dawnglod gywyz.

Myrzin fair of fame-conferring song. *Cyvoesi Myrzin.*

Dawngyrç, *a.* (dawn—cyrç) Virtue-seeking.

Yth dawngyrç gynnyrç—a orzwy Franc a Sais.

Thy virtue-seeking progress—that checks the Frenchman and the Saxon.

Dawni, *v. a.* (dawn) To gift, to endow, to enrich.

Dawnus, *a.* (dawn) Gifted; graced; virtuous.

'R oez ar Wgawn—
 Zeunaw o gampau dawnus,
 Ac un gamp zrwg ar Wgawn
 Yn diwynaw'r deunaw dawn.

To Gwgan there were eighteen goodly qualities, and one bad quality had Gwgan marring the eighteen virtues.
L. G. Cothi.

Dawr, *v. n.* (daw) To care, to be concerned, or affected; to regard. *Ni'm dawr*, it con-

DEA

cerns me not; *ni'm dorbi*, I shall not be concerned.

Ni zawr hi zaiaru hwn;
 O'i zaiaru ni zorwn.

She will care not that he should be put in the earth; of his being buried I should not be concerned.

D. ab Gwilym, f'r Bwa Bag.

DE, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au.* Action; impulse; a separation, or parting; the right, the right side, or point; the south. It is often used as an affix in composition; as *Creuze*, *Eurze*, *Tanze*, *Trymze*, and *Ysgarze*.

De, *v. a.* (*s. de*) To part, to separate; to right.

Cyntevin, cain ar ystre,
 Pan vrys cedwyr i gadle;
 Mi nid av anav a'm de!

The beginning of summer, glorious on the steeds seem the warriors hastening to the place of battle: I shall not go, infirmity separates me.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwelais le a'm de, am dano hezyw,
 Hawz y gallav wylo!

I have seen a place that separates me; for him this day I have good reason to weep.
Gr. ab Gwrganau.

Caradwy lywy, lewyç ystre',
 Can y daw ym boz o'm bod yn de.

The lovely fair one, the luminary of the village, since my will comes, from my being parting.
Ll. P. Moç, i Wenlliant v. Hywel.

De, *a.* (*s. de*) Separate, parted, divided; right.

Oç hyd attat ti, Zuw, a zodav yn ze.

A sigh towards thee, O God, I will utter aside.
Phyllip Brydyç.

Cennyn can ein Duw, neud de?
 Cyvryw attreg cöv atre.

We have it from our God, is it not right? Such delay is a pleasant thought.
Gwalchmai.

Dëad, *s. m.* (de) A parting; separation.

Gwâr a'm câr, a'm cerwy ren reiniad;
 Gwir hir mor de; hir, yn marw, dëad.

Gentle is the one that loves me, I am beloved by the sovereign of distribution; truly, how long separated; long, in dying, the separation.
Llywelyn Zu.

Dëadell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dëad) A flock, or a herd.

Vel y cais bugail ei zëadell.

Like a shepherd seeking for his flock. *Ezek. xxxiv.. 12.*

Dëadellaiz, *a.* (dëadell) Like a herd; gregarious.

Dëadellawg, *a.* (dëadell) Gregarious; having herds.

Dëadelliad, *s. m.* (dëadell) A herding; a going in herds; a forming into a herd.

Dëadellu, *v. a.* (dëadell) To herd; to make a herd.

Dëaeth, *s. m.* (de) Separation, or division.

A nodes beirz enwedig,
 A zaeth oil o zëaeth zig.

What bards of renown have remarked is entirely come by angry separation.
L. G. Cothi.

Dëall, *s. m.* (de—gall) A distinguishing, or analyzing power; the intellect, the understanding.

Yn mhob dëall y mae mezwî; yn mhob mezwî y mae naill ai drwg ai da.

In every intellect there is thought; in every thought there is either good or evil.
Adage.

Ev oez—
 Lluniwr pob dëall uniawn,
 A llyvyr cyvraith yr iaith lawn.

He was the former of every true conception, and the law book of appropriate language.
D. ab Gwilym, m. Gr. Gryg.

Dëall, *v. a.* (de—gall) To apprehend, to understand.

Dëalladwy, *a.* (dëall) Intelligible, apprehensible.

Dëallawl, *a.* (dëall) Intellectual; intellectual.

Dëalledig, *a.* (dëall) Endowed with reason.

Dëalledigaeth, *s. m.* (dëalledig) The apprehension.

Dëalledigawl, *a.* (dëalledig) Intellectual; intellectual.

Dëallgar

DEÇ

Dëallgar, a. (dëall) Intelligent, knowing; wise.
Dëallgarwç, s. m. (dëallgar) Understanding.

Llygaid cyvartal, duon neu leision, deallgarwç a arwyzocant.
 Regular eyes, black or blue, they betoken *understanding*.

Dëalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëall) Intellection.
Dëallt, s. m. (dëall) Intellect; the understanding.
Dëalltawl, a. (dëallt) Intellective; intellectual.
Dëalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëallt) Intellection.
Dëalltwr, s. m.—pl. dëalltwyr (dëallt—gwr) One who comprehendeth; intellectualist.
Dëalltwri, s. m. (dëalltwr) Intelligence; skill.
Dëalltwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëalltwr) Intelligence; understanding, comprehension.
Dëalltwrus, a. (dëalltwr) Intelligent; skilful.
Dëallu, v. n. (dëall) To apprehend; to understand.

Tair hyweziant celvyzyd: ar a'i hofu, ar a'i dëallo, ac ar a'i dirper.

The three faculties of science: on him *that delights* in it, on him *that understands* it, and on him that is necessitated to it.
Barzas.

Dëallus, a. (dëall) Knowing, cunning, discreet.
Dëallwr, s. m.—pl. dëallwyr (dëall—gwr) One who understandeth; one quick of apprehension.

Deallwr, a dau well-well.
 Dëallwr a mul, oes dim well?

A *knowing man*, and what is twice better still, silent and modest, is there any thing else more good?
H. Cae Llwyd.

Dëau, s. m. (de) The right, the south. *Tua'r dëau*, towards the right.

Dëau, a. (de) Right; dexterous; southern. *Tu dëau*, the right side; *llaw dëau*, the right hand; *gwynt dëau*, south wind; *dyn dëau iawn*, a very dexterous man.

Dëawl, a. (de) Having a tendency to separate.
Deb, a particle affixed in composition. It has the force of *Nefs* in the English.

Debed, v. a. (ped) To go away, to depart.

A vo a'i vryd ar zebed,
 Ni wna za cyn ei vyned.

He that is intent upon *going* will do no good before he goes.
Adage.

Debryd, a. (pryd) Reparative; beautifying.
Debrydawl, a. (debryd) Tending to repair.
Debrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (debryd) Reparation.
Debrydu, v. a. (debryd) To put in trim; to repair.

Deçre, s. m. (de—cre) A beginning, or origin.

Tri angen pob hanvod wrth vywyd: deçre yn annwn, treigyl yn abred, a cyvlawnder yn y nev, fêv cylç y gwynvyd; ac heb hyn o drifeth nis gellir unpeth namyn Duw.

The three necessities of every being that has life: a *beginning* in the lowest point of existence, progression through the circle of incubation, and plenitude in heaven, or the circle of felicity; and without these three things nothing can be but God.
Barzas.

Deçrëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deçre) Origination; a beginning, or commencing.

Deçrëawl, a. (deçre) Original; initial; originating.

Deçrëedig, a. (deçre) Having a beginning.

Deçrëedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (deçrëedig) A beginning, or commencement.

Deçreu, s. m.—pl. t. on (deçre) A beginning.

Nid yw hi ond deçrëu'r drwg,
 Rhwng Gwen lliw'r mwg a minnau.

It is but the *beginning* of mischief between the fair off'smoky hue and me.
Adage.

Deçreu, v. a. (deçre) To begin, to commence, to set about; to originate.

Deçreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deçreu) A beginning.

DED

Deçreuawl, a. (deçreu) Original; initial; primordial, primitive.

Dywedir bod—peçawd deçreuawl, a feçawd gweithredawl.

It is said there is—original sin, and actual sin.

Elucidarius.

Deçreuedig, a. (deçreu) Having a beginning.

Deçreuedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (deçreuedig) A commencement, or beginning.

Deçreuedigawl, a. (deçreuedig) Inceptive.

Deçreuwr, s. m.—pl. deçreuwyr (deçreu—gwr) A beginner, a commencer, or one who begins.

Dedvryd, s. f.—pl. t. au (edvryd) Restoration; a verdict, sentence, or judgement; also evidence.

Ded'ryd y deuzeg didras.

The *verdict* of the twelve impartial ones.

L. Men.

Dedvrydawl, a. (dedvryd) Tending to adjudicate.

Dedvrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedvryd) The act of setting right, or restoring; adjudication.

Dedlid, a. (edlid) Having renewed anger.

Dedlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedlid) A renewing of anger, or wrath.

Dedlidiawl, v. a. (dedlid) To be angry again.

Dedlidiawl, a. (dedlid) Tending to renew anger.

Dedwin, a. (edwin) Evanescent, fading.

Dedwinad, s. m. (dedwin) A fading away.

Dedwinaw, v. a. (dedwin) To fade away, to vanish; to consume; to be consumed.

Dedwinoez vy llygad gan ovid.

My sight is consumed with affliction.

Psalms xxxi. 9.

Dedwinawl, a. (dedwin) Tending to fade.

Dedwinez, s. m. (dedwin) Evanescence.

Dedwiniant, s. m. (dedwin) A withering.

Dedwinoldeb, s. m. (dedwinawl) Evanidness.

Dedwyz, s. m. (dy—ad—gwyz) Recovery of intelligence; attainment of knowledge; an intelligent state; discreetness; collectedness; a state of bliss.—This word originated in the bardic philosophy, which represents the human soul as in progression through all modes of existence, from a lapsed state deprived of all knowledge, to the summit of intelligence, which alone is the perfection of happiness.

Nid dedwyz ni zyvo pwyll.

It is not *intelligence* that is not reason.

Adage.

Dedwyz, a. (dy—ad—gwyz) Having recovered intelligence, or knowledge; intelligent, discreet; collected; serene; mild;—happy, blessed.

Dedwyz pawb wrth a'i lloço.

Every one is *mild* to whom he is cherished by.

Adage.

Dyfg zedwyz a gair, dyfg ziriad a gwiaill.

Teach the *discreet* with a word, teach the stubborn with rods.

Adage.

Gwell am y pared a dedwyz nag am y tân a diriad.

It is better to be on the other side of the wall with the *searcher* after knowledge, than on the other side of the fire with the *deaf*.

Adage.

Tri feth a gaif dyn dedwyz: cariad perfaith, bywyd hezycławu, a llawenyd nevawl.

Three things the *prudent* man will attain: perfect love, peaceful life, and heavenly joy.

Triox. Mees.

Tri feth fercawg i'w gweled: diriad yn myned yn zedwyz, cybyz yn myned yn hael, a feçadur yn myned yn fantaiz.

Three things that are lovely to be observed: the thoughtless becoming *prudent*, the miser becoming generous, and a sinner becoming holy.

Triox. Mees.

Dedwyz o enaid ydwyd,

Llaw Zuw a'n dyco lle'z wyd.

A *blessed* soul thou art, may the hand of God bring us to the place where thou art.

L. Morris.

Dedwyzaw,

DEV

Dedwyzaw, v. n. (dedwyz) To attain knowledge; to become collected; to be happy; to make happy, to beatify.

Dedwyzawl, a. (dedwyz) Tending to intelligence.

Dedwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedwyz) A attaining a state of intelligence; a making, or becoming happy; beatification.

Dedwyzus, a. (dedwyz) Contributing to intelligence; tending to happiness; beatifical; blessed.

Dedwyzusrwyz, s. m. (dedwyzus) Beatitude.

Dedwyzwg, s. m. (dedwyz) The state of restored knowledge; the state of perfect intelligence; blessedness, happiness.

Dedwyzyd, s. m. (dedwyz) A return to intelligence; the state of knowledge; happiness.

Dedwyn, a. (gwŷn) Having recovered the disposition, or passion; being appeased, or tranquillized.

Didole ydyw'r gwr dedwyn,
Diwall hap, o deall hyn.

Without a blemish is the *appeased* man, a faultless event, if he but understands this.
Owain Gwynedd.

Dedylliawg, a. (tylliawg) Suckling, that suckles.

Dedylliawl, a. (tylliawl) Sucking, apt to suck.

Dedylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tylliad) A sucking.

Dedylliaw, v. a. (tylliaw) To suck, to suckle.

A'r llo a zyly ymdaith naw cam, a dedyllu groesyn o'i fedair
beth.

And the calf ought to walk nine paces, and to draw nurture
out of her four teats.
Welsh Laws.

Dez, s. m.—pl. t. au (ez) A statute; a rule.

Dezestyl, s. m. (de—destyl) That gives comfort.

Dezvawl, a. (dezyv) Ordinary; established; regular; orderly; ordinal; ceremonial.

Dezviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dezyv) Ordination.

Dezvoldeb, s. m. (dezvawl) Ordinateneffs.

Dezvolder, s. m. (dezvawl) A state of set forms.

Dezvoli, v. a. (dezvawl) To make ordinal.

Dezvolrwyz, s. m. (dezvawl) Ceremonialness.

Dezvu, v. a. (dezyv) To institute; to legislate.

Dezvwr, s. m.—pl. dezvwr (dezyv—gwr) One who establishes a rule; a legislator, a law-giver.

Dezyv, s. f.—pl. dezvau (dez) A statute, ordinance, or law; a ceremony. *Dezyv varnedig*, a statute of judgment.

Angen a dŷr dezyv.

Necessity will break a law.

Adage.

Tair dezyv gweithredoz dyn: a waharzo yn arall, a geisio gan arall, ac ni waeth ganzo ba wez y bo gan arall.

The three *laws* of man's actions: what he forbids in another, what he seeks from another, and what he cares not in what manner it may be with another.
Barzcas.

Dezyw, v. pret. (dy—ezyw) Came; he, or it came; he, or it is come; it came to pass.

Ddeuad, s. m. (dēau) A righting; a using dexterity; a southing, or a coming to the south.

Ddeuaw, v. a. (dēau) To use dexterity; to tend toward, or to approach the south.

Ddeuawl, a. (dēau) Dexterous, expert; southern.

Ddeuder, s. m. (dēau) Dexterity; southerliness.

Ddeuig, a. (dēau) Dexterous, or expert.

Dev, s. m.—pl. t. on (de) What produceth, or is enjoyed, one's own, or right.

Wynt cenynt nas cēynt, pa hon
Y cēlynt, o'r cwbyl o'n devon.

They would find that they obtained not (what a manifest thing they scandalize) the whole of our *dues*.
Ll. P. Meys, i D. ab Owain.

DEV

Devawd, s. f.—pl. devodau (dev) Usage, use; manner; custom, or established rule.

Ammod a dŷr zevawd.

An agreement will break a custom.

Adage.

Devawd yw dyvod Owain,
A goreigyn hyd Lundain,
I rozi i Gymry goevain.

It is an *established thing* the coming of Owain, and to conquer as far as London, to give to the Welsh glad tidings.

Cyvoesi Myrsein.

Am dri ačaws y gelwir y beirz, yn veirz wrth vrait a devawd beirz Ynys Prydain: yn gyntaf, am mae yn Ynys Prydain y cavwyd barzoniaeth gyntaf; yn ail, am na cavwys un gwlad arall erioed zēall cyviawn ar varzonizeth; yn drydyz, am nas gellir cynnal barzoniaeth gyviawn eithyr yn mraint devodau a liavar gorfez beirz Ynys Prydain; ac am hyn, o ba wlad bynnag y boent, beirz wrth vrait a devawd beirz Ynys Prydain a'u gelwir.

For three reasons are the bards titled bards according to the privilege and *institute* of the bards of the island of Britain: first, because bardism originated in the island of Britain; secondly, because pure bardism was never well understood in any other country; thirdly, because pure bardism can never be preserved and continued but under the privilege of the *institutes* and voice-conventional of the bards of the island of Britain; for this reason, of whatever country they may be, they are titled bards, according to the privilege and *institute* of the bards of the island of Britain.
Barzcas.

Devawg, a. (dev) Having the right, or usage of.

Devawl, a. (dev) That is enjoyed, used, or owned.

Deveiddy, s. m.—pl. t. au (davad—ty) Sheep-pen.

Deveidva, s. f.—pl. t. on (davad—ma) A sheep place, a sheep market.

Deveidiawg, a. (davad) Abounding with sheep. *s. f.* A sheep-walk.

Deveita, v. a. (davad) To hunt after sheep.

Deviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dev) A fixing as a due; a making as one's own; a privileging.

Devig, a. (dev) Enjoying, or owning; privileged.

Devin, a. (dev) That is enjoyed; privileged.

Devni, s. pl. aggr. (davyn) Droppings, or drops.

Devni y bargawd, the droppings of the eaves.

Dynag y rhed na devni,

Davnau dwyr rhag d'ovyn di.

More abundant than the *droppings of the eaves* run the drops of water for fear of thee.
Ierwerth Vynghwyd.

Devniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (devni) A trickling.

Devniaw, v. a. (devni) To trickle, to drizzle.

Devniawg, a. (devni) Trickling, drizzling.

Devniawl, a. (devni) Apt to drop, or trickle.

Devnyz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (devyn) Matter, or substance, that of which any thing is made; a thing treated of; element. *Gwneuthur devnyz o beth*, to make use of a thing:—*Devnyz ac ačaws cwyn*, the subject matter and cause of suit.
Welsh Laws.

Tri devnyz cerz: iaith, crebwyll, a çelvyzyd.

The three *elements* of song: language, imagination, and art.
Barzcas.

Ac a ery y dyz mawr cyvlawn o var Duw, yr hwn a lyfg y mynyez, ac i golyngir y devnyziau yn frydiau tan o'r wybrea ar benau pegaduriaid.

And that shall continue till the great day of the wrath of God, the which shall burn the mountains, and the *elements* shall be dissolved into torrents of fire from the firmament on the heads of sinners.
Ll. G. Hergest.

Devnyzadwy, a. (devnyz) Capable of being used.

Devnyzedig, a. (devnyz) Materiated; realized.

Devnyzvawr, a. (devnyz) Abounding with matter; using much substance.

Devnyzvawr pob anghywraint.

Every unskilful one *requires much stuff*.

Adage.

Devnyzgar, a. (devnyz) Substantial; essential.

Devnyzgarwg, s. m. (devnyzgar) Usefulness.

Devnyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (devnyz) Materiation.

Devnyziadawl, a. (devnyziad) Materiated.

Devnyziadu,

D E F

Devnyziadu, v. a. (devnyziad) To materialize.

O bob da devnyziadoez,
O bob devnyz deivniawg oez.

Out of every good be realized; out of every subject he was improved. *Cynzelw, m. Pyl.*

Devnyziaw, v. a. (devnyz) To prepare matter; to form substance; to dispose; or make use of.

Devnyziawd, s. m. (devnyz) Materialiation.

Devnyziawdyr, s. m.—pl. devnyziodron (devnyziawd) A materialist.

Devnyziawg, a. (devnyz) Materiate, consisting of matter; substantial.

Devnyziawl, a. (devnyz) Consisting of matter, material; substantial; useful; subservient.

Devnyziodraeth, s. m. (devnyziawdyr) Materialism, the doctrine of materialists.

Devnyzioldeb, s. m. (devnyziawl) Materiality, or materialness; usefulness; subserviency.

Devnyziolder, s. m. (devnyziawl) Materiality.

Devnyziolrwyz, s. m. (devnyziawl) Materialness.

Devnyziwr, s. m.—pl. devnyzwy (devnyz—gwr) One who forms; one who makes use of.

Devnyzu, v. a. (devnyz) To form substance.

Devnyn, s. m. dim. (davyn) A single particle; one drop, the least drop.

Devnynawg, a. (devnyn) Dropping; drizzling.

Devnynawl, a. (devnyn) Tending to trickle.

Devnyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (devnyn) A dropping.

Devnynu, v. a. (devnyn) To drop, to trickle down.

Devodaiz, a. (devawd) Ceremonious; precise.

Devodawg, a. (devawd) Accustomed; in use.

Devodawl, a. (devawd) Accustomed; customary; ceremonial; according to rule.

Devodedig, a. (devawd) Established, instituted.

Devodedigawl, a. (devodedig) Institutionary.

Devodi, v. a. (devawd) To establish a rule.

Y weithion yz ydys yn devodi am bob lledrad, a mawr a bychan, llw deuzengwyr; ac eu hanner yn wyr nŵd.

At present it is fixed as a law as to every theft, whether great or small, that it shall be determined by the oath of twelve men; and half of them to be men of account. *Welsh Laws.*

Devodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (devawd) Institution.

Devodiant, s. m. (devawd) An instituted state.

Devodoldeb, s. m. (devodawl) Customableness.

Devodolrwyz, s. m. (devodawl) Customariness.

Devodrwyz, s. m. (devawd) Customariness.

Devodwr, s. m.—pl. devodwyr (devawd—gwr) An institutor, one who institutes a law.

Devyn, s. m. (dev) What is used to form, material, substance, or stuff.

Defol, v. a. (dev—ol) To select, to choose, to pick.

Cymmeriad—
O Phylip a zefolais.

Acceptance from Philip I have chosen. *Iou, Tew Iouav.*

Defoledig, a. (defol) Select, chosen, or choice.

Mae i'm gŵd—
A Reidiau defoledig.

There are for me gifts, and select parties. *Hywel Cilan.*

Defoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defol) A choosing; selection.

Defraw, a. (dy—efraw) In motion; awake.

Defraw, v. a. (dy—efraw) To rouse; to awake; to bestir one's self, to awaken, to wake.

Defroad, s. m. (defraw) A bestirring; a waking.

Defroadwy, a. (defraw) That may be awaked.

Defroadwl, a. (defraw) Apt to rouse, or awake.

Defroedig, a. (defraw) That is roused, or waked.

Defroedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (defroedig) A waking.

D E H

Defroi, v. a. (defraw) To rouse, to awake; to stir up; to awaken, to rise out of sleep; to bestir one's self.

Defrŵs, a. (defraw) Apt to rouse, wakeful.

Defrŵsfrwyz, s. m. (defrŵs) A wakefulness.

Defrŵwr, s. m.—pl. defrŵwyr (defraw—gwr) One who rouseth, one who awaketh.

DEG, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. Ten. *a.* Ten, nine and one.

Degaid, s. m.—pl. degeidiau (deg) A decade; a tenth; tithe.

Degawl, a. (deg) Consisting of ten, belonging to ten; decadary; decimal.

Degban, s. m.—pl. t. au (deg—ban) A stanza of ten lines. *a.* Consisting of ten lines.

Degbanawg, a. (degban) Having ten parts, or lines.

Degeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degaid) A forming into decades, or portions of tens.

Degeidiaw, v. a. (degaid) To divide into decades.

Degeidiawl, a. (degaid) Decadary, in decades.

Degved, s. m.—pl. t. au (deg) A tenth. *a.* Tenth.

Degiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deg) A decimal; a tenth.

Degly, v. a. (de—cly) To hark, to listen.

Deglyu, v. m. (degly) To hark, to listen. *It is generally used imperatively; also an exclamation expressive of a call; as, ho! ho!*

Yr holl bobloz, er yz llës,
Dowc yn nes i wrando;
A deglyuw hawb ynghyd
Syz yn y byd yn tario.

All ye people, for your good, come nearer to attend; and lift ye, all together that dwell in the world. *W. Middleton.*

Degoli, v. a. (degawl) To decimate; to tithe.

Degoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degawl) Decimation.

Degoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (degawl) A tithing; the district of a tithing man.

Degolwr, s. m.—pl. degolwyr (degawl—gwr) A decimator, one who takes tithe, a tither.

Degplyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (deg—plyg) A decuple. *a.* Tenfold.

Degrŷn, s. m. dim. (dagyr) A single drop; a tear.

Degrŷnawl, a. (degrŷn) Apt to drop; dropping.

Degrŷniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degrŷn) A dropping.

Degrŷnu, v. a. (degrŷn) To fall in drops.

Degfill, s. f.—pl. t. au (deg—fill) A ten syllable verse. *a.* Consisting of ten syllables.

Degfillawg, a. (degfill) Having ten syllables.

Degtrev, s. f.—pl. t. au (deg—trev) The district of ten families, a tithing.

Degtrevawl, a. (degrev) Relating to a tithing.

Degtrevlys, s. m.—pl. t. au (degrev—llys) Tithing court, or where a tithingman presides.

Degtrevŷz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (degrev) Tithingman.

Degtro, a. (teg—tro) Having ten turns; decuple.

Degu, v. a. (deg) To decimate; to take a tenth.

Degwm, s. m.—pl. degymau (deg) A tenth; a tithe.

Degymawl, a. (degwm) Relating to tithes; tithed.

Degymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (degwm) A tithing.

Degymu, v. a. (degwm) To addecimate; to decimate; to take the tenth; to tithe; to take tithe.

Deheu, s. m.—pl. t. dz (de—heu) Dexterity; expertness; the right; the south

Gwedl cafael o'r Prydeiniaid pen y mynyz, yn y lle hwynt zangofasant eu deheuozy izynt; at yn erbyn hŷny y Saeson yn wrawl a ofodasant eu bronoz yn eu gwrthwyneb.

After the Britons had gained the top of the mountain, immediately they shewed their dexterities to them; and to oppose that the Saxons manfully opposed their breasts against them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Deheud,

DEI

Deheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deheu) A righting; a using dexterity, or expertness; a fouthing.
 Deheuaw, *v. a.* (deheu) To put on the right; to right; to use dexterity; to australize.
 Deheuawl, *a.* (deheu) Dexter; southern, austral.
 Deheubarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deheu—parth) A southern region, a south part of a country; the common appellation of South Wales.
 Deheubarthawl, *a.* (deheubarth) Relating to the southern district; southerly; south-walian.
 Deheubartheg, *s. f.* (deheubarth) The southern dialect; the dialect of South Wales.

Dothyw i Zewi deheubartheg bair,
 I zial, val Diwair dwyn i wartheg.

Dewi attained the power of the southern dialect, to revenge,
 like Diwair, the taking his kine. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Deheubarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deheubarth) A going southward; a fouthing.
 Deheubarthig, *a.* (deheubarth) Relating to the southern region; southern; south-walian.
 Deheuder, *s. m.* (deheu) Dexterity; dextrality.
 Deheudir, *s. m.* (deheu—tir) The south land, or region. *Deheudir Cymru*, South Wales.
 Deheudra, *s. m.* (deheu) Dexterity; expertness.
 Deheuzwyrain, *s. m.* (deheu—dwyrain) The south-east. Deheuzwyrain-wynt, south-east wind.
 Deheuzwyrainawl, *a.* (deheuzwyrain) South-east, or south-easterly.
 Deheuez, *s. m.* (deheu) Dextrality; dexterity.
 Deheuig, *a.* (deheu) Dexter; dextral; dexterous.
 Deheuirgryz, *s. m.* (deheuig) Dexterousness.
 Deheulaw, *s. f.* (deheu—llaw) The right hand.
 Deheurllawin, *s. m.* (deheu—gorllewin) The south-west.
 Deheurllawinawl, *a.* (deheurllawin) South-west, or south-westerly.
 Deheurwyz, *s. m.* (deheu) Dexterity; expertness.
 Deheuwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (deheu—gwynt) The south wind.
 Dehongladwy, *a.* (dehongyl) Explicable, expoundable.
 Dehonglawd, *s. m.* (dehongyl) An interpretation.
 Dehonglawg, *a.* (dehongyl) Having an explanation.
 Dehongledig, *a.* (dehongyl) That is interpreted.
 Dehongledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dehongledig) The act of explaining, or expounding.
 Dehongli, *v. a.* (dehongyl) To explain, expound, explicate, or interpret. *Dehongli breuxwydion*, to interpret dreams.
 Dehongliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dehongyl) Interpretation.
 Dehonglwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dehonglwyr* (dehongyl—gwr) An expounder, explainer, or interpreter.
 Dehonglyd, *v. a.* (dehongyl) To explain; to interpret.
 Dehongyl, *s. m.* (de—hongyl) Exposition, explanation.
 Dehongyl, *v. a.* (de—hongyl) To expound, to interpret.
 Deierin, *a.* (daiar) Terrene; terrestrial.

Yn y ty deierin
 Cadwyn heiernin,
 Am ben vy neulin.

In the *earthy* house an iron chain around my knees.

Aneurin.

Neum dug i Elfin,
 I brovi vy marzrin,
 Uç cynrai gyflwyni—
 Bez Rhuvawn, ry ieuanc deierin.

Will not Elphin bring me to try my bardic lore above the primary
 participator? The *earthy* grave of Rhuyon, too young.

Talliesin, Bexau Milwyr.

DEI

Deiviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daiv) A nipping, or blasting; a blast; a finging, or scorching.
 Deiviaw, *v. a.* (daiv) To nip, or to blast; to finge, or scorch; to become finged.

A llu o bryved yn eu briwaw,
 A lliid boethvan dan yn eu deiviaw.

And a host of vermin consuming them, and the wrath of an
 intense place of fire scorching them. *D. Benfras.*

Deiviawg, *a.* (daiv) That is blasted, or scorched.
 Deiviawl, *a.* (daiv) Nipping, blasting; finging.
 Deiviedig, *a.* (daiv) That is nipped; finged.
 Deiviwr, *s. m.*—*pl. deivwyr* (daiv—gwr) One who blasteth; a finger, or scorcher.
 Deivniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (devyn) A producing; a causing to imbibe; a rearing up.
 Deivniaw, *v. a.* (devyn) To produce matter; to bring up; to be accustomed; to be accomplished.
 Deivniawg, *a.* (devyn) Having substance; that gives nourishment; that reareth up; bounteous; accomplished. *Cerz deivniawg*, the song of the instructed, or learned.

Tri deivniawg Ynys Prydain: Gwalchmai mab Gwyar, Llechau
 mab Arthur, a Rhiwallawn Wallt banadien.

The three accomplished ones of the island of Britain: Gwalchmai
 the son of Gwyar, Llechau the son of Arthur, and Rhiwallawn with
 the broom bush hair. *Triezz.*

Moçant dyheucwant erwynawg gwledig,
 Gwlad Brocvael Yfithrawg!
 Dyvn-vez a orguz deivniawg;
 Dezyv hael mad avel Madawg.

The greatly longed for prince, the upholder of Moçant, the
 country of Brocvael Yfithrog! A deep grave obscures the ac-
 complished one; a liberal institute the goodly hold of Madog.

Cynzelw.

Daw erot—
 Oerfel, a glafrew, a glwyf-wlith deivniawg.

By thee will come the cold and the blue frost, and the pure pro-
 ductive dew. *D. Zu o Hirazug.*

Deivriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deivyr) A setting in
 regimen.
 Deivriaw, *v. a.* (deivyr) To put in regimen.
 Deivriawl, *a.* (deivyr) Having regimen, or rule.
 Deivyr, *s. m.*—*pl. deivrau* (dev) A regimen, or
 rule; the law of lyric measures.

I gadarnau y 24 mesur y gwnaed y 24 deivyr.

To preserve the 24 metres the 24 lyric measures were made.
Llyfrau Cerzuriathb.

Goreu wyd Ivor gory syth, ein rhi,
 Yn rhoi deivyr ar esyth,
 Ar y vu gu wehelyth,
 Ar y fyz ac a vyz vyth.

Ivor of upright form, our chief, thou art the first in putting the
 measure on the flaves; of all that have been of beloved race, of all
 that are, and that ever will be. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Deigraiz, *a.* (deigyr) Like a drop; as a tear.
 Deigraw, *v. a.* (deigyr) To shed tears; to trickle.
 Deigrawl, *a.* (deigyr) Lachrymal; trickling.
 Deigredig, *a.* (deigyr) That is made to trickle.
 Deigriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deigyr) Lachrymation.
 Deigryn, *s. m. dim.* (deigyr) A small drop; a
 tear.
 Deigrynawg, *a.* (deigryn) Lachrymary, *s. f.* A
 lachrymatory.
 Deigrynawl, *a.* (deigryn) Apt to shed tears.
 Deigryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deigryn) A trickling.
 Deigrynu, *v. a.* (deigyr) To fall in drops; to
 drizzle; to trickle; to distil.
 Deigynawl, *a.* (daig) Effluent; emanant; issuing,
 or flowing from; effusive.
 Deigyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daig) Effluence;
 effluvium; efflux; effluxion; effusion; ema-
 nation; a flowing.

DEI

Deigynu, *v. a.* (daig) To effuse; to efflux; to emanate; to flow, or proceed from.

Carafwn zeigynu i Gatraeth gyfsevin,
Gwerth mez yn nghynte, a gwirawd gwin.

I should have loved to shed to Cattrath first in fame, on account of the mead in the hall, and the libation of wine.
Aneurin.

Deigyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* deigrau (daig) A drop; a tear.

Ni vyz ugenaid heb ei deigyr.

There will be no sigh without its tear.

Adage.

Deilen, *s. f. dim.* (dail) A leaf.—*Deilen ar da-varwd*, a ligature on the tongue, an impediment in speech.

Deiliaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail) Mixed leaves; herbage.

Deiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dail) Foliation.

Deiliadon dyfrynt a'm defry, hiraeth,
O hirvod draig Cymry,
I'th weryd, bydyr wryd hy,
I'th açles, wales wely!

The leaves of the valley awake me, oppressed with mourning for the long-being of the dragon of Wales in thy tomb, thou of bold heroism, in thy refuge, a lowly bed!

Ll. P. Mac, m. M. ab Cynan.

Deiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. deiliaid* (dail) A tenant, or a holder; a subject, or a vassal.

Rhag briw y zwy-liw ar zeiliaid digam
Duw egor dy lygaid!

Left the two offending parties should hurt unoffending subjects God open thine eyes! *H. D. ab Iuan, i'r Rhyfel Cyuannex.*

Deiliadaeth, *s. m.* (deiliad) Foliage, or leaves.

Ceifio heiniar i garu
Am briod vyth i'm bryd vu,
Rhwyg deiliadaeth gwawd-vaethguz
Y marwvis, o fery Morvuz.

To procure feeds for love for a partner hath ever been in my mind amongst the foliage a praise cherishing shade of the fading month, from the passion of Morvuz.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwyfsgwyd i'th iad zeiliadaeth,
Zail llymion yn goron gaeth.

Thy temples are dressed in foliage, sharp leaves in a close crown.

D. S. Cent.

Deiliant, *s. m.* (dail) Foliage, or leaves of trees.

Henaint, o zeiliant zylyn,
A zaw heb wybod i zyn.

Old age, following the course of the leaves will come unknown to man.

R. ab Cynurig Gog.

Deiliar, *a.* (dail) Foliacious; bearing leaves.

Marçwiail bedw deiliar
A dyn vy nhroed o garçar:
Na azev dy rin i lavar.

The tall saplings of the leafy birch will bring my foot from prison: impart not thy secret to the babler.

Engl. Can Gorfex.

Deiliaw, *v. a.* (dail) To bring forth, or bear leaves.

Gwezwm hon yn y brônys
Yw'r gog, a'r bedw, a'r gwýz,
A çerz bronvraith, o çuziwyd
Is y lan, ac eawelwyd;
Os marw yw hon is Conwy
Ni zylai mai zeiliaw mwyf.

For her, forsaken in the upland lawns, are the Cuckoo, and the birch and the brakes, and the thrush's song, if she is obscured beneath the bank, also the brown nightingale; in lower Conwy if she is dead, May should bear leaves no more.

D. Nanmer.

Deiliawd, *s. m.* (dail) Foliation, a bearing leaves.

Deiliawg, *a.* (dail) Foliacious, bearing leaves.

Deiliogrwyz, *s. m.* (deiliawg) Foliaciousness.

Deilw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dail) The lock of the leg, the small of the leg; the ankle; the pastern.

Deilwaith, *s. m.* (dail—gwaith) Foliage-work.

Deilwyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail—gwyz) Trees in foliage.

Deilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dail) A proceeding from; derivation.

DEI

Deilliaw, *v. a.* (dail) To proceed, or come from; to result, to derive.

A goreu ei lluny gar llaw,
O dywyllwg yn deilliaw.

And the best of form near at hand, out of darkness coming,
D. ab Gwilym.

Deilliawg, *a.* (dail) Having an origin; issuing.

Deilliawl, *a.* (dail) Emanant; issuing.

Deilliedig, *a.* (dail) That has proceeded, or issued.

Deincawd, *s. m.* (dy—ainc) The teeth an edge.
Codi deincawd, to set the teeth an edge.

Deincodyn, *s. m. dim* (deincawd) The seed of an apple.

Deiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dain) A pleasing, or alluring.

Deiniaw, *v. a.* (dain) To please, to charm.

Yfsgwyd a rozais i Byll;
Cyn noi gyfigu neu bu doll:
Deiniaw ei hazaw arvoll.

A shield I have given to Pyll; before he slept was it not broken; To please promising to preserve it.

Llywari Hen.

Deiniawl, *a.* (dain) Beautiful, attractive.

Deintgraf, *s. m.* (daint—craf) A tooth drawer.

Deintgryd, *s. m.* (daint—cryd) A shaking, or chattering of the teeth.

Rhai ereill annheilwng, yn ymrozi i zaeorolion bethau, a vwrw ev yn y tywyllwg eithav, yno lle y mae wylovaia deintgryd.

Some others undeserving, giving up themselves to earthly things, he will cast into outer darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Damnegion.

Deintiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daint) Dentition.

Deintiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (daint) A dainty, a delicacy.

Dy groen yn deg a reisiaian,
A'th gig yw deintiaeth y gwan.

Thy skin they will fairly divide, and thy flesh is the dainty of the feeble.

F. ab Edm. Prys, i'r Oen.

Deintiaiz, *a.* (daint) Dainty, or delicious.

Deintiaw, *v. a.* (daint) To fasten with the teeth; to gnaw, to bite.

Deintiawg, *a.* (daint) Denticulated, having teeth.

Deintiawl, *a.* (daint) Dental, belonging to teeth.

Deintiedig, *a.* (daint) Denticulated; dented.

Deintlwg, *s. m.* (daint—llwg) A dentrifice.

Deintolç, *s. m.* (daint—golç) A wash for teeth.

Deintrod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (daint—rhôd) A cog-wheel.

Deintur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (daint) A tenter for stretching and drying cloth upon.

Deinturiaw, *v. a.* (deintur) To set on a tenter.

Deintws, *s. m. dim.* (daint) A little tooth.

Mae lles ar wên mor iefin
A deintws mwyn-diws a min.

There is bliss in a smile so charming, and the sweetly-pretty tooth and lip.

Sypyn Cyveiliawg.

Deintwst, *s. m.* (daint—gwst) The tooth-ache.

Deintyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (daint) A dentist.

Deiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dar) A dinning.

Deiriaw, *v. a.* (dar) To din, to stun with noise.

Deiriawg, *a.* (dar) Dinning, distracting.

Deiryd, *v. n.* (daer) To pertain, to belong to; to be related, to be a-kin.

Y gwr hael goreu o hyd
I zau ereill a zeiryd;
I Vran ab Llyr, pan vu'r iaith,
Arall ydoez Llyr liediaith,

In every respect the best and generous man to two others that belongs; to Bran the son of Llyr, when eloquence flourished, and the other was Llyr of mixt dialect.

L. G. Cothi.

Ni zeiryd cenedylly cynnogyn i'r brenin cyd gwato y brenin y maç.

The kindred of the original debtor shall not be answerable to the king, if the king should refuse the surety.

Welsh Laws.

Deifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dâs) A piling; a ricking.

Deifhaw,

DEL

- Deifiaw, *v. a.* (dâs) To pile up, to rick; to stack.
 Deifiawg, *a.* (dâs) That is heaped, or in a rick.
 Deifiawl, *a.* (dâs) In a pile; in a rick; stacked.
 Deifiedig, *a.* (dâs) Piled up, or in a rick.
 Deifiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* deifwyr (dâs—gwr) One who piles up; a stacker, a ricker.
 Deifyv, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dais) A request, intreaty.
 Deifyv, *v. a.* (dais) To request, to desire; to intreat, to supplicate, or to petition.
 Deifyvawl, *a.* (deifyv) Suppliant, beseeching.
 Deifyvedig, *a.* (deifyv) That is requested; asked.
 Deifyvedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deifyvedig) The act of requesting, or demanding; supplication.
 Deifyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deifyv) A requesting, desiring, or demanding; supplication.
 Deifyviaeth, *s. m.* (deifyv) A request, a demand.
 Deifyviedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (deifyviad) A supPLICATOR, a suppliant, a beseecher.
 Deifyvu, *v. a.* (deifyv) To request, to desire, to beseech, to intreat, or to supplicate.

Wedi dechreu o'r Saeson cafael cyvoeth, a theilyngdawd y rhai bonezig, ymzergavael a wnaethant yn rhyodres a fyberwyd, yn wrynog y deifyvai anian.

After the Saxons had began to obtain the wealth and honours of those that were of note, they exalted themselves in pomp and ostentation, in a greater degree than nature would require.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Deifyvwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* deifyvwyr (deifyv—gwr) One who requests; a beseecher.
 Deifyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dais) A hank, or skein; also twenty four bundles of hatchelled flax.
 Dêl, *s. m.* (dy—el) Progress; approach, *but not used.* It is also a verb irregularly used as the third person future of *dyvodd*.

Nid âa drwy val y del.

It will not go through as it *will come.*

Adage.

Daliav a'm llaw yr awel
Y dyz gyda mi y del.

I will hold with my hand the gale the day that she *will come.*

Iwan Dyvi, i verç.

- Dêl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dy—el) A hard, stiff, or rigid state.
 Dêl, *a.* (dy—el) Obdurate, stiff, stubborn; pert, saucy, smart.

Ni bu haid ziawllaid zelaç yn gwahoz,
Ni bu iair un voz, na brain vezwaç.

There has not been a swarm of devils *more untoward* in giving invitation, there have not been hens of such a cast, nor crows more drunk.

L. G. Gethi, i wyr Caerlleon.

- Dêlaiz, *a.* (dêl) Stiffish, apt to be stubborn; pertish.
 Dêlawg, *a.* (dêl) Having a tendency to be stiff.
 Dêlbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (dêl—pren) A short stick, a cudgel; a stick to put to a dog's tail; a numskull.
 Dêlder, *s. m.* (dêl) Stiffness, stubbornness; churlishness; pertness, or smartness.
 Aidy zelder sy'n peri
Ag ovyn myn'd gevn-gevn a mi.
Is it thy *obstinacy* which makes thee to be afraid to go back to back with me.
Dm. Prys.
 Dêledig, *a.* (dêl) That is become stubborn.
 Delvaen, *s. m.* (dâl—maen) The kellus, or delvin, a flaky substance resembling a soft white stone, found in the tin mines.
 Delf, *s. m.* (dêl) A stupid fellow, a numskull; a churl, a rude fellow.

Neidlo ym o'r delf celfaint.

The withered *dolt* bolted upon me.

D. ab Gwilym.

- Delfaiz, *a.* (delf) Oafish; stupid; churlish.
 Delfeiziad, *s. m.* (delfaiz) A making, or becoming stupid, or oafish; a stupefying.

DEL

- Delfeiziaw, *v. a.* (delfaiz) To make oafish, to stupify.
 Delfeiziawl, *a.* (delfaiz) Stupefactive, stupefying.
 Delfeizrwyz, *s. m.* (delfaiz) Oafishness; boorishness.
 Delid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (del) Hard substance; metal.

Llwyvenyz direz—
Ys mau y delidau,
A'i gorevrafau;
Moz o vualau
A da dieifiaw.

The region of Llwyvenyz, mine its metals, and its rich productions; mead out of the buffalo horns, and boundless good.

Taliesin, i Urien Reged.

- Delor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dêl) The woodpecker.
 Delor y derw, or enocell y coed, the green woodpecker; delor vraitb, the greater specked woodpecker; delor vraitb leiaw, the lesser specked woodpecker; delor y cnau, the nut-hatch.
 Delw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (del) A semblance, form, or manner; an image, or resemblance; an idol, a false god. *Pa zelw syz arnoç?* In what manner are you?

Delw yz oez wrthyv vi yz wyv wrtho.

The manner he was to me I am to him.

Cyn zelw, i Riryd Vlaiz.

Dêlw i'm peirç â meirç mygyr hydaith.

The manner he shall compliment me with fair bold-pacing steeds.

Cynzelw.

Ev â zamweinia weithiau i vleiziau yfu dyn, a throfi i gig yn gig i'r blaiz, ac yfu o'arh y blaiz, ac yfu o'r llew yr arh, pa zelw yna i cyvodaï y rhai hyny i zyn?

It will sometimes happen for wolves to devour a man, and to convert his flesh to be flesh of the wolf, and a bear shall devour the wolf, and the lion shall devour the bear, in what manner then shall those rise up to be man?

Elucidarius.

Deilliad—

Dull gwan, a vu'n dallu gwyr;
Credw delwau cariadawl
Ac i fwynion dynion diawl.

Blind ones—in a miserable way have been blinding of men; believing in the adored images, and in the charms of the devil's people.

Syr O. ab Gwilym.

- Delwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (delw) A forming, shaping, or fashioning; a portraying; formation.
 Etivex cyn delwad, a conception before formation, or embryo. *Welsh Laws.*

Oez cymmrwyn y delwad,

Pan dōres pair traçwres troçiad.

Afflicting was the scene when the plunging cauldron of ambition was broken.

Ll. P. Moç.

- Delwadawl, *a.* (delwad) Formative, plastic.
 Delwazolaiz, *a.* (delw—azolaiz) Idolizing.
 Delwazolawg, *a.* (delw—azolawg) Having image worship, or idolatry.
 Delwazolgar, *a.* (delw—azolgar) Idolatrous.
 Delwazoli, *v. a.* (delw—azoli) To idolatrize.
 Delwazoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (delw—azoliad) A worshipping of images; a idolizing; idolatry.
 Delwazoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (delw—azoliaeth) Image worship, or idolatry.
 Delwazoliant, *s. m.* (delw—azoliant) Idolatry.
 Delwazolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* delwazolwyr (delw—azolwr) An idolater, idolist.
 Delwaiz, *a.* (delw) Like an image; ghastly.
 Delwant, *s. m.* (delw) Imagery; resemblance.
 Delwawg, *a.* (delw) Having an image; idolatrous.
 Delwawl, *a.* (delw) Like an image, or figure.
 Delwedig, *a.* (delw) That is imaged, or formed.
 Delwedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (delwedig) The act of portraying, or making a resemblance.
 Delwez, *s. m.* (delw) A portraiture, a semblance.
 Delwezawl, *a.* (delwez) Tending to resemble; descriptive.

DEN

- Delweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (delwez) A portraying, a making a resemblance, or likeness.
 Delwezu, *v. a.* (delwez) To imagine, to describe; to portray.
 Delwgell, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (delw—cell) Chamber of images.
 Delwi, *v. a.* (delw) To give a form, or fashion; also to wax pale, or wan, to be confounded; to become as a statue.

Gwen lliw'r ôd, mae—
 D'oiwg muçuz i'm delwi!

The fair of snowy hue, thy eyes like jet cause me to grow pale.
Ll. M. Ednyved.

O'i herwyz—
 Delia's hiraeth i'm delwi.

For her sake—I have borne a longing to make me an object.
Ieuan Deulwyn.

- Delyd, *v. a.* (dêl) To pass on; to come.
 Dell, *s. m.* (ell) A separation, a rifting; a cleft.

Oez—
 Dell pell gwell gwiw lliw friw frost.

A far separation was better of the noted hue of the countenance of boasting.
D. Nanmor.

- Delli, *s. m.* (dall) Blindness, want of sight.
 Dellni, *s. m.* (dall) Blindness, want of sight.
 Dellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (dell) Splints, splinters; laminæ, or flakes; lattices; laths; the lattices of a window.
 Delltaiz, *a.* (dellt) Like a splinter; flaky.
 Delltawg, *a.* (dellt) Having splints; in splinters; flaky; laminated; having lattices.
 Delltawl, *a.* (dellt) Tending to splinter; flaky.
 Delltedig, *a.* (dellt) Laminated; latticed.
 Dellten, *s. f. dim.* (dellt) A splint, flake, or splinter; a lattice.
 Delltenaiz, *a.* (dellten) Like a splint; flaky.
 Delltenawg, *a.* (dellten) Laminated, flaky; splintered, latticed. *Ceryg delltenawg*, flaky stones.
 Delltenawl, *a.* (dellten) Apt to part as a splinter.
 Dellteniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dellten) A splintering, a parting in flakes, or a scaling; lamination; a latticing.
 Delltenu, *v. a.* (dellten) To splinter, to scale; to laminate; to become flaky; to split; to make into lattices. *Afgwrn yn delltenu*, a bone parting in scales.
 Delltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dellt) A splitting, a splinting; a parting in flakes, or scales; lamination; a latticing.
 Delltu, *v. a.* (dellt) To split, to splinter; to flake, to make into lattices; to lattice; to become flaky.
 Delltwr, *s. m.—pl. delltwyr* (dellt—gwr) One who divides into splinters; one who makes lattices.
 Delltyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dellt) A splinterer.
 Demyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dy—emyl) An outskirt.
 Denawg, *a.* (dân) That is enticed, or drawn.
 Denawl, *a.* (dân) Allective; alluring.
 Denedig, *a.* (dân) That is enticed, or drawn.
 Denedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (denedig) The act of alluring, or enticing; fascination.
 Denedigawl, *a.* (denedig) Seductive, fascinating.
 Deniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dân) A enticing, or alluring; allectation; enticement.
 Denu, *v. a.* (dân) To allure, entice, or inveigle; to seduce; to cajole.
 Denwr, *s. m.—pl. denwyr* (dân—gwr) An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.

DEO

- Dengmain, *s. pl. aggr.* (deg—main) Ten stones; the ten commandments.

Ev a'n gweryd—
 Er myyr dengmain,
 Er ei wylvain,
 Er ei goron zrain,
 A'i za zoniau.

He will deliver us—by the meditation of the ten stones, by his weeping, by his crown of thorns, and his gifts divine.
Gr. ab yr Ynad Ceg.

- Dengnhro, *a.* (deg—tro) Tenfold, or decuple.
 Dengnyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (deg—dyn) Ten persons.
 Dengwaith, *a.* (deg—gwaith) Ten times, or turns.
 Dengwr, *s. pl. aggr.* (deg—gwr) The decemviri.
 Dengwriad, *s. m.—pl. dengwriaid* (dengwr) An officer who commands ten men; a corporal.
 Dengwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dengwr) Decemvirate.
 Dengwriawl, *a.* (dengwr) Decemviral; belonging, or relating to the decemviri.
 Dengyn, *a.* (tengyn) Clownish; rustick; barbarous; inhuman.

Na wnaed dyn dengyn, yn awr dyz dryghinawg,
 Dros amcanu dedwyz,
 Myned—na dyvod heb lys Davyz.

Let no rustick man in the time of the stormy day, with the idea of prudent design, go—nor come past by the court of Davyz.
D. ab Ieuan Zu.

- Dëol, *s. m.* (de—ol) Exile, or banishment. *Gwr dëol*, a banished person, or an exile.
 Dëol, *v. a.* (de—ol) To separate, part, or divide; to banish, or send into exile; to divorce.
 Dëoladwy, *a.* (dëol) Divisible, separable; banishable.
 Dëolator, *ger.* (dëol) Being separating.
 Dëolawd, *s. m.* (dëol) The act of parting, or dividing; separation, divorce.
 Dëolawg, *a.* (dëol) That is divided, separated, or banished.
 Dëoledig, *a.* (dëol) That is separated, or exiled.
 Dëoledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dëoledig) The act of separating, or dividing; separation.
 Dëoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dëol) A separating; exiling, or banishing; separation.
 Dëolitor, *sup.* (dëol) To be separating, or parting.
 Dëolwr, *s. m.—pl. dëolwyr* (dëol—gwr) One who separateth, or divideth; a banisher.
 Dëolyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dëol) A separator; a banisher.
 Dëon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (de) The distributor, or divider; the giver; he that sets aright. It is an epithet often applied to the Deity by the ancients.

Llawer aer llawes ðon
 Y triwyr duon a'r tri dëon,
 A doro'r cavawdwt ar yr eidion.

The many bold-grasping conflicts of the three black persons, and the three distributors, may they break the tongue blister on the animal.
Hen Englyn Swyn.

Hanpys well Davyz—
 O Zuw dëon argavael,
 Ac o zyn hawl erwyn hael.

I commend thee well, Davyz—of God the giver of the resurrection, and of man, the splendid generous tribute.
Gw. Ryfel, i D. ab Owain.

O voli pair dëon py'r dawav!
 O ddr cor coelig cynnelwaw.

Of praising the command of God shall I be silent! Of the refuge of the expected circle I will contemplate.
Cynzeu.

Un a'm clwyv a'r clezyv rhuzion,
 Un a vu a zyvz zëon.

For one with the ruddy sword I am wounded, one who has been that was a distributor. *Cynzeu, m. Ein. ab M. dauog.*

Ac eur-llathyr yn llaw deon.

And the glittering gold in the hand of the distributor.
Cynzeu, i V. ab Mereduz.

Canye

DER

Canya dir hebgor dewrder dëon.

For it is certain that the gallantry of the distributor was dispensed with.

Cynwaelw, i Gadwallawn ab Madawg.

Dyniadon dëon dyly am ei zwyn,
Delur cwyh a'i cytry.

The subjects of the distributor, because he is taken away should be impressed with grief that will raise him.

Einiawn Wan, m. Ll. ab Iôrwerth.

Dëon, *s. pl. aggr. (de)* Those that are parted from; visitors; strangers; foreigners.

Dëon â yrais, dygyhyfed,
Diarfwyd ar vrwydyr, arvau goçed.

Foreigners loving contention I sent, undaunted in the battle, with red-stained arms.

O. Cyveiliawg.

Ev yn aer a—
Dur goç bâr llagar, llawg deon.

He in the slaughter with the red steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers.

H. Poel ab Grifri.

A glywç cwi, deon, a zywedir?

Foreigners, do you hear what is said?

Cynwaelw.

Ev biau—
Llys y caw deon i'w zarymred.

He is the proprietor of a mansion where strangers will come to visit.

Cynwaelw.

Dëor, *s. m. (de—gor)* A breaking out, or producing; a taking out of the shell; a casting off the shell; a hatching.

Dëor, *v. a. (de—gor)* To extract; to take out; to produce; to take out of the shell; to cast the shell; to hatch. *Iâr yn dëor*, a hen a hatching; *dëor fa*, to shell beans.

Dëoraid, *s. m.—pl. dëoreidiau (dëor)* A brood.

Dëoraiz, *a. (dëor)* Having a tendency to break out, or to produce; apt to hatch.

Dëorain, *v. a. (dëor)* To hatch; to brood.

Dëorawd, *s. m. (dëor)* A bringing forth; a hatching; the taking from the shell.

Dëorawg, *a. (dëor)* Having a hatch, or brood.

Dëorawl, *a. (dëor)* Tending to break out, or to hatch.

Dëoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dëor)* A taking out, or breaking out; a casting the shell; a shelling; a hatching.

Dëor-iar, *s. f.—pl. dëor-iair (dëor—iâr)* A brood hen.

Dëorllyd, *a. (dëor)* In a state to hatch; broody.

Dër, *a. (dy—er)* Stubborn; froward; dogged, churlish.

Dera, *s. f.—pl. t. on (dër)* A fury, a fiend, a devil; the evil one; also the staggers, a disease so called.

Llyncyd gig y zera.

Thou wouldst swallow the flesh of the devil.

Rhys Goç Eryri, i'r Lluynawg.

Mae yn—
Cnoi'r zôr val y cny'r zera.

As the fury bites he bites the door.

R. Lelaw, i'r ab.

Y neb â wertho varç, eve a zyly ei zilyfu rhag y zera dri bore.

He that shall sell a horse, he ought to warrant it against the staggers three mornings.

Wesl. Laws.

Dëraiz, *a. (dër)* Apt to be obstinate, or dogged.

Dërawg, *a. (dër)* Obstinate, stubborn; churlish.

Dërawl, *a. (dër)* Tending to be stubborn, or dogged.

Derbi, *v. fut. (mutation of dervi)* Will come to pass.

Derbyn, *s. m. (erbyn)* A receipt, or reception.

Derbyn, *v. a. (erbyn)* To receive; to admit.

Derbynadwy, *a. (derbyn)* Receivable; recipient.

Derbynva, *s. f.—pl. t. oz (derbyn—ma)* A receptacle, or receptive; a place to receive.

Derbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derbyn)* A receiving, taking, or admitting; reception, or admission; receipt.

Derbyniator, *ger. (derbyniad)* In receiving.

DER

Derbyniaw, *v. a. (derbyn)* To receive, to take.

Derbyniawd, *s. m. (derbyn)* A reception.

Derbyniawdyr, *s. m.—pl. derbyniodron (derbyniawd)* A receiver, or acceptor.

Derbyniawl, *a. (derbyn)* Acceptive, receivable; admissible.

Derbyniedig, *a. (derbyn)* Received; accepted.

Derbyniedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (derbyniedig)* The act of receiving, or taking.

Derbyniedigawl, *a. (derbyniedig)* Receptive.

Derbyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyniad)* A receiver, a taker; an acceptor.

Derbynioldeb, *s. m. (derbyniawl)* Acceptableness.

Derbynitor, *sup. (derbyn)* To be receiving.

Derbyniwr, *s. m.—pl. derbynwyr (derbyn—gwr)* A receiver, one who taketh, or accepteth.

Derbynyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyn)* A receiver.

Dërç, *a. (dy—erç)* Elevated, exalted, or high.

Dërçav, *v. a. (dërç)* To elevate, exalt, or raise.

Tri feth â zërçav awen: dyfç, ymgais, a farç.

The three things that will exalt genius: learning, assiduity, and respect.

Barzas.

Dërçavadwy, *a. (dërçav)* That may be exalted.

Dërçavael, *s. m. (dërçav)* Ascension. *Dyviaw dërçavael.*

Dërçavael, *v. a. (dërçav)* To elevate; to exalt.

Dërçawd, *s. m. (dërçav)* Elevation; dignity.

Dërçawwg, *a. (dërçav)* Having elevation; exalted.

Dërçawwl, *a. (dërçav)* Tending to elevate.

Dërçavedig, *a. (dërçav)* Exalted, raised up.

Dërçavedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dërçavedig)* Exaltation, elevation; advancement.

Dërçavedigawl, *a. (dërçavedig)* Of a tendency to elevate, exalt, or raise up.

Dërçavez, *s. m. (dërçav)* Elevation; advancement.

Dërçaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dërçav)* A raising up; exaltation; advancement.

Dërçaviaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dërçav)* Exaltation, advancement, preferment.

Dërçavu, *v. a. (dërçav)* To elevate, to exalt, to raise; to dignify; to promote; to ascend.

Dërçavwr, *s. m.—pl. dërçavwyr (dërçav—gwr)* An elevator, a raiser; a promoter.

Dërçawd, *s. m. (dërç)* A raising up; elevation.

Dërçawg, *a. (dërç)* Having elevation; lofty.

Dërçawl, *a. (dërç)* Tending to elevate, or raise.

Dërçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dërç)* A raising.

Dërçu, *v. a. (dërç)* To raise, to uplift, to exalt.

Dërçwr, *s. m.—pl. dërçwyr (dërç—gwr)* Elevator.

Derdri, *s. m. (dër)* Stiffness, obduracy, stubbornness; churlishness.

Pan i gwelais ar glais glân,
Y ci fol a'r cyfylan,
Tybiais i (oedi ydoez
Dewdra ab) mai derdri oez.

When I saw on the side of the bank the silly dog, and the little hag, I thought (for the courage of the ape was in suspense) that it was obstinacy.

I. Zu'r Bihug, i L. Goç y Dant.

Dere, *v. used imperatively (de—rhe)* Come, come thou; come along, come here.

Dervi, *v. (future of darvod)* Will be, will come to pass.

Pob cymman darogan dervi.

Every complete prediction will come to pass.

Llygad Gwr.

Dervid, *v. (future of darvod)* Let it be, or come.

Dërvoes, *s. f.—pl. t. au (dër—moes)* A froward manner, or disposition. *Barz dërvoes dîg*, an angry bard of froward manner.

Deri, *s. pl. aggr. (dâr)* The female oak trees.

Dëriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (dër)* A acting churlishly.

Dëriaw,

DER

Beriaw, v. a. (dër) To act stubbornly, or surlily.
Derlewyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llewyn) A radiance.
Derlin, s. m. (dâr—llin) Heart of oak.
Derlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (dar—llwyn) Oak grove.
Derllyz, a. (dar—llyz) Being poured, or spread.

Diwezav ym bu buzawr wasgar,
 Davyz glôd zerllyz ailwybyr cainar.

Last of all there was to me the profitable scattering of Davyz of
 spreading fame, whose path is destructive.
Bleddyn Fardd, i D. ab Gr. ab Llywelyn.

Derllyzawl, a. (derllyz) Pouring; spreading.
Derllyzedig, a. (derllyz) That is poured out.
Derllyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derllyz) Depletion.
Derllyzu, v. a. (derllyz) To pour, to empty.

Hwynt â zerllyzant yn lle hônaid
 Glud, men yd aant gloyw heyrn ar naid.

They would pour abroad in a certain place a store, where the
 glittering irons go on a leap. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Dernyn, s. m. dim. (darn) A small piece, or patch.
Dëru, v. a. (dër) To act frowardly, or churlishly.
Derw, s. m. aggr. and pl. (dâr) The oak; oak trees;
 the male oak.

Derw buanawr,
 Rhago crynai neva llawr.

The quick oak, before it heaven and earth would tremble.
Taliesin, Cad Gwre.

Derwaiz, a. (derw) Like, or of the nature of oak.
Derwawl, a. (derw) Consisting of oak; oaken.
Derwen, s. f. (derw) An oak. *Derwen y saear,*
 vervain; *Derwen Caersalem,* Jerusalem oak.
Derwin, a. (derw) Oaken, made of oak.

Yni vwyv gynnevin â derwin wŷz,
 Ni thôrav a'm car vy ngharennyz.

Till I be accustomed to the oaken wood, I will not break with my
 friend my friendship. *Meilyr.*

Derwlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (derw—llwyn) Oak
 grove.

Dërwr, s. m.—pl. dërwyr (dër—gwr) A churl.

Derwyz, s. m.—pl. t. on (dar—gwyz) One who
 has knowledge of, or is present with; a theo-
 logian; a druid.—The office of the *Derwyz* was
 one of the three branches of the *Bardism of the*
Island of Britain, and had the superintendence of
 morality and religion. It was filled alone by
 those who were first admitted into the order as
Primary Bards, or *Ovyzion*, being of itself not
 an admitting class. The appropriate place of
 meeting of the *Derwyzon* or *Druids*, was called
Gwyzva; which, as the name implies a place
 of presence, was an eminence, either natural,
 or artificial, according to the conveniency of
 the situation; thus in *Wales*, where there could
 be no necessity of raising a mound, the meet-
 ings were held generally on some of the most
 remarkable hills. The *Derwyz* may be confi-
 dered as the deputy sent amongst the people
 from the *Gorses* of the *Primitive Bards*, for the
 sake of diffusing instruction; therefore the
Gwyzva was a place designed chiefly, like a
 pulpit, to deliver discourses from, and not a
 court or place of legislature; though the *Derwyz*
 had the power to make it such; but then he
 presided as a *Barz Braint*, or *Primary Bard*, and
 formed a *Gorses*, or *Cylç Cyngbrair*, the High
 Assembly, or Circle of Federation; and if he
 wanted to perform functions appropriate to the
 branch of *Ovyziaeth*, he could also, as an *Ovyz*,
 hold a meeting in a Grove, or under any other
 covering, agreeable to the characteristic prin-
 ciples of that class, and as it might be most
 convenient to adopt. A white robe, emblematic
 of truth and holiness, was the distinguishing
 dress of the *Derwyz*. The exterior ceremonies

DES

of a system must appear to strangers as the most
 prominent part of it; thus ancient authors, oc-
 casionally touching on *Bardism*, have chiefly
 recognized the *Druid*, observing some of his
 superficial trappings, and now and then some
 faint glimmerings of the ground work of his
 principles. But the *Bardic* system is attested to
 have kept extremely clear from superstition;
 and what little it did acquire must have adhered
 wholly to the druidic character; for he being
 the residentiary pastor amongst the people,
 would from interest and policy endeavour to
 gain influence amongst those under his care;
 but he must have exerted much caution, as the
 whole of his principles were universally diffused
 in the *Gorsesau*.

Derwyz yw barz wrth bwyll, anlawz, a gorvod; a'i swyz yw
 athrawiaethu.

The druid is a bard, according to the reason, nature, and ne-
 cessity of things; and his office is to instruct. *Barzau.*

Newyz anaw ni mawr glywant dyniaden;
 Gwir ei rad gwas portiant heb wr aron;
 Dywerthyzid pob aces rhag rhai derwyzon.

A new song the people do not often hear; true is the endow-
 ment of the youth having assistance without the man of eloquence;
 every effusion before some druids was appreciated. *Taliesin.*

Azwyn i zragon
 Zawny derwyzon.

Agreeable to the supreme is the gift of the druids. *Taliesin.*

A'rh volant veirzion, derwyzon dor,
 O bedeir-iaith, dyvyn o bederror.

They shall praise thee, the bards, the secluded druids, of four
 languages, they shall repair from four regions. *Cynzeio, i O. Gwynedd.*

Y zamwain—

Nis gwyr, namyn Duw, a dewinion byd,
 A diwyd derwyzon.

The event nobody knows, except God, the prophets of the world
 and diligent druids. *Cynzeio.*

Dywawd derwyzon
 Dadeni haeron
 O hil eryon
 O Eryri.

Druids declare the regeneration of liberal ones, of the progeny
 of the eagles of Snowdon. *Ll. P. M.*

Derwyzai, a. (derwyz) Like a druid; druidical.

Derwyzawl, a. (derwyz) Druidic, druidical.

Derwyzoni, s. m. (derwyz) Theology; druidism.

Derwyzoniaeth, s. m. (derwyz) Druidism.

Derwyzoniaeth beirz Ynys Prydain.

The druidism of the bards of the island of Britain.

Ed. Davys.

Deryw, v. (preterit of daru) It is ended, it is
 done; it hath finished; he has done, or ended.

Deryant, they have ended, or have had an end.

Can deryw daruam o'i laith.

Since he is come to an end we are undone for his death.

Cynzeio.

Dës, s. m.—pl. t. au (dy—es) System, order;
 rule.

Gwn gerzau, zefau zifalw,
 A çampau, a moesau mafw.

I know songs, of no mean rules, and feats, and bland accom-
 plishments. *I. ab Rh. ab Ieuan Llwyd.*

Desgyn, v. a. (dy—esgyn) To ascend, to mount.

Desgynawl, a. (desgyn) Ascending, rising.

Desgyneb, s. f. (desgyn) A climax, a figure in
 rhetoric so called.

Desgynedig, a. (desgyn) Ascending; risen.

Desgynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (desgynedig)
 Ascension, or the act of rising up.

Desgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (desgyn) Ascension.

Dest, s. m.—pl. t. au (des) Regular order; trim.

Destlaiz, a. (destyl) Apt to be nice, neat, or trim.

Destlawg, a. (destyl) Having neatness, or primness.

Destlvawr, a. (destyl) Very neat, nice, or spruce.

Destliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (destyl) A making neat.
 Destlu,

DEU

Deftlu, *v. a.* (deftyl) To make neat, to trim.
Deftlus, *a.* (deftyl) Apt to be neat, or nice;
spruce.

Ev a wyzai—cyweiriaw brathau yn zeftlus.

He knew how to dress up wounds neatly.

Mabinogien.

Gwifgwyd—

Dau yitlys gwas deftlus gwiw.

The two sides of an excellent neat youth were arrayed.

D. ab Gwilym.

Deftlusrwyz, *s. m.* (deftlus) Neatness, nicety.

Deftyl, *a.* (deft) Nice, neat, delicate, trim, spruce,
fine; dainty.

Yftola wez deftyl a wifg.

A robe of neat appearance he wears,

L. G. Cothi.

Dethol, *a.* (ethol) Select, chosen, or choice.

Dethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To select, to choose, to pick
out; to elect.

A meinoeth ym doeth o detholid neb.

And delicately pure it came to me if it should be selected by any
one.

Iorw. Vycan.

Detholew glew glod edmyg.

The brave chooses honourable fame.

Blexyn Varr.

Detholadwy, *a.* (dethol) That may be selected.

Detholedig, *a.* (dethol) Select, chosen, elect.

Detboledigion, choice things, or selections.

Detholedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (detholedig) The
act of choosing, or picking; selection.

Detholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dethol) A selecting.

Detholwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dethol) A selector.

One who picks out, or selects; a chooser.

Dëu, *v. a.* (de) To come; to approach; to
arrive.

Deuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau) A dyad.

Deuad, *s. m.* (dëu) A coming; approach; arrival.

Deuarzeg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau—ar—deg) Twelve.

Deuarzegawl, *a.* (deuarzeg) Duodecimo.

Deuarzegved, *s. m.* (deuarzeg) A twelfth. *a.*
Twelfth.

Deuawl, *a.* (dëu) Future, coming, ready to come.

Deubarth, *s. pl.* (dau—parth) Two parts, or di-
visions. *a.* Consisting of two parts; bipartite.

Deubarthawl, *a.* (deubarth) Of two divisions.

Deubarthedig, *a.* (deubarth) Divided into two.

Deubarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deubarth) A bi-
section, a dividing into two parts.

Deubarthu, *v. a.* (deubarth) To bisect; to divide.

Deuben, *s. pl.* (dau—pen) Two heads; two ends.

Deuben o veirç, two heads of horses. a. Two-
headed.

Deubenawg, *a.* (deuben) Two-headed; two-
ended.

Deubeth, *s. pl.* (dau—peth) Two things.

Gweled deubeth o'r un.

To see two things of the one.

Adage.

Deubi, *v.* (future of dyvod) It would come to pass.

Deublyg, *s. m.* (dau—plyg) A double. *a.* Two-
fold, double. *Mae yn deublyg, it is double; yn*
vy neublyg, in my double; yn ei deuflyg, in her
double.

Deublygawl, *a.* (deublyg) Duplicate; doubled.

Deublygedig, *a.* (deublyg) Reduplicated, doubled.

Deublygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deublyg) Dupli-
cation,

Deublygiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deublyg) Dupli-
cature, reduplication, or a doubling.

Deublygiant, *s. m.* (deublyg) Reduplication.

Deublygrwyz, *s. m.* (deublyg) Doubleness.

Deublygu, *v. a.* (deublyg) To duplicate.

Deubo, *v.* (future of dyvod) It may be, or come.

DEU

Deubyz, *v.* (future of dyvod) It will come to pass.

Deudreigyl, *a.* (dau—treigyl) Of two turns, or
inflections. *Enw deudreigyl, a diptote.*

Deudro, *s. m.* (dau—tro) Two turns. *a.* Twice.

Deudroed, *s. pl.* (dau—troed) Two feet, the feet.
a. Two footed, or bipedal.

Deudroediawg, *a.* (deudroed) Having two feet,
bipedal. *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deudroedogion, a biped.

Deuzaint, *a.* (dau—dant) Bidental.

Deuzeg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau—a—deg) Twelve,
or a dozen. *a.* Twelve.

Deuzegawl, *a.* (deuzeg) Duodecimo, or consisting
of twelve.

Deuzegban, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deuzeg—ban) A
stanza of twelve lines. *a.* Having twelve lines.

Deuzegved, *s. m.* (deuzeg) A twelfth. *a.* Twelfth.

Deuzegplyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (deuzeg—plyg) A
duodecimo. *a.* Duodecuple, duodecimo.

Deuzegran, *s. pl.* (deuzeg—rhan) Twelve shares.
a. Consisting of twelve shares, or parts.

Deuzegfill, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (deuzeg—fill) A
verse of twelve syllables. *a.* Of twelve syllables.

Deuzegwaith, *a.* (deuzeg—gwaith) Twelve times.

Deuzengmhlyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (deuzeg—plyg)
A duodecimo. *a.* Duodecimo, twelve-fold.

Deuzengmlwyz, *a.* (deuzeg—blwyz) Duodecen-
nial, consisting of twelve years.

Deuzengwaith, *a.* (deuzeg—gwaith) Twelve
times.

Deuzengwyr, *s. pl.* (deuzeg—gwr) Twelve men.

Deuzrull, *s. m.* (dau—drull) Two pieces. *a.* Con-
sisting of two pieces.

Deuzull, *s. pl.* (dau—dull) Two forms. *a.* Two-
formed.

Deuzyblyg, *a.* (dau—dyblyg) Reduplicate.

Deuzyblygawl, *a.* (deuzyblyg) Reduplicative.

Deuzyblygedig, *a.* (deuzyblyg) Reduplicated.

Deuzyblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deuzyblyg) Re-
duplication, the act of doubling.

Deuzyblygu, *v. a.* (deuzyblyg) To redouble.

Deueiriawg, *a.* (dau—geiriawg) Equivocal.

Ezewid gwreigez deueiriawg.

The promise of fickle women.

Adage.

Deueiriogrwyz, *s. m.* (deueiriawg) Equivocalness;
equivocation, double dealing.

Deuenwawl, *a.* (dau—enwawl) Binomial.

Deuvan, *s. pl.* (dau—ban) Two divisions. *a.* Hav-
ing two divisions. *Pennill deuvan, a stanza of*
two lines.

Deuvanawg, *a.* (deuvan) Of two parts, or lines.

Deuved, *s. m.* (dau) The second. *a.* Second.

Deuveddyz, *s. m.* (deuved—dyz) The second day
of the week.

Deuvin, *a.* (dau—min) Of two edges, two edged.

Deuvinawg, *a.* (deuvin) Having two edges

Deuvorgyvarvod, *s. m.* (dau—mor—cyvarvod)
The meeting of two seas.

Deugain, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau—ugain)
Forty. *a.* Forty. *Deugein-mlwyz oed, forty*
years old.

Deugeinved, *s. m.* (deugain) The fortieth. *a.*
Fortieth.

Deugeinwaith, *a.* (deugain—gwaith) Forty times.

Deuhanner, *s. pl.* (dau—hanner) Two halves.

Dauhanherawg, *a.* (deuhanner) Of two halves.

Deuhanheru, *v. a.* (deuhanner) To divide in two.

Deulais, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau—llais) A dip-
thong. *a.* Having two sounds.

Deuleifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deuleifiad) A dip-
thong, that has two sounds.

Deulin,

D E U

Deulin, s. pl. (dau—glin) The knees, two knees.

Ni zyly y dryfawr eistez yn y neuaz, namyn ar dâl ei zeulin gwneuthur ei neges wrth y brenin.

The porter ought not to sit in the hall, but upon his knees he is to perform his business with the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Deuliniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deulin) A kneeling.

Deuliniaw, v. a. (deulin) To kneel down.

Deuliw, s. m. (dau—lliw) Two colours; two parties. *Y zeuliw*, both parties; *deuliw'r dôn*, the colours of the wave. *a.* Consisting of two colours.

Deuliwiawg, a. (deuliw) Having two colours.

Deulun, s. pl. (dau—llun) Two forms. *Deulun o veirç*, a couple of horses. *a.* Of two forms.

Deulygeidiawg, a. (dau—llygeidiawg) Binocular.

Deunaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dau—naw) Eighteen. *a.* Eighteen.—The sum of eighteen-pence.

Deunawawl, a. (deunaw) Belonging to eighteen.

Deunawved, s. m. (deunaw) The eighteenth. *a.* Eighteenth.

Deune, s. pl. (dau—gne) Two tints, or hues. *Deune'r bâw*, the tints of summer. *a.* Of two tints, or of varied hues.

Deuniver, s. pl. (dau—niver) Two numbers.

Deunyz, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mutation of devnyz) Matter; substance; material.

O Vair! llawer teg â vyz,
O zyn yn zrwg ei zeunyz.

O Mary! many a comely person turns out to be of bad account. *Bede Brwynllys.*

Deuograwg, a. (deuogyr) Having two sides.

Deuograwl, a. (deuogyr) Bilateral; of two sides.

Deuogri, v. a. (deuogyr) To render bilateral.

Deuogriad, s. m. (deuogyr) A making bilateral.

Deuogyr, s. pl. (dau—ogyr) Two sides. *a.* Bilateral.

Deuoz, s. pl. (dau) Twain. *Ill deuoz*, they twain.

Deuparth, s. pl. (dau—parth) Two parts, two parts of a whole, or two thirds. *Deuparth a thraian*, two thirds and a third. *Welsh Laws.*

Deuparth parç yw arver.

Two-thirds of compliment is custom.

Adage.

Deuparthawg, a. (deuparth) Having two shares of a whole; consisting of two thirds.

O'r mocyn—deuparthawg vyz y cig ar yr enaid.

As to a pig, the flesh shall be valued of two thirds, and the life one third. *Welsh Laws.*

Deupen, s. pl. (dau—pen) Two heads, or two ends. *a.* Two-headed.

Deupenawg, a. (deupen) Having two heads.

Deupi, v. (mutation of deubi) It would be, or come.

Cyn sawnt yn y drws tiws nis deupi.

Before they should stand in the entrance a rarity would not come. *Myrddin.*

Deupo, v. (future of dyvod) It may be, or come.

Deuran, s. pl. (dau—rhan) Two shares. *a.* Bipartite; of two parts.

Deuranawl, a. (deuran) Bipartite; of two shares.

Deurith, s. pl. (dau—rhith) Two appearances. *a.* Of two appearances.

Deurithiawl, a. (deurith) Of double appearance.

Deuruz, s. pl. (dau—gruz) Two cheeks; cheeks.

Deuryw, s. pl. (dau—rhyw) Two kinds, sorts, or sexes.

Deurywiawl, a. (deuryw) Epicene; of two kinds.

Deufill, s. pl. (dau—fill) Two syllables. *a.* Of two syllables.

Deufillawg, a. (deufill) Having two syllables.

Deutu, s. pl. (dau—tu) Two sides; the compass,

D E W

or space round any thing. *adv.* Round, every way. *prep.* On every side, about; round.

Deuwez, s. pl. (dau—gwez) Two forms; twain.

O'i mwyn aur, a'i mez;
O'i da, ill deuwez—
Cafant.

Of her golden ore, and mead; of her goods, they twain shall receive. *L. G. Cotbi.*

Deuwynebawg, a. (dau—gwynebawg) Having two faces; detraitive. *s. m.* Pances, or hearts ease.

Deuyfyr, s. m. (dau—yftyr) A double meaning.

Dew, s. m. (de) The cause of arrangement, or propriety; the willer; God.

Dewaint, s. m. (dew) The time of separation; midnight, the time from midnight to cock crowing, the dead of night.

Yn newaint cyn pylgeiniau,
Llewyoerz ein lleuverau.

In the dead of night before matins, our lights did shine.

Taliesin.

Nend aneu Freuer a'm gwna haint,
O zecreunos hyd zewaint;
Lihunav wylav bylgaint!

It is not the death of Freuer that makes me affected from the eve of night until midnight; I will awake and weep the matins time! *Llywarch Hen.*

Ni wyzant pan esgar dewaint a gwawr.

They know not when the deep of night and the dawn do separate. *Taliesin.*

A'm rhozo Dovyv, dedwyv dewaint,
Awen gan awel pan zel pylgaint.

May I be gifted by the Creator, in a happy night, with a muse with the gale when morning comes. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Dewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dew) A promise; a vow.

Dywedav, i'm dewidion,
Vucez hof o agoz hon.

I will declare, according to my promises, a happy age for her lineages. *T. Derllys.*

Dewin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew) A diviner, a foreteller, a wizard; a prophet. *Deuino Nazareth*, a prophet from Nazareth. *L. G. Cotbi.*

Dewin pob eizig.

Every jealous one is a prophet.

Adage.

Oç! am Vyrzin zewinion,
I vwrw i'm hud vry am hon.

Oh! for the diviners of Myrzin, to set me a charm above for her. *I. Dyul, i verç.*

Dewin, a. (dew) Divine; theologic; prophetic.

Maw!—
I Zuw gyfevin, dewin Zovyv,
Ac i Zewi wyn wedi Dovyv.

Praise to God first, the divine Creator, and to holy Dewi next to the Creator. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Dewindeb, s. m. (dewin) A divining; prophesy.

Dewines, s. f.—pl. t. au (dewin) A prophetess; a witch. *Deuines o Endor*, a witch of Endor.

Dewiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin) A divining.

Dewiniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin) Divination.

Dewiniaethawl, a. (dewiniaeth) Oraculous.

Dewiniaetholrwyv, s. m. (dewiniaethawl) Oraculousness, or the state of being oracular.

Dewiniaw, v. a. (dewin) To divine, to foretell, to prophesy.

Dewiniawl, a. (dewin) Oracular, or oraculous.

Dewiniedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dewiniad) A diviner.

Dewiniwr, s. m.—pl. dewinwyr (dewin—gwr) A diviner; a foreteller, or prognosticator.

Dewinyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dewin) A theologian.

Dewinyzawl, a. (dewinyz) Theological; divine.

Dewinyziaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewinyz) Theology.

Dewis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew) A choice; the act

DEW

act of choosing, the power of choosing; the thing chosen.

Tri braint cyvlwr dyn: cydbwys drwg a da, ac yna cymhar-iaeth; rhyzyd wrth zewis, ac o hyny barn a dewis; a cynnegre gallu, yn mraint barn a dewis, gan eu rhaid cyn dim arall o wneuthur.

The three privileges of the state of humanity: equiponderance of evil and good, whence comparativity; liberty of choosing, whence judgment and preference; and the origin of power, proceeding from judgment and preference; for these are indisputably prior to all other exertions. *Barzas.*

Dewis, *a.* (dew) Choice, select; excellent.

Dewis, *v. a.* (dew) To choose, to select; to elect.

Câs â gaffo zewis, ac â zewiso'r gwaethav.

Odious is he that is permitted to choose, and that chooses the worst. *Adage.*

Dewisadwy, *a.* (dewis) That may be chosen; eligible.

Dewisaiz, *a.* (dewis) Choice, select; desirable.

Gwelfon ni bob man gwedy gyflenwi â cyvoeth dewisaiz gorwag.

We saw every place perfectly filled with choice vain riches.

Marçawg Crwydrad.

Dewisaw, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose, or to select.

Dewisais i vun val nad attreg genyv;
Iawn yw dewisaw: dewis dyn dëg.

I have chosen a fair one so that I should have no demur; it is right to choose: choose fair maid. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Dewisawg, *a.* (dewis) Having election. *s. m.—pl.*

Dewisogion, a prince elective; *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dewisawl, *a.* (dewis) Choice, select; excellent; desirable, pleasing.

Dewisedig, *a.* (dewis) That is elected, or chosen.

Dewisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dewis) A choosing, selecting, or preferring; selection; election.

Dewisig, *a.* (dewis) Choice; preferable, desirable.

Dewisolrwyz, *s. m.* (dewisawl) Eligibleness; desirableness.

Dewiswr, *s. m.—pl.* dewiswyr (dewis—gwr) One who chooses, or prefers; a chooser; an elector.

Dewr, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dew) A valiant one, a hero.

Dewr, *a.* (dew) Valiant, bold, brave, courageous; stout, strong, hearty.

Dewrâd, *s. m.* (dewr) A rendering, or becoming bold.

Dewraiz, *a.* (dewr) Tending to be bold; stoutish.

Dewrau, *v. n.* (dewr) To become bold, to take courage.

Dewrder, *s. m.* (dewr) Valour, courage; strength.

Dewrez, *s. m.* (dewr) Valour, prowess; strength.

Yn ei zewrez, in his prime.

Ac yn yr amser hwnw yz oez gwas ieuanc â elwyd Carawn, ac nid oez bonezig; ac eisoes yn llawer o ymlazau clodvawr oez o'i zewrez ac o'i zawn.

And in that period there was a young youth who was called Caron, and he was not noble; and already in many battles he was greatly famed as to his prowess and as to his virtue.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dewrvawr, *a.* (dewr) Bravely, or boldly great.

Dewrlon, *a.* (dewr—llon) Heartily pleased, or content.

Dewrwas, *s. m.—pl.* dewrweis (dewr—gwas) A hero; a man of courage, or intrepidity.

Dewryn, *s. m. dim.* (dewr) A pert, or saucy chap.

Hap Duw zewryn!

Good luck bold one!

Adage.

Dewyr, *s. f.* (de—gwyr) *Deira*, the ancient name of a district mostly comprehended in the present county of *Durham*, and from which the modern name seems derived. The Saxons got early possession of it, for the people of this country, then a Saxon province, took part in the battle

DIA

of *Cattraeth*, the subject of *Aneurin's* poem of the *Gododin*.

DI, *a priviative prefix.* It has the force of the English *Dis* in dismember; *In* in indelicate; *Un* in unexceptionable; *Ir* in irregular, and *Less* in finless, and the like.

Di, *pron. (mutation of ti)* Thou, or thee.

Diaber, *a.* (aber) Without an outlet, or flowing.

Yn nghyvlawn-dal cyrz, yn nghyvlawnder buz,
Ni bwyad diaber.

In the full recompence of songs, in the fulness of gain, we were not without a flowing away.

Cynzelw, m. ab M. ab Ixan.

Diabred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (abred) A cessation from progression; obstruction; frustration.

Diabred, *a.* (abred) That is without a course; unprogressive; obstructed, or frustrated.

Pedrydawg deyrn uę cyrn coned,
Cenyv nis dygis yn ziabred.

The powerful chief over the horn of exaltation, from me he has not been taken unobstructedly. *Meilyr, m. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Diaę, *a.* (aę) Without a pedigree; ignoble.

Diaęar, *a.* (aęar) Unamiable, or unlovely.

Diaęor wofęorz wofęryniad,
Diaęar liaęar lluciad.

Irresistible the retinue of the terror-striking one, undesirable the gleaming of the scatterer. *Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Gwyr a aeth Ododin, cwerthin wanar,
Dygyny ei em byzin trin diaęar.

To Gododin warriors hied, the leader smiles at the uplifting of his jewel by the host of terrific toil. *Aneurin.*

Diaęaws, *a.* (aęaws) Without cause; causeless.

Diaęles, *a.* (aęles) Defenceless, or unsuccoured.

Diaęlesawl, *a.* (diaęles) Apt to make defenceless.

Diaęlesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaęles) A making defenceless, or a depriving of protection.

Diaęlesu, *v. a.* (diaęles) To deprive of protection.

Diaęluz, *a.* (aęluz) Without covering, unobscured.

Diaęluzaw, *v. a.* (diaęluz) To disclose; to detect.

Diaęluzawl, *a.* (diaęluz) Tending to disclose.

Diaęluzedig, *a.* (diaęluz) That is unobscured.

Diaęluziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaęluz) A disclosing, a discovering; detection, or apprehension.

Diaęor, *a.* (aęor) Not to be repressed, or kept in; not to be surrounded, or encompassed; unencircled.

Ai un uvel tån twryv diaęor.

Is the element of fire of unrestrainable rage similar.

Taliesin.

Azwyn gaer y fyz ar lydan lyn,
Dinas diaęor, mor ai cylcyn.

A pleasant fortress there is on a broad lake, a city not to be hemmed in, the sea surrounds it. *Mic Dinbyę.*

Gwyr Weirniawn gwryd diaęor.

The men of Gweirniaw of irresistible bravery. *Cynzelw.*

Diaęris, *a.* (acris) Unobumbrated, unoccluded.

Diaęris carzwys eęrz Vorad,
Dieęrys llwry llwyrwys llwybrad.

Naked, the song of Morad has been banished, void of harm towards the general assembly is the path. *Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Diaęub, *a.* (aęub) Not to be saved; irremediable.

Diaęubawl, *a.* (diaęub) Not tending to save.

Diaęubiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaęub) A not saving.

Diaęuz, *a.* (aęuz) Unsecluded, unenveloped, unobscured; unclipped, unobumbrated.

Diaęuziad, *s. m.* (diaęuz) A being unsecluded.

Diaęuziaw, *v. a.* (diaęuz) To make unobscured.

Diaęuziawl, *a.* (diaęuz) Unsecluding, unobscuring.

Diaęwyn, *a.* (aęwyn) Uncomplaining; unaccusing.

Diaęwynawl, *a.* (diaęwyn) Not apt to complain.

Diaęwyngar, *a.* (diaęwyn) Uncomplaining.

Diaęwyniad,

D I A

Diagwyniad, *s. m.* (diagwyn) A not complaining.
 Diadail, *a.* (adail) Without a building, or structure.
 Diadbryn, *a.* (adbryn) Unredeemable; not to be redeemed.
 Diadbrynawl, *a.* (diadbryn) Unredeemed; not rebought.
 Diadbryniad, *s. m.* (diadbryn) Want of redemption.
 Diadgwaeth, *a.* (adgwaeth) Without a relish.
 Diadgwel, *a.* (adgwel) Irremeable; not to be returned.
 Diadgwyl, *a.* (adgwyl) Without recurrence, or return.
 Diadeg, *a.* (adeg) Without opportunity, inopportune.
 Diadeilad, *a.* (diadail) Without a building.
 Diadeiladaiz, *a.* (diadeilad) Unlike a building.
 Diadeiladu, *v. a.* (diadail) To take down a building.
 Diadenedig, *a.* (adenedig) Unregenerated.
 Diadvail, *a.* (advail) Without ruins; in repair.
 Diadveiliad, *s. m.* (diadvail) A not decaying.
 Diadveiliaw, *v. a.* (diadvail) To stop decaying.
 Diadveiliawg, *a.* (diadvail) Having no decay; undemolished.
 Diadverawl, *a.* (adverawl) Unrestored, unreturned.
 Diadveriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adveriad) Want of restoration, the being not returned.
 Diadvlas, *a.* (advlas) Without a relish, or taste.
 Diadvyd, *a.* (advyd) Without trouble; unafflicted.
 Diadvyw, *a.* (advyw) Unrevived, unreanimated.
 Diadvywiad, *s. m.* (diadvyw) Want of reanimation.
 Diadvywiawl, *a.* (diadvyw) Unreviving; unrevived.
 Diadgais, *a.* (adgais) Without a second attempt.
 Diadgas, *a.* (adgas) Not disagreeable, not odious.
 Diadglav, *a.* (adglav) Having no relapse of illness.
 Diadgov, *a.* (adgov) Without remembrance.
 Diadgoviad, *s. m.* (diadgov) A not remembering.
 Diadgovawl, *a.* (diadgov) Unremembering.
 Diadgwyz, *a.* (adgwyz) Without falling back.
 Diadgwyp, *a.* (adgwyp) Unrelapsed, not relapsed.
 Diadlais, *a.* (adlais) Without echo, or resonance; unrefounded.
 Diadlam, *a.* (adlam) Not to be repassed; irremeable.
 Diadliv, *a.* (adliv) Without a reflux, or ebb.
 Diadnabod, *a.* (adnabod) Without acquaintance.
 Diadnabyzus, *a.* (adnabyzus) Unacquainted.
 Diadnaid, *a.* (adnaid) Without a resilience.
 Diadnair, *a.* (adnair) Reproachless; unspotted.

Trindawd dibecawd Duw byc diwahan,
 Am ri rhwydian, o'm can cenfyc;
 Mab diadnair Mair, mor vynyc ym byz,
 Aeth faeth faith briwyz fyz o'm furvz.

In unerring Trinity, God, be thou indivisible, for a chief
 frankly-generous mayest thou respect my song; *unspotted son of*
 Mary, how frequently I feel the pang of the shaft of the seven
 woundings when in faith thou dost strengthen me. *Cafredyn.*

Diadnawv, *a.* (adnawv) Not to be swam back; irremeable.
 Diadnerth, *a.* (adnerth) Unre-enforced; unsupported.
 Diadolwg, *a.* (adolwg) Without intreaty.
 Diadran, *a.* (adran) Unsubdivided; undivided.
 Diadred, *a.* (adred) Without recurrence back.
 Diadryw, *a.* (adryw) Unrestricted, unrestrained.
 Diadwaith, *a.* (adwaith) Without a second work; not wanting to be reworked, or undone.

Cyfraith ziadwaith ydodz.
 It was an *unrepeatable* law.

Syp. Cyveiliawg.

D I A

Diadwez, *a.* (adwez) Without retrospection.
 Diadwerth, *a.* (adwerth) Undepreciated.
 Diadwy, *a.* (adwy) Without a breach, or gap.
 Diadwyth, *a.* (adwyth) Without malignity, or harm.
 Diadwythig, *a.* (diadwyth) Unmaligned; uninfectious.
 Diazas, *a.* (azas) Improper; incompetent.
 Diazafu, *v. a.* (diazas) To render improper.
 Diazaw, *a.* (azaw) Without promise; unpromised.
 Diazevawl, *a.* (azevawl) Unconfessed, unowned.
 Diazved, *a.* (azved) Immature, or unripe.
 Diazvryn, *a.* (azvryn) Unkind; unmeek.
 Diazuned, *a.* (azuned) Without a vow; unvowed.
 Diazunedawl, *a.* (diazuned) Unvowed.
 Diazunedu, *v. a.* (diazuned) To do away a vow.
 Diazurn, *a.* (azurn) Without ornament.
 Diazurnaw, *v. a.* (diazurn) To untrim.
 Diazurnawl, *a.* (diazurn) Unembellished.
 Diazurniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diazurn) A stripping of trimming, or ornament.
 Diazwyn, *a.* (azwyn) Unvirtuous; indecent.
 Diazwynaw, *v. a.* (diazwyn) To make indecent.
 Diazwynawl, *a.* (diazwyn) Tending to be unvirtuous; tending to indecency.
 Diazwyniad, *s. m.* (diazwyn) A divesting of virtue; a rendering, or becoming indecent.
 Diazysg, *a.* (azysg) Illiterate, or unlearned.
 Diazysgawl, *a.* (diazysg) Tending to be illiterate.
 Diazysgiad, *s. m.* (diazysg) A unlearning.
 Diazysgu, *v. a.* (diazysg) To divest of learning.
 Diaez, *a.* (aez) Without noise, untumultuous.
 Drael, *a.* (ael) Without a skirt; without eyebrows.
 Draelau, *a.* (aelau) Without grief; ungrieved.
 Draelaw, *a.* (aelaw) Without produce; not rich.
 Draelawd, *a.* (aelawd) Without a member, or limb.
 Drael, *a.* (aele) Not doleful; unafflicted.

Drael vyz pob foll;
 Gweithied cadarn cadw arvoll.

Unafflicted will be every squabby one; it is the duty of the
 mighty to keep a contract. *Llywarc Hen.*

Draeliawg, *a.* (drael) Having no eyebrows.
 Draelodawg, *a.* (draelawd) Having no members.
 Draelodawl, *a.* (draelawd) Tending to dismember.
 Draelodi, *v. a.* (draelawd) To dismember; to disjoint.
 Draelodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (draelawd) A dismembering.
 Draelwyd, *a.* (aelwyd) Without a hearth; homeless.
 Draelwyz, *a.* (aelwyz) Without success, unprosperous.
 Diaer, *a.* (aer) Without battle, or slaughter.
 Diaerawg, *a.* (diaer) Not used to battle; unwarlike.
 Diaerawl, *a.* (diaer) Unembattled; unwarlike.
 Diaerva, *a.* (diaer) Without battle, or slaughter.

Arawn vab Cynvarc a zyward—Nid dim cenny a'r ry gwne-
 tham o ymlazau, yr holl vreninoz a oreigynafam ni hyd hyn, os
 gwyr Rhuvain a ziangant yn ziaerva.

Arawn the son of Cynvarc said—Of no consideration with me are
 the battles, and all the kings that we have vanquished before this
 time, if the men of Rome shall escape *without slaughter*.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Diaeron, *a.* (aeron) Without berries, or fruit.
 Diaeth, *a.* (aeth) Without smart, or pain.
 Diaethawl, *a.* (diaeth) Unpainful, not smarting.
 Diaethiad, *s. m.* (diaeth) A divesting of poignancy.
 Diaethlyd,

D I A

Diathlyd, *a.* (diaeth) Not smarting; unanguished.
 Diaethu, *v. a.* (diaeth) To divest of poignancy.
 Diavael, *a.* (gavael) Without a hold; unfastened.
 Diavaelawg, *a.* (diavael) Having no hold, or gripe.
 Diavaeledig, *a.* (diavael) Unfastened, unheld.
 Diavaeliad, *s. m.* (diavael) A unfastening.
 Diavaelu, *v. a.* (diavael) To let go a hold, or gripe.

Diavar, *a.* (avar) Without sorrow; ungrieved.
 Diaviaç, *a.* (aviaç) Not unwell, undiseased, sane.
 Diaviaçawl, *a.* (diaviaç) Of a healing tendency.
 Diaviaçu, *v. a.* (diaviaç) To make undiseased.
 Diaviaçus, *a.* (diaviaç) Undisordered, sane.
 Diaviaeth, *a.* (aviaeth) Without gaiety, or joy.
 Diavieçyd, *a.* (diaviaç) Without disease, or ill.

Erbyn gymhen wen wynvyd enrhydez,
 Yr wlad a'r vuçez diavieçyd.

The accomplished fair one receives the bliss of the glory of the
 region and the state free from pain. *Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Diavieuthu, *v. a.* (diaviaeth) To divest of joy.
 Diavieuthus, *a.* (diaviaeth) Without gaiety.
 Diavlan, *a.* (avlan) Undeified, unpolluted.
 Diavlanâad, *s. m.* (diavlan) A making undeified.
 Diavlanâawl, *a.* (diavlan) Tending to divest of
 defilement, or pollution.
 Diavlanâu, *v. a.* (diavlan) To make undeified.
 Diavlendid, *a.* (diavlan) Without defilement.
 Diavles, *a.* (avles) Without disadvantage.
 Diavlesawl, *a.* (diavles) Not disadvantageous.
 Diavlesiad, *s. m.* (diavles) A divesting of disad-
 vantage; a benefiting.
 Diavlesiant, *s. m.* (diavles) A being divested of
 disadvantage, or what is not beneficial.
 Diavlesu, *v. a.* (diavles) To rid of disadvantage.
 Diavlonyz, *a.* (avlonyz) Not unquiet, or unruly.
 Diavlonyzawl, *a.* (diavlonyz) Tending to divest of
 unquietness, or uneasiness.
 Diavlonyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diavlonyz) A di-
 vesting of uneasiness, or disquietude.
 Diavlonyzu, *v. a.* (diavlonyz) To make quiet.
 Diavlun, *a.* (avlun) Undeformed, undisfigured.
 Diavluniad, *s. m.* (diavlun) A divesting of defor-
 mity; a rendering undisfigured.
 Diavluniaiz, *a.* (diavlun) Undisfigured.
 Diavluniaw, *v. a.* (diavlun) To make undeformed.
 Diavluniawl, *a.* (diavlun) Tending to render un-
 deformed, or undisfigured.
 Diavlwyz, *a.* (avlwyz) Without misfortune.
 Diavlwyzaw, *v. a.* (diavlwyz) To divest of bad
 success, or misfortune; to make successful.
 Diavlwyzawl, *a.* (diavlwyz) Tending to divest of
 misfortune; prosperous.
 Diavlwyziant, *s. m.* (diavlwyz) A being divested
 of misfortune; prosperity.
 Diavlym, *a.* (avlym) Not blunt, unobtunded.

A dulliaw diavlym dwys wrth gad—
 Cad gwortho ni bu fo pan bwyllod.

With an energetic and incessant toil in the battle, the covering
 battle where there was no retreating when it took place.

Taliesin.

Diavlymawl, *a.* (diavlym) Unobtunded.
 Diavlymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diavlym) A divesting
 of bluntness; acumination.
 Diavlymu, *v. a.* (diavlym) To divest of bluntness.
 Diavrawl, *a.* (diavyn) Having reluctance.
 Diavniad, *s. m.* (diavyn) A feeling a reluctance;
 a desisting from; a failing.
 Diavnu, *v. n.* (diavyn) To fail, to desist from,
 to feel a reluctance; to feel indifferent. *Yr*
toy'n clywed vy bun yn diavnu, I feel myself to
be reluctant, or I feel myself failing. Sil.

D I A

Diavol, *s. m.*—*pl. dievyl* (diawl) The devil.
 Diavrad, *a.* (avrad) Without waste; unwaisteful.
 Diavradlawn, *a.* (diavrad) Unwaisteful, unlavish.
 Diavradloni, *v. a.* (diavradlawn) To desist from
 wasting, or being prodigal.
 Diavradu, *v. a.* (diavrad) To cease lavishing.
 Diavrdwyth, *a.* (avrdwyth) Unimpassioned.
 Diavrzwl, *a.* (avrzwl) Inanxious; not sad.

Ev oez—

Diavrzwl yn aer yn Arvon—

He was unperplexed in battle in Arvon. *H. Voel ab Grifri.*

Diavrzwl vezwl vyzwn yn Mon,
 Pe'n vyw y delai i Dalebolion.

Of undisturbed mind I should be in Mon, if he should come
 alive to Talebolion. *D. Bentras.*

Diavreol, *a.* (avreol) Not irregular; undisordered.
 Diavreoli, *v. a.* (diavreol) To divest of disorder.
 Diavreolus, *a.* (diavreol) Undisordered; regular.
 Diavriv, *a.* (avriv) Not innumerable.
 Diavrwyz, *a.* (avrwyz) Unobstructed.
 Diavrwyzaw, *v. a.* (diavrwyz) To divest of ob-
 struction, or hinderance.
 Diavrwyzawl, *a.* (diavrwyz) Unobstructive.
 Diavrwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diavrwyz) A di-
 vesting of obstruction, or hinderance.
 Diavryw, *a.* (avryw) Undegenerate, undebased.
 Diavyl, *s. m.*—*pl. dieivyl* (gavyl) The devil.

Ni zaethynt dros vor etwaeth—

Gwyyl dieivyl duon,
 Ysgodogion dynion lledder.

They are not come over the sea as yet, the Gwyzelians, black
 devils, the Scots, men who are but half strong. *Millyr.*

Diavyn, *s. m.*—*pl. diavnau* (avyn) Want of for-
 titude, resolution, or perseverance; a failing;
 reluctance. *Clywais ryw ziawyn ar vy nghalon,*
I felt a sort of fainting on my heart. Sil.
 Diafaith, *a.* (afaith) Without accession, or help.
 Diafeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diafaith) A not
 aiding.
 Diafeithiaw, *v. n.* (diafaith) To cease affecting.
 Diafeithiawl, *a.* (diafaith) Unaccessary.
 Diagawr, *a.* (agawr) Without an opening.
 Diagen, *a.* (agen) Without a rift, cleft, or crack.
 Diagenawl, *a.* (diagen) Unrified, uncracked.
 Diageniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diagen) A closing
 of rifts.
 Diagenu, *v. a.* (diagen) To close up rifts, or
 cracks.
 Diager, *a.* (ager) Without steam, or vapor.
 Diagorawl, *a.* (diagawr) Not tending to open.
 Diagori, *v. a.* (diagawr) To divest of opening.
 Diagoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diagawr) A divesting
 of opening; a ceasing to open.
 Diagro, *a.* (agro) Not melancholy, or pensive.

Cyvarçav ym diagro vrawd.

I will greet my unfedate brother.

Cyvorfi Myrzain.

Diagwez, *a.* (agwez) Without manner, form, or
 habit; without appearance; unseemly.

Ve'th aned yn hoeth—

Yn ziryw i wneuthur lies,
 Ymron heb wres diagwez.

Thou wert born naked—without strength to do good, and al-
 most without warmth helpless. *S. S. Hywel.*

Diagwezawl, *a.* (diagwez) Unhabituated; unme-
 thodical; having no ability.
 Diagweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diagwez) A divesting
 of habit, method, or ability to act.
 Diagwezu, *v. a.* (diagwez) To divest of method.

D I A

Diaiz, a. (aiz) Without zeal, or warmth.

Eiry mynyz, buan blaiz,
Yfelys difeithwç a draiz;
Gnawd pob anav ar ziaiz.

Snowy mountain, swift the wolf, the side of the desert he will
penetrate: every blemish is common on the *destitute of zeal*.
Llywarc Hen.

Diail, a. (ail) Without a second, or another.

Dialadrawz, a. (ailadrawz) Without a repetition,
not declared again.

Dialbryn, a. (ailbryn) Without repurchase.

Dialdal, a. (aildal) Without retribution.

Dialzarbod, a. (ailzarbod) Not re-provided.

Dialzeçreu, a. (ailzeçreu) Unrecommended.

Dialzewis, a. (ailzewis) Without second choice.

Dialzofbarth, a. (ailzofbarth) Not re-elucidated.

Dialzyblyg, a. (ailzyblyg) Not reduplicated.

Dialzyblygu, v. a. (dialzyblyg) To unre-
duplicate.

Dialzyvod, a. (ailzyvod) Without coming again.

Dialzyvod, v. n. (ailzyvod) To cease coming
back.

Diallenedig, a. (aillenedig) Unregenerated.

Nid oes un dawn wedi weithredu yn rymus yn y credadyn, ni
bo ei rith a'i gyfelyb i'w gweled yn y diallenedig.

There is no virtue which is powerfully wrought in the believer,
but that has a shade and semblance to be perceived in the *unrege-
nerated*.
S. Treuredyn.

Dialleneidiad, a. (ailleneidiad) Without reanima-
tion; unanimated.

Dialleneidiaw, v. n. (ailleneidiaw) To cease re-
animating.

Diailesgyn, a. (ailesgyn) Without reascension.

Diailethol, a. (ailethol) Without reselection.

Dialveziannawl, a. (dialveziant) Not tending to
repossess; not repossessing.

Dialveziannu, v. n. (dialveziant) To cease re-
possessing; to be divested of second enjoyment.

Dialveziant, a. (ailveziant) Without repossession.

Dialvezu, v. a. (ailvezu) To cease repossessing.

Dialvudaw, v. n. (ailvudaw) To cease moving,
or going back.

Dialvwynâad, a. (ailvwynâad) Without re-en-
joyment; not re-enjoyed.

Dialvwynâu, v. n. (ailvwynâu) To cease re-
enjoying.

Dialvywâad, a. (ailvywâad) Without reanimat-
ing; unanimated, unrevivified.

Dialvywâu, v. n. (ailvywâu) To cease revi-
vifying.

Diallgenedledig, a. (aillgenedledig) Unregenerated.

Diallgenedliad, a. (aillgenedliad) Without re-
generation.

Diallgenedlu, v. n. (aillgenedlu) To cease re-
generating.

Diallgwyp, a. (aillgwyp) Without a relapse.

Diallgwypaw, v. n. (aillgwyp) To cease
relapsing.

Diallgydnabod, a. (ailgydnabod) Unrecognised.

Diallgydnabod, v. n. (ailgydnabod) To cease re-
cognising.

Diallgyvarç, a. (ailgyvarç) Without resalutation.

Diallgynnull, a. (ailgynnull) Without reassembling.

Diallgyrç, a. (ailgyrç) Without second resort.

Diallmgyrç, a. (ailmgyrç) Unrecurring.

Diallmlid, a. (ailmlid) Without re-chasing.

aill, a. (aill) Without other; not otherwise.

Aur yn y naill, diall d
Arwyz yw, i'r llaw ora^u.

Gold in the one, *not otherwise* two; it is a token for the best
hand.
D. ab Gwilym.

Diaillt, a. (aillt) Without another; unmatched.

D I A

Diailltuawl, a. (diaillt) Not apart, or aside.

Diainc, a. (ainc) Without greediness, or craving.

Diais, a. (ais) Without ribs; without splints, or
laths to support; without want.

Dial, s. m.—pl. t. au (âl) Vengeance; punish-
ment; revenge. *Dial Rodri*, or the retalia-
tion of Rodri; a victory so called, obtained by
the Welsh over the Saxons and Danes in the
year 878.

A wnel argae gwae, a gwall, o'r Dêau,
A gaif dial cuall.

He that shall commit a woeful and luckless deed, from the South
shall have fierce *revenge*.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dial, v. a. (âl) To avenge, to punish; to revenge.

Gwell goçel mefyl na'i zial.

It is better to avoid an injury than to *revenge* it. *Adage.*

Dialaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial) Vengeance.

Gorvawr glyw glewyd dialaeth,
Gorvling arv aervezawg benaeth.

A mighty leader of prowess for *vengeance*, terribly threaten-
ing is the weapon of the chief intent on slaughter.
Cynxelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.

Weithian y dialaethau,
A gawn yn vrwd ac yn vrau.

At length the *retaliations* we shall have vehement and ripe.
Ll. ab M. ab Eadnyed.

Dialaeth, a. (alaeth) Without sorrow, or wailing.

Dialaethawl, a. (dialaeth) Tending to divest of
grief.

Dialaethiad, s. m. (dialaeth) A divesting of grief.

Dialaethu, v. n. (dialaeth) To cease grieving.

Dialaethus, a. (dialaeth) Unmournful; ungrieved.

Dialar, a. (galar) Without grief, or unafflicted.

Bwyv gwas Duw, gwesti dialar,
Cyn bwyv anghenawg angen-war.

May I be a servant of God, a course *without* grief, ere I be ne-
cessitated and fated to rest.
Cynxelw.

Dialaru, v. n. (dialar) To cease lamenting.

Dialarus, a. (dialar) Ungrieved, unafflicted.

Dialbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dial—pren) A gal-
lows, the tree of vengeance.

Dialedig, a. (dial) That is avenged, or punished.

Dialedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialedig) Avenge-
ment; penal retribution, or punishment.

Dialez, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial) Vengeance. *Mae
ganro zialex o bethau*, he has an *immensity* of
riches. *Collog.*

Di vrys y denryn Duw vry
Y dialez lle dyl.

Slowly doth God above send the *punishment* where it is merited.
D. Llwyd Gerlec.

Dialezawg, a. (dialez) Avenged; punished.

Dialezawl, a. (dialez) Avenging; penal.

Dialezgar, a. (dialez) Vengeful, vindictive, vin-
dicatory; revengeful.

Dialezgarwç, s. m. (dialezgar) Vengeance.

Dialeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialez) An avenging.

Dialezu, v. a. (dialez) To avenge, to revenge.

Dialezus, a. (dialez) Vengeful; avenging.

Dialezusrwyz, s. m. (dialezus) Vengefulness.

Dialezwr, s. m.—pl. dialezwyr (dialez—gwr)
An avenger, one that avenges, or a punisher.

Dialva, s. f.—pl. t. on (dial—ma) A place of
revenge, a place of penal retribution.

Dialvawr, a. (dial) Revengeful, or vindictive.

Tri Eorth am borth am byrth Saefon;
Tri Eoyyn dioyyn dialworion.

Three diligent after the prey about the Saxons' gates; three
bold, dauntless, *greatly vindictive* ones.
Cynxelw, i vaib Cadw, ab Nadawg.

Dialgar, a. (dial) Revengeful, or vindictive.

Dialgarwç, s. m. (dialgar) Revengefulness.

Dialiad,

D I A

Dialiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) An avenging; avengement; a revenging; revenge.
 Dialon, *a.* (alon) Without harmony; unmusical.
 Dialu, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge; to retaliate.
 Dialus, *a.* (dial) Revengeful, apt to revenge.
 Dialw, *a.* (galw) Without call, uncalled.
 Dialwad, *a.* (galwad) Without avocation.
 Dialwç, *s. m.* (dial) Vengeance; punishment.
 Dialwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dialwyr* (dial—gwr) Avenger.

Nid gnawd dialwr diovyn.

It is not usual for the *punisher* to be without fear. *Adage.*

Dialyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dial) An avenger.
 Dialyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dialyz) Avengement; the act of avenging, or punishing.
 Dialyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) Avengement.

Urien a wnaeth dialyniaeth i gywilyz.

Urien made *retaliation* for the disgrace.

Taliesin.

Diall, *a.* (gall) Without power, or powerless.
 Diallynawl, *a.* (allanawl) Not exterior.
 Diallvryd, *a.* (allvryd) Not ferocious, or savage.
 Diallraw, *a.* (alltraw) Without a sponsor.
 Dialltud, *a.* (alltud) Not an exile; unbanished.
 Dialltudaw, *v. a.* (dialltud) To bring from exile.
 Dialltudawl, *a.* (dialltud) Unbanished, unexiled.
 Dialltudez, *s. m.* (dialltud) An unexiled state.
 Diallu, *a.* (gallu) Without power; unable; feeble.
 Dialluawg, *a.* (diallu) Invalid; uncapacitated.
 Dialluawl, *a.* (diallu) Imbecile, impotent.
 Dialluez, *s. m.* (diallu) Inability, or incapacity.
 Diambell, *a.* (ambell) Not unfrequent, unscarce.

Lle mezwaith ceraint, carant caerau;
 Lle mezwon dynion, doniawg voefau;
 Lle cyvrwyd hylwyz helliau diambell;
 Lle ceir gwin diello dynellau.

A place of inebriation of relatives, the bulwark of friendship; where there are drunken men of virtuous manners; a place unobstructed, prospering the *plentiful* services; where clear wine is to be had from the pipes. *L. G. Catb.*

Diambellu, *v. a.* (diambell) To make unscarce.
 Diamcan, *a.* (amcan) Without design, or judgement; injudicious; random.
 Diamcanawl, *a.* (diamcan) Undesigning.
 Diamcaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamcan) A cessation from designing; inattention.
 Diamcanu, *v. n.* (diamcan) To cease designing, or contriving; to cease intending.
 Diamcanus, *a.* (diamcan) Without judgement, design, or foresight; improvident.
 Diamdlawd, *a.* (amdlawd) Not necessitous.
 Diamzifyn, *a.* (amzifyn) Defenceless.
 Diamzifynawl, *a.* (diamzifyn) Undefensible.
 Diamzifynedig, *a.* (diamzifyn) Undefended.
 Diamzifyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamzifyn) The state of being undefended; a not defending.
 Diamzifynu, *v. n.* (diamzifyn) To cease defending; to divest of defence.
 Diamzwill, *a.* (amzwill) Unobscured; unclouded.
 Diameth, *a.* (ameth) Unfailing; faultless; true.

Am hyn, gwâr vorwyn liw gwawr vore,
 Clyway vy nghalon ton val tanze,
 Yn llosgi erzi ar zezyv cynne,
 Diameth ofgeth a wifg eurze.

For this, gentle maid, fair as the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the pervading flame, burning for her sake, after the true nature of kindling, *unfaltering* the gait of her bedight in gold. *Ll. P. Moç, i Wenlliant.*

Diamgall, *a.* (amgall) Uncircumspect; unwary.
 Diamgant, *a.* (amgant) Unsurrounded; uncircled.
 Diamgelawg, *a.* (amgelawg) Uncircumspect.
 Diamgelez, *a.* (amgelez) Succourless, helpless.
 Diamgelezawl, *a.* (diamgelez) Unsuccoured.

D I A

Diamgeleziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgelez) A divesting of succour, cheer, or comfort.
 Diamgelezu, *v. a.* (diamgelez) To divest of succour, cheer, comfort, or aid of friends.
 Diamgelezus, *a.* (diamgelez) Unsuccoured.
 Diamgelwç, *s. m.* (amgelwç) Want of circumspection, improvidence, indiscretion.
 Diamgen, *a.* (amgen) Not otherwise, or contrary.
 Diamgenaeth, *a.* (diamgen) Without a difference.
 Diamgenu, *v. a.* (diamgen) To divest of difference.

Diamguz, *a.* (amguz) Unenveloped, unobscured.
 Diamgyfred, *a.* (amgyfred) Not conceived, or comprehended; incomprehensible.

Ni zicon un creadur hylbyfu beth yw Duw, o herwyd diamgyfred yw.

No creature is able to declare what God is, for he is *incomprehensible*. *R. Vyçan, Ymarver Duwioldch.*

Diamgyfredadwy, *a.* (diamgyfred) Incomprehensible.

Diamgyfredawl, *a.* (diamgyfred) Void of understanding; not tending to comprehend.

Diamgyfrededig, *a.* (diamgyfred) Unconceived.

Diamgyfrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgyfred) Incomprehension, want of conception.

Diamgyfredu, *v. n.* (diamgyfred) To cease exerting the mental faculty; to cease comprehending.

Diamgylç, *a.* (amgylç) Unsurrounded; uncircled.

Diamgylçadwy, *a.* (diamgylç) Not to be encircled, uncircumscribable.

Diamgylçawl, *a.* (diamgylç) Uncircumscribed.

Diamgylçedig, *a.* (diamgylç) Unsurrounded.

Diamgylçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgylç) A being uncircumscribed, or unsurrounded.

Diamgylçu, *v. n.* (diamgylç) To cease encircling; to divest of what surrounds.

Diamgylçynawl, *a.* (amgylçynawl) Not tending to surround; uncircumscribed.

Diamgylçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylçyniad) A being unencompassed; a not encircling.

Diamgylçynu, *v. n.* (amgylçynu) To cease encompassing; to divest of what encompasses.

Diamhaval, *a.* (amhaval) Not parallel.

Diamlâad, *s. m.* (diamyl) A making scarce.

Diamlâu, *v. a.* (diamyl) To make unfrequent.

Diamlwg, *a.* (amlwg) Undistinct, unmanifest.

Diamlygadwy, *a.* (diamlwg) Unexplicable, that cannot be made manifest.

Diamlygawl, *a.* (diamlwg) Unmanifested.

Diamlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamlwg) Want of manifestation; a being unexplained.

Diamlygu, *v. a.* (diamlwg) To make indistinct.

Diammaeth, *a.* (ammaeth) Without dainty.

Oç! llêas di vezvaeth,
 Neud ym diammaeth!

Ah! hast thou slain the mead-nourisher, then are we not *destitute of dainty*. *Cy. J. Myrçin.*

Diammau, *a.* (ammau) Doubtless; truly.

Diammeuthawl, *a.* (diammaeth) Unfavoury.

Diammeuthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diammaeth) A rendering undainty, or unfavoury.

Diammeuthu, *v. a.* (diammaeth) To make undainty, to render unfavoury, or insipid.

Diammeuthyn, *a.* (diammaeth) Not a dainty.

Diammheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diammau) A rendering indubitable; indubitation.

Diammheuaeth, *s. m.* (diammau) Indubitation; indubitableness; certainty.

Mae arnai oyn nad wyt ond ysbryd;
 Etto, er gwaned yw dynoliaeth,
 Gwell na fo yw diammheuaeth.

I am afraid thou art but a spirit; yet, though humanity be so weak, better than to run away is *the being made certain*.

T. Owain, Engl. Hawx ei Hebor.

Diammheuwaw,

D I A

Diammheuwaw, *v. a.* (diammau) To render indubious, or indubitable; to cease suspecting.
Diammheuwawl, *a.* (diammau) Undubitable; indubious, undoubted, unquestionable.
Diammhëus, *a.* (diammau) Unsuspecting.
Diammod, *a.* (ammod) Without covenant, or agreement; unconditional.
Diammodawl, *a.* (diammod) Uncovenanted.
Diammodi, *v. a.* (diammod) To annul a covenant, agreement, or contract.
Diammodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diammod) The act of annulling a covenant.
Diammynez, *a.* (ammynez) Impatient; hasty.

*Diammynez ym gwnezyw,
 Diried ym ziweiried yw.*

*Impatient has she made me; it is confusion to me that she is so chaste.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Diammynezgar, *a.* (diammynez) Impatient.
Diammynezgarwç, *s. m.* (diammynezgar) Impatientness, a passionate temper.
Diammynezus, *a.* (diammynez) Impatient.

Medion, gwr coch cyvartal ei valnt oez, ag aelodau crynion gwrawl izo, a dryganius, a çreulown diammynezus oez.

*Medion, he was a red man of middle size, having round manly limbs; and he was ill-tempered, and a passionate cruel one.
 H. Dured—Mabinegion.*

Diamravel, *a.* (amravel) Without contention.
Diamravelgar, *a.* (diamravel) Uncontentious.
Diamraveliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamravel) The ending of a dispute, or contention.
Diamraveliaw, *v. n.* (diamravel) To cease disputing, or wrangling; to reconcile.
Diamravelus, *a.* (diamravel) Uncontentious.
Diamrosgo, *a.* (amrosgo) Not unwieldy; compact.
Diamrosgöez, *s. m.* (diamrosgo) The being not unwieldy.
Diamryveiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryveiliad) A being undiversified, or unvaried.
Diamryveiliaw, *v. n.* (amryveiliaw) To become unvaried; to render undiversified.
Diamryvus, *a.* (amryvus) Without excess.
Diamryvufaw, *v. n.* (diamryvus) To cease being excessive; to become moderate.
Diamryvusez, *s. m.* (diamryvus) A state of excess; moderation.
Diamryson, *a.* (amryson) Without contention.

O byz cynwarçadw, gater yn ziamryson i'r neb a'i cynwarçadwys.

*If there should be pre-occupancy, let it go without contesting to him that has pre-occupied.
 Welsh Laws.*

*Mi i'm dezyv wyv diamryson,
 O'r priveriz ym priv gyveillion.*

*I in my conduct am without contention with the primary bards, my primary friends.
 Ll. P. Meç.*

Diamrysonawl, *a.* (diamryson) Not tending to dispute, or contest; incontestable; uncontested.
Diamrysongar, *a.* (diamryson) Not apt to dispute.
Diamrysoni, *v. a.* (diamryson) To free from contention, dispute, or strife.

O byz y pleidiau yn anghydunaw o herwyz hyny—dyly yr ysgnad eu diamrysoni.

*If the parties should be disagreeing with respect to that—the Judge ought to reconcile them.
 Welsh Laws.*

O byz amryson y rhwng dwy vaenawl o'r naw maenawl yr syz yn Arvon, eu diamrysoni o'r faith y zwy, heb neb o le arall.

*If there should be a dispute between two manors out of the nine manors that are in Arvon, the seven to determine the dispute of the two, without any one from another place.
 Breiniau Rban i Wyr Arvon.*

Diamryw, *a.* (amryw) Uncompounded, unmixed.

*Handid vy arglwyz, cyvrwyz, cyvrwys,
 O ryw diamryw, diamryvus.*

My lord, prosperous and discreet, must be acknowledged of a race unmixed, and unassuming. Ll. Varç. i L. ab Iorwerth.

D I A

Diamrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamryw) An uncompounded, or unmixed state.
Diamrywiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamryw) Homogeneity, or homogeneousness.
Diamrywiaw, *v. n.* (diamryw) To become unmixed.
Diamrywiawl, *a.* (diamryw) Homogeneous; pure.
Diamwez, *a.* (amwez) Incongruous, unconforn.
Diamwezawl, *a.* (diamwez) Unconformable.
Diamweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diamwez) Disconformity, inconsistency; incongruity.
Diamwezu, *v. n.* (diamwez) To disconform.
Diamwel, *a.* (amwel) Uncircumspect; heedless.

*Ac unwaith heb gël,
 Yr ymzug Abel,
 A Cain ziamwel.*

*And once without concealment did Abel bear with the indiscreet Cain.
 Talieir.*

Diamweled, *v. n.* (diamwel) To cease taking heed.
Diamwelediad, *s. m.* (diamweled) Incircumspection; a ceasing to be circumspect.
Diamwes, *a.* (amwes) Without enjoyment.
Diamwefawl, *a.* (diamwes) Unindulgent.
Diamwefu, *v. n.* (diamwes) To cease indulging.
Diamwys, *a.* (amwys) Unequivocal, unambiguous; without a double meaning.
Diamwysawl, *a.* (diamwys) Unambiguous.
Diamyl, *a.* (amyl) Unfrequent, unabundant.
Diamynez, *a.* (amynez) Without patience.
Diamynezgar, *a.* (diamynez) Impatient.
Dianaç, *a.* (anaç) Without exception; unexceptionable.
Dianad, *a.* (anad) Unexceptionable; unexceptionous.

*Eryr cyrçiad cād, cydwez Peredur,
 Aryv Elingyl Dudur, dadyl dianad.*

*The assaulting eagle of battle, like Peredur, the weapon for the Angles is Tudor, whose argument is incontrovertible.
 Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Dianadlawg, *a.* (dianadyl) Having no breath.
Dianadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianadyl) A ceasing to breathe; want of respiration.
Dianadlu, *v. n.* (dianadyl) To cease breathing.
Dianadyl, *a.* (anadyl) Breathless, void of breath.
Dianav, *a.* (anav) Without hurt, defect, or blemish.

Odid zyn tæg dianav.

There is scarcely a comely man without a defect. Adage.

Tæg pob dianav.

Fair is every thing faultless. Adage.

Dianavawl, *a.* (dianav) Not tending to hurt.
Dianaviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianav) A being unhurt; a being indefective, or faultless.
Dianavu, *v. a.* (dianav) To divest of blemish, defect, or failing; to heal a hurt.
Dianavus, *a.* (dianav) Unblemished; sound.
Dianair, *a.* (anair) Irreproachable; free from detraction; free from blame.
Dianaw, *a.* (anaw) Without harmony, or music.
Dianc, *s. m.* (anc) Escape; a retreat, flight.
Dianc, *v. a.* (anc) To escape, to pass safe; to avoid; to deliver, to rescue; to retreat, to flee; to be delivered, or preserved. *Duw a'm dianc,* God will deliver me.

Dianc ar Glwyd a bozi ar Gonwy.

To escape on the Clwyd, and to be drowned on the Conwy.

Adage.

*—Mae awç hiraeth
 I mi from ymhwz a Franc;
 O'r Dëau Mair a'i dianc.*

There is an ardent longing that I should contemptuously oppose the Frank; from the South may Mary make him to escape.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dianerç,

D I A

Dianerç, *a.* (anerç) Ungreeted, unsaluted.

Baglan bren, neud gauav hyn,
Yd vyz llavar gwyr ar lyn!
Neud dianerç vy eurn?

My wooden crook, is this not winter, when men are loquacious
over the liquor? Is not my piece of gold *without regard!*
Llywarc Hen.

Dianverth, *a.* (anverth) Not unfightly, or ugly.

Dianvoz, *a.* (anvoz) Without unwillingness.

Dianvozawg, *a.* (dianvoz) Not displeased.

Dianvozawl, *a.* (dianvoz) Not displeasing.

Dianvozedig, *a.* (dianvoz) Undispleased.

Dianvoziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianvoz) A being
undispleased; a not displeasing.

Dianvozus, *a.* (dianvoz) Not apt to be displeased.

Dianvoes, *a.* (anvoes) Not without manners, de-
corum, or morality.

Dianvoesgar, *a.* (dianvoes) Not indecorous.

Dianvon, *a.* (anvon) Without a mission.

Dianvonadwy, *a.* (dianvon) Not to be sent.

Dianvonawl, *a.* (dianvon) Unmissioned.

Dianvoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianvon) A not
sending, a being unmissioned.

Dianvuz, *a.* (anvuz) Not unprofitable.

Dianvwyn, *a.* (anvwyn) Not unkind, or sour.

Dianfawd, *a.* (anfawd) Without bad success.

Dianhael, *a.* (anhael) Not ungenerous.

Teilwng, seren bedweni,
Talm mawr, er ai tál i mi:
Cufan morwyn zianhael.

Thou luminary of the birchen grove, a great deal is merited as a
recompence to me: a kiss of a maid *not ungenerous.*

D. ab Gwilym.

Dianhap, *a.* (anhap) Without mischance.

Dianharz, *a.* (anharz) Not unfightly.

Dianharzu, *v. a.* (dianharz) To divest of un-
fightliness, or uncomeliness.

Dianhawz, *a.* (anhawz) Not difficult.

Dianhebgor, *a.* (anhebgor) Not indispensable.

Dianhof, *a.* (anhof) Not unlovely; agreeable.

Dianhun, *a.* (anhun) Without watchfulness.

Dianhunez, *a.* (dianhun) Not deprived of sleep.

Gwmp clod, dawn hynod dianhunez deigr,
Gwllw ryw groyw eigr, gwawr y gwreigz.

Fair the fame, notable the gift of her *that causes not the wakeful*
tear, the excellence of her sex is the sweet maid, the luminary of
the women.

Rbifierdyn.

Dianhwyl, *a.* (anhwyl) Undisordered; in order.

Dianhy, *a.* (anhy) Not without boldness; bold.

Dianhyder, *a.* (anhyder) Without despondence.

Dianhydrin, *a.* (anhydrin) Not unmanageable.

Dianhydro, *a.* (anhydro) Not unpliant; flexi-
ble, or not inflexible.

Dianhydyn, *a.* (anhydyn) Unopinionated.

Dianhyvoz, *a.* (anhyvoz) Not implacable.

Dianhyvoes, *a.* (anhyvoes) Not unmannerly.

Dianhyvryd, *a.* (anhyvryd) Not unpleasant.

Dianhyforz, *a.* (anhyforz) Not impassable.

Dianhygar, *a.* (anhygar) Not unamiable.

Dianhygas, *a.* (anhygas) Not inobnoxious.

Dianhyged, *a.* (anhyged) Not ungenerous.

Dianhyglod, *a.* (anhyglod) Not illaudable.

Dianhyglwyv, *a.* (anhyglwyv) Not invulnerable.

Dianhygoel, *a.* (anhygoel) Not incredible.

Dianhygov, *a.* (anhygov) Not immemorable, that
will not go out of memory.

Dianhygoll, *a.* (anhygoll) Not inamissible.

Dianhygosp, *a.* (anhygosp) Not incorrigible.

Dianhygred, *a.* (anhygred) Not incredible.

Dianhylaw, *a.* (anhylaw) Not inexpert.

Dianhyled, *a.* (anhyled) Not inexpandible.

Dianhyles, *a.* (anhyles) Not unbeneficial.

Dianhyllith, *a.* (anhyllith) Not untractable.

D I A

Dianhylon, *a.* (anhylon) Not hard to please.

Dianhynaws, *a.* (anhynaws) Not ill-natured.

Dianhyferç, *a.* (anhyferç) Not unamiable.

Dianhyfon, *a.* (anhyfon) Not unutterable.

Dianhywaith, *a.* (anhywaith) Not untractable.

Dianhywez, *a.* (anhywez) Not refractory.

Dianhywel, *a.* (anhywel) Not undistinguishable.

Dianhywell, *a.* (anhywell) Not irremediable.

Dianhywerth, *a.* (anhywerth) Not unsaleable.

Dianiaç, *a.* (aniaç) Not unwell, not insane.

Dianiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aniaeth) Indisposition.

Dianial, *a.* (anial) Not run wild, or overgrown.

Dianialu, *v. a.* (dianial) To clear of wilds.

Dianialus, *a.* (dianial) Not apt to become wild,
or overgrown with woods.

Dianialwç, *a.* (dianial) Without a wilderness.

Dianian, *a.* (anian) Without nature, unnatural.

Dianianawl, *a.* (dianian) Uncongenial.

Dianianu, *v. a.* (dianian) To divest of nature.

Dianlan, *a.* (anlan) Not unclean; undefiled.

Dianlew, *a.* (anlew) Not void of courage; brave.

Dianllad, *a.* (anllad) Unwanton, or not lewd.

Dianlladrwyz, *s. m.* (dianllad) Chasteness.

Dianlladu, *v. n.* (dianllad) To become chaste.

Dianlladyr, *a.* (anlladyr) Not without dishonesty.

Dianlloez, *a.* (anlloez) Without riches, or wealth.

Dianmhar, *a.* (anmhar) Not out of repair.

Dianmharawl, *a.* (dianmhar) Undisordered.

Dianmhariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianmhar) A
rendering undisordered.

Dianmharu, *v. a.* (dianmhar) To divest of dis-
order, or irregularity; to repair.

Dianmhorth, *a.* (anmhorth) Not unsupported.

Dianmhur, *a.* (anmhur) Not impure; depurate.

Dianmhuraw, *v. a.* (dianmhur) To divest of im-
purity, to depurate, to make pure.

Dianmhurez, *s. m.* (dianmhur) Incorruption.

Dianmhuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianmhur) Depu-
ration, or a divesting of impurity.

Dianmhwyl, *a.* (anmhwyl) Without distraction.

Dianmhwylaw, *v. a.* (dianmhwyl) To become
undistracted, or to recover rationality.

Dianmhwylawg, *a.* (dianmhwyl) Undistracted.

Dianmhwyllez, *s. m.* (dianmhwyl) Undistract-
edness.

Dianmhwyllyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianmhwyl) A
becoming divested of irrationality, a recovering
the senses.

Diannawd, *a.* (annawd) Without reproach.

Diannëall, *a.* (annëall) Without ignorance.

Diannez, *a.* (annez) Without a habitation.

Diannezawl, *a.* (diannez) Uninhabited.

Dianneziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diannez) A being
uninhabited; a rendering uninhabited.

Diannezu, *v. a.* (diannez) To desolate.

Diannel, *a.* (annel) Unstretched; aimless.

Diannelawg, *a.* (diannel) Having no stretch, or
tension; having no aim.

Dianneledig, *a.* (diannel) Unstretched.

Dianneliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diannel) A unstretch-
ing; a divesting of aim.

Diannelu, *v. n.* (diannel) To unstretch; to divest
of aim; to cease aiming.

A hoew llyn haelioni,
Dy a wnel dan annel da,
Daw'n ol nis diannela.

With the briskly vibrating string of generosity, what man shall
do under a good aim, God afterwards will not thwart the aim.

Gutro'r Glyn.

Diannerth, *a.* (annerth) Without weakness.

Diannerthawl, *a.* (diannerth) Restorative.

Diannerthiad,

D I A

Diannerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannerth) A divesting, or a becoming divested of weakness.
 Diannerthu, *v. a.* (diannerth) To divest of impotence; to become strong.
 Diannewr, *a.* (annewr) Not unvigorous.
 Diannhal, *a.* (annhal) Not without reward.
 Diannheg, *a.* (annheg) Without being unfair; undisfigured, or not uncomely; clean.
 Diannhirion, *a.* (annhirion) Undisgustful.
 Diannhirioni, *v. n.* (diannhirion) To cease being disgusting, unpleasant, or disagreeable.
 Diannhrevnawl, *a.* (diannhrevyn) Tending to divest of disarrangement, or disorder.
 Diannhrevniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannhrevyn) A divesting of disorder; a being undisturbed.
 Diannhrevnu, *v. a.* (diannhrevyn) To divest of disorder, or disarrangement.
 Diannhrevyn, *a.* (annhrevyn) Undisturbed.
 Diannhrugar, *a.* (annhrugar) Not unmerciful.
 Diannhrugarawg, *a.* (diannhrugar) Having no inexorable, or unmerciful disposition.
 Diannizan, *a.* (annizan) Not comfortless.
 Diannizig, *a.* (annizig) Unfretful, unpeevish.
 Dianniver, *a.* (anniver) Not innumerable.
 Diannillyn, *a.* (annillyn) Not void of smartness.
 Diannillynawl, *a.* (diannillyn) Tending to divest, or to be divested of inelegance.
 Diannillynez, *s. m.* (diannillyn) A state divested of inelegance, smartness, or briskness.
 Diannillyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannillyn) A divesting, or being divested of inelegance.
 Diannillynu, *v. n.* (diannillyn) To become divested of inelegance; to divest of inelegance.
 Diannirgel, *a.* (annirgel) Not unsecluded.
 Diannirper, *a.* (annirper) Not unnecessary.
 Dianniwyd, *a.* (anniwyd) Not undiligent.
 Dianniwyg, *a.* (anniwyg) Undisturbed.
 Diannod, *a.* (annod) Without suspension, or delay; instantaneous. *Yn ziannod*, immediately, forthwith; presently, by and by.
 Diannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise, not silly.
 Diannog, *a.* (annog) Unexhorted, or unexcited.
 Diannogawl, *a.* (diannog) Not tending to excite.
 Diannogedig, *a.* (diannog) Unexhorted, unexcited.
 Diannogi, *v. n.* (diannog) To cease exhorting.
 Diannogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannog) A ceasing to exhort; a being without exhortation.
 Diannos, *a.* (annos) Uninstigated, undriven.
 Diannull, *a.* (annull) Not void of form; shapely.
 Diannwyd, *a.* (annwyd) Without cold; unchilled.
 Diannyben, *a.* (annyben) Not endless; undilatory.
 Diannybendawd, *s. m.* (diannyben) Undilatoriness.
 Diannyval, *a.* (annyval) Not unaffiduous.
 Diannysg, *a.* (annysg) Not illiterate; learned.
 Dianod, *a.* (anoed) Without delay; uninterrupted, or unsuspended; opportune.
 Dianolo, *a.* (anolo) Not ineffectual; real.
 Dianorfen, *a.* (anorfen) Not endless, or infinite.
 Dianormes, *a.* (anormes) Not unoppressed.
 Dianrhaith, *a.* (anrhaith) Without spoliation.
 Dianrhed, *a.* (anrhed) Unpositive; concurrent.
 Dianrheg, *a.* (anrheg) Giftless, without gift.
 Dianrhydez, *s. m.* (anrhydez) Dishonour. *a.* Without honour.

Ve a zenyyn arno advyd, anefmwythder, dianrhydez, a thralawd, zzy wneuthur yn zzyv.

He will send upon him tribulation, disquietude, dishonour, and worldly distress, to make him humble.

Margatwg Cruydrad.

D I A

Dianrhydezawl, *a.* (dianrhydez) Tending to dishonour, or disparage; degrading.
 Dianrhydeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dianrhydez) A dishonouring; degradation.
 Dianrhydezu, *v. a.* (dianrhydez) To dishonour.

Dithau dianrhydezusaf, no'th gwiorz di, rhai gwedy y fawl anrhydez a rozes i izynt hwy, a'm—dianrhydezafant inhau.

And thou more dishonourable than thy sisters, whom after that honour which I conferred upon them dishonoured me in return.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Dianrhydezus, *a.* (dianrhydez) Dishonourable.
 Dianfawd, *a.* (anfawd) Impersonal, or without personality; unpersonified.
 Dianfawz, *a.* (anfawz) Without nature, or quality.
 Dianferç, *a.* (anferç) Without disgust, or hate.
 Dianfodawl, *a.* (dianfawd) Unpersonified.
 Dianfodedig, *a.* (dianfawd) Unpersonified.
 Dianfodi, *v. a.* (dianfawd) To make impersonal.
 Dianfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dianfawd) A rendering impersonal; a being unpersonified.
 Dianfodwez, *s. m.* (dianfawd—gwez) Want of personality, an unpersonified state.
 Dianfozadwy, *a.* (dianfawz) Not to be blended.
 Dianfozawl, *a.* (dianfawz) Tending to divest of nature, quality, or property.
 Dianfozi, *v. a.* (dianfawz) To divest of natural quality, or property.
 Dianfoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dianfawz) A divesting of nature, or property.
 Diantur, *a.* (antur) Without enterprise.
 Dianturiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diantur) A being without enterprise, want of boldness.
 Dianturiaw, *v. n.* (diantur) To desist from enterprise; to become discouraged.
 Dianturiawl, *a.* (diantur) Unenterprising.
 Dianudon, *a.* (anudon) Without perjury.
 Dianudonawl, *a.* (dianudon) Unperjured.
 Dianuvyz, *a.* (anuvyz) Not void of humility.
 Dianundeb, *a.* (anundeb) Without disagreement.
 Dianurzas, *a.* (anurzas) Without degradation.
 Dianwadal, *a.* (anwadal) Unwavering; constant.

*Os dyn wyd dianwadal,
 Drwg yw dy wez, sylwez fal.*

If thou art a real man, bad is thy aspect, and of poor condition.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r 13r yd.

Dianwadalez, *s. m.* (dianwadal) Unwaveringness, unfickleness; constancy.
 Dianwadaliad, *s. m.* (dianwadal) A rendering, or a becoming unwavering.
 Dianwadalrwyd, *s. m.* (dianwadal) Stability.
 Dianwadalu, *v. a.* (dianwadal) To divest of waveringness, or inconstancy; to establish.
 Dianwadalgw, *s. m.* (dianwadal) Unfickleness.
 Dianwastad, *a.* (anwastad) Not uneven; even.
 Dianwes, *a.* (anwes) Unindulged, ungratified.
 Dianwir, *a.* (anwir) Without untruth; certain.
 Dianwiw, *a.* (anwiw) Not unworthy; deserving.
 Dianwr, *a.* (anwr) Not unmanly; not a fribble.
 Dianwybod, *a.* (anwybod) Without ignorance.
 Dianwybodus, *a.* (dianwybod) Unignorant.
 Dianwyç, *a.* (anwyç) Unenervated; energetic.
 Dianwyd, *a.* (anwyd) Unaffected; unruffled.
 Dianwylyd, *a.* (anwylyd) Unaffectionate.

*Mae—
 Yn elyn dianwylyd
 I varz bun, ac i veirz byd.*

He is an implacable foe to the fair one's bard, and all the bards in the world.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Buca Bag.

Dianynad, *a.* (anynad) Not impatient, or peevish.
 Dianystyr, *a.* (anystyr) Without inadvertence.
 Dianystyriaeth,

DIA

Dianystryiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianystryr) A being free from inconsiderateness.
Dianystryriaw, *v. n.* (dianystryr) To cease being inconsiderate, or thoughtless.
Dianystryriawl, *a.* (dianystryr) Not inconsiderate.
Diangadwy, *a.* (dianc) Capable of escaping.
Diangu, *a.* (angau) Deathless, immortal.
Diangawl, *a.* (dianc) That hath escaped, been liberated; that is delivered, or preserved.
Diangen, *a.* (angen) Not inherent, or of necessity.
Diangenhaid, *a.* (diangen) Without necessity.
Diangenhaidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diangenhaid) A divesting, or becoming divested of necessity.
Diangenhaidiaw, *v. a.* (diangenhaid) To divest of necessity, or want; to become unneedful.
Diangenhaidiawl, *a.* (diangenhaid) Unnecessary.
Diangeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diangen) A ceasing to be inherent, a ceasing to be unavoidable.
Diangu, *v. a.* (diangen) To divest of necessity.
Diangeu, *a.* (angeu) Deathless, or immortal.
Diangeuad, *s. m.* (diangeu) A rendering immortal.
Diangeuaw, *v. a.* (diangeu) To render immortal; to become immortal.
Diangeuawl, *a.* (diangeu) Tending to immortality.
Diangva, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (dianc) Deliverance.
Dianghadrez, *s. m.* (dianghadyr) Freedom from impotency, or weakness.
Dianghadyr, *a.* (anghadyr) Not impotent, or feeble.
Dianghall, *a.* (anghall) Not undilcreet.
Dianghallu, *v. n.* (dianghall) To become divested of indiscretion; to grow cunning.
Dianghar, *a.* (anghar) Undisgusting; lovely.
Dianghawr, *a.* (anghawr) Not ungenerous.
Dianghen, *a.* (anghen) Without necessity, or want.
Dianghenawl, *a.* (dianghen) Tending to divest of want, or necessity; unnecessary.
Diangheniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianghen) A divesting of necessity; a rendering unnecessary.
Dianghenu, *v. a.* (dianghen) To divest of necessity; to furnish with necessities.
Dianghenus, *a.* (dianghen) Unnecessitous; rich.
Dianghlod, *a.* (anghlod) Without ill-fame.
Dianghoeth, *a.* (anghoeth) Not unrefined.
Dianghoethez, *s. m.* (dianghoeth) Freedom from impurity; a state divested of impurity.
Dianghoethi, *v. n.* (dianghoeth) To rid of impurity, to purge of what is impure.
Dianghov, *a.* (anghov) Unforgotten, not unmindful.
Dianghoviaw, *v. n.* (dianghov) To cease being forgetful, or unmindful; to recal to mind.
Dianghoviawl, *a.* (dianghov) Tending to refresh the memory, or to recal to mind.
Dianghraift, *a.* (anghraift) Without example.
Dianghyviaith, *a.* (anghyviaith) Without a strangeness of dialect; not barbarous.
Dianghymhorth, *a.* (anghymhorth) Without want of support, or not unassisted.
Dianghymmes, *a.* (anghymmes) Not immoderate.
Dianghyfon, *a.* (anghyfon) Undiscordant.
Dianghyfonawl, *a.* (dianghyfon) Undiscordant.
Dianghyfoni, *v. a.* (dianghyfon) To render undiscordant, to divest of discord; to harmonize.
Diangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dianc) A escaping.
Diangor, *a.* (angor) Without, or not at anchor.
Diangori, *v. a.* (diangor) To weigh anchor.
Diangraift, *a.* (angraift) Without correction.
Diangrwyz, *s. m.* (dianc) Deliverance; safety.

DIA

Diangu, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape; to avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, or to flee; to be delivered, or preserved.
Diangwr, *s. m.—pl.* diangwyr (dianc—gwr) One who escapes, or avoids; one who is delivered.
Diangyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dianc) One who escapes.
Diar, *a.* (ár) Without joy; pensive, sad.
Diarab, *a.* (diar) Not joyous, merry, or pleasant.
Diaradwy, *a.* (aradwy) Not fit to be tilled.
Diarav, *a.* (arav) Not slow, lingering, or dilatory.
Diaravez, *s. m.* (diarav) Freedom from slowness.
Diaravu, *v. n.* (diarav) To cease being slow.
Diaravwg, *s. m.* (diarav) Freedom from slowness.
Diarail, *a.* (arail) Unattended, not looked after.
Diaraul, *a.* (araul) Inclement, ungenial.

Haws oez ym gael hyn—
 Neu zyz gauav ziaraul,
 Goviaid yn vy rhaid o'r haul.

It was easier for me to obtain this, than in a winter's inclement day, to supply my wants, to have my arinsful of sunshine.

Ieu Vygan ab I. ab Aza.

Diarawd, *a.* (arawd) Without elocution, or oratory.
Diaraws, *a.* (araws) Without stay, or delay; undilatory. *Yn ziaraws*, by and by, presently.
Diarbed, *a.* (arbed) Without sparing, or saving.
Diarbedawg, *a.* (diarbed) Unsparring, unsaving.

Manred gymmined gwen warezawg,
 Wyv colledig, wy'n hen hiraethawg,
 Collais, pan anwyth açav penawg,
 Gwr dewr diargar diarbedawg.

Gentle fair one of delicate gait in the concourse, I am lost, I am old and full of sorrow; I have lost by the toiling of the desperate chief, a brave man.

Meigant, m. Cynzeulan.

Diarbedawl, *a.* (diarbed) Unsparring, unsaving.
Diarbediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarbed) A ceasing to spare, or save; a being unsparring.
Diarbedu, *v. n.* (diarbed) To cease sparing.
Diarbedus, *a.* (diarbed) Not apt to spare, or save.
Diarbell, *a.* (arbell) Incompact, unconnected.
Diarbellt, *a.* (arbellt) Incompact, unconnected.
Diarbenig, *a.* (arbenig) Unexcelling; ordinary.
Diarbod, *a.* (arbod) Without foresight, or wit.
Diarbodaeth, *a.* (diarbod) Without anticipation, or preparation; unanticipated.
Diarbodawl, *a.* (diarbod) Unanticipating.
Diarbodi, *v. n.* (diarbod) To cease to anticipate.
Diarbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarbod) A ceasing to anticipate; a being unprepared.
Diarbodus, *a.* (diarbod) Not apt to anticipate.
Diarbwyll, *a.* (arbwyl) Void of rationality.
Diarbwyllaw, *v. n.* (diarbwyll) To be irrational.
Diarbwyllawl, *a.* (diarbwyll) Irrational.
Diarbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarbwyll) A becoming irrational.
Diarbwyllus, *a.* (diarbwyll) Irrational.
Diarg, *a.* (arg) Without a request, or demand.
Diargar, *a.* (argar) Without cause or reproof; fearless, dauntless, unintimidated.

Boed a'm rhozwy—
 Dovyn awen ziargar.

May he endow me with penetrating genius not to be restrained.
Ll. P. Moe.

Gwr val Cadwallawn (dawn diargar)
 Liaw hir, oez Davyz, lluoç avar.

A man like Cadwallon (of dauntless disposition) the long-handed, was Davyz, the mourned for by armies.

Blacyn Vars.

DIA

Diargen, a. (argen) Uncovered; unshod; bare-footed.

Sevyll yn ziarçen ben a thraed.

To stand with the head and feet *uncovered*.

Barzas.

Byd yn ziarçen, a cyfgu ar domen a laz y cryvav.

To be *without shoes*, and to sleep on a dunghill will kill the strongest.

Adage.

Diargenad, a. (diargen) Without a covering.

Mis Mai—

Llawen hen diargenad;

Liavar cōg a bytheiad.

The month of May—glad is the aged *that has no covering*; loquacious the cuckoo and the hound.

Aneurin.

Diargenawg, a. (diargen) Having no covering.

Diargenawl, a. (diargen) Tending to uncover.

Diargeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargen) The act of uncovering, a denudation; discalceation.

Diargenu, v. a. (diargen) To uncover; to denude; to discalceate, to unshoe, or pull off the shoes.

I'r neuaz y cyrçwys i ziarçenu: ev a zoeuth macwyaid a gweision ieuainc i'w ziarçenu; a fawb val y delynt, cyvarç gwella a wneynt izo.

He repaired to the hall *to undress*; there came boys and young men *to undress* him; and every one as they came, they congratulated him.

H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.

Rhuglaw ei draed a'i egeiriau wrth yr ysgrin heb ziarçenu—
a orug.

Scraping his feet and thighs against the settle without *uncovering* was what he did.

Bugæx S. Edmund.

Diargenwr, s. m.—pl. diargenwyr (diargen—gwr) One who uncovers, or disrobes.

Diargiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarg) A countermanding; a ceasing to request, or demand.

Diargoll, a. (argoll) Without a wound, or cut.

Diargolladwy, a. (diargoll) Invulnerable.

Diargolledig, a. (diargoll) Unwounded, uncut.

Diargolli, v. a. (diargoll) To cure of wounds.

Diargolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargoll) A divesting, or healing of wounds; a ceasing to wound.

Diargre, a. (argre) Without raiment, or clothes.

Diargwa, a. (argwa) Without a steam, or stench.

Diargwaeth, a. (argwaeth) Tasteless, insipid.

Diardres, a. (ardres) Without labour, or toil.

Diardreth, a. (ardreth) Without rent; unrated.

Diardrethawl, a. (diardreth) Unrented; free.

Diardrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardreth) A ceasing to be rented, or rated, a being unrented.

Diardrethu, v. a. (diardreth) To free from rent.

Diardwy, a. (ardwy) Without rule, or sway; not severe, or strict; not overbearing.

Can cyrçwy *Deus* diardwy,

Cyrç clodvawr am zirvawr zirwy,

Pumed pobyl rhag pobiant orzwy.

When I resort to God *of unsevere sway*, a resort that is commendable, on account of the immense expiation for the five ages of humanity against arduity of punishment.

Cynzelw.

Diardwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwy) A divesting of strictness; a ceasing to be severe.

Diardwyaw, v. n. (diardwy) To cease to govern.

Diardwyawl, a. (diardwy) Tending to relax sway, or strict government.

Diardwyth, a. (ardwyth) Without elasticity.

Diardwythaw, v. a. (diardwyth) To divest of spring, or elasticity; to become unelastic.

Diardwythawl, a. (diardwyth) Tending to divest of elasticity; tending to become unelastic.

Diardwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwyth) A divesting of elasticity.

DIA

Diardymher, a. (ardymher) Without temperature.

Diardymherawl, a. (diardymher) Tending to intemperance, or intemperature.

Diardymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardymher) A divesting of temperature, a becoming intemperate.

Diardymheru, v. a. (diardymher) To divest of temperature; to become intemperate.

Diardymherus, a. (diardymher) Intemperate.

Diartzawd, a. (arzawd) Without a prefix.

Diartzawl, a. (arzawl) Untilled, unploughed, incult.

Diartzawn, a. (arzawn) Without endowment.

Diartzedig, a. (arzedig) Unploughed, untilled.

Diartzel, a. (arzel) Unclaimed; escheated, forfeited for want of an owner.

Diartzelw, v. a. (diartzel) To disclaim, to disown.

Diartzelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzelw) A disclaiming, or disowning.

Diartzelwi, v. a. (diartzelw) To disclaim, to reject.

Diartziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arziad) Uncultivation.

Diartzodawl, a. (diartzawd) Unprefixed.

Diartzodi, v. a. (diartzawd) To divest of a prefix.

Diartzodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzawd) A divesting of prefixes; a being unprefixed.

Diartzoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzawn) A disgracing; a divesting of grace.

Diartzoniaw, v. a. (diartzawn) To disendow.

Diartzoniawl, a. (diartzawn) Tending to degrade.

Diartzull, a. (arzull) Without figure, or form.

Diartzulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzull) Disfiguration, or disformation; a disfiguring.

Diartzulliaw, v. n. (diartzull) To disfigure.

Diartzun, a. (arzun) Not unique, unsublime.

Diartzuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzun) A divesting of sublimity, or simplicity.

Diartzuniant, s. m. (diartzun) Want of sublimity.

Diartzuniaw, v. a. (diartzun) To divest of sublimity; to divest of simplicity.

Diartzuniawl, a. (diartzun) Unsublime.

Diartzwy, a. (arzwy) Without strict order.

Diartzwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diartzwy) A ceasing to rule strictly; cessation of government.

Diartzwyaw, v. n. (diartzwy) To cease to sway.

Diartzwyawl, a. (diartzwy) Undespotic.

Diareb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ar—eb) What is incontrovertible; a proverb, adage, or maxim.

Pob diareb gwir, pob coel celwyz.

Every *proverb* is truth, every report a lie.

Adage.

Diareb, a. (ar—eb) Incontrovertible, or unanswerable; excellent. *Peth da diareb yw bron*, this is an excellent good thing.

Diareb, myn wyneb Non,

Yw daioni y dynion.

Excellent, by the face of Non, is the goodness of its men.

L. G. Colbi.

Diarebawl, a. (diareb) Proverbial; excellent.

Diarebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diareb) A speaking in proverbs; a making proverbial.

Diarebu, v. a. (diareb) To make proverbial; to speak in proverbs, or to proverb.

Diarebus, a. (diareb) Worthy to be proverbial.

Diarebwr, s. m.—pl. diarebwyr (diareb—gwr) A proverbialist, one who speaks in proverbs.

Diarebyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diareb) Proverbialist.

Diareiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarail) A ceasing to attend, guard, or look after.

Diareiliaw, v. n. (diarail) To cease attending.

Diareiliedig, a. (diarail) Unattended, unguarded.

Diarv, a. (arv) Without a weapon; unarmed.

Diaryvach,

D I A

- Diarvaeth, *a.* (arvaeth) Without design, or idea.
 Diarvaethawl, *a.* (diarvaeth) Uninventive.
 Diarvaethedig, *a.* (diarvaeth) Unpurposed.
 Diarvaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvaeth) A being void of invention, design, or purpose.
 Diarvaethu, *v. a.* (diarvaeth) To lack in design, to become void of invention; to cease designing.
 Diarvaethus, *a.* (diarvaeth) Uninventive.
 Diarvawg, *a.* (diarv) Unarmed; defenceless.
 Diarvedig, *a.* (diarv) Unarmed; disarmed.
 Diarver, *a.* (arver) Without usage, or custom.
 Diarveradwy, *a.* (diarver) That may be disused.
 Diarverawl, *a.* (diarver) Tending to disuse.
 Diarveredig, *a.* (diarver) Unhabituated.
 Diarverez, *s. m.* (diarver) Disusage, disuse.
 Diarveriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarver) A disusing; a ceasing to use, or accustom.
 Diarveru, *v. a.* (diarver) To disuse, to cease using, to leave off a custom or habit.
 Diarviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarv) A disarming.
 Diarvod, *a.* (arvod) Without opportunity, or inopportune; Yn *ziarvod*, unawares, or unexpectedly.

Cavwas yn ei gynghor dwyn cyrc nos am eu pen, ac eu ceisia velly hwynt yn *ziarvod*.

It was agreed in his counsel to attack them in the night, and by that means to find them *unawares*. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diarvodawg, *a.* (diarvod) Having no opportunity, or convenient time.
 Diarvodawl, *a.* (diarvod) Inopportune, or unreasonable.
 Diarvodedig, *a.* (diarvod) Not made opportune.
 Diarvodj, *v. a.* (diarvod) To make inopportune.
 Diarvodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvod) A divesting of opportunity; a rendering inconvenient.
 Diarvodus, *a.* (diarvod) Not apt to be opportune.
 Diarvogawl, *a.* (diarvawg) Tending to disarm.
 Diarvogi, *v. n.* (diarvawg) To become disarmed.
 Diarvogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvawg) A disarming.
 Diarvoll, *a.* (arvoll) Without reception.
 Diarvolladwy, *a.* (diarvoll) Unreceivable.
 Diarvolledig, *a.* (diarvoll) Unentertained.
 Diarvolli, *v. a.* (diarvoll) To refuse receiving.
 Diarvolliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvoll) A ceasing to receive, or entertain; a not receiving.
 Diarvor, *a.* (arvor) Not maritime; inland.
 Diarvordir, *a.* (diarvor—tir) Having no sea coast.
 Diarvrain, *a.* (arvrain) Without prerogative.
 Diarvreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarvrain) A divesting of prerogative; degradation.
 Diarvreinniaw, *v. a.* (diarvrain) To divest of prerogative, or privilege; to degrade.
 Diarvreinniawl, *a.* (diarvrain) Tending to divest of prerogative or privilege.
 Diarvu, *v. a.* (diarv) To disarm; to lay down arms.
 Diarforz, *a.* (arforz) Not on the way; out of the way; strange; intricate. *Lle diarforz*, an out of the way place.

Yr eryr iaith *ziarforz*
 A'th ogyav heb yaldorz,
 Beth a wna Duw a gofgorz?

Thou eagle of *strange* discourse, I ask thee without any babbling, what should God do with a retinue. *Ymz. Arthur at Eilwled.*

- Diarforzawl, *a.* (diarforz) Digressive, straying.
 Diarforzi, *v. a.* (diarforz) To digress, to stray.
 Diarforziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarforz) A digressing, or straying; digression.
 Diargae, *a.* (argae) Without obstruction; free.
 Diargaead, *s. m.* (diargae) A ceasing to retard.

D I A

- Diargaeawl, *a.* (diargae) Unobstructed; unretarded.
 Diargais, *a.* (argais) Without an endeavour.
 Diarganvod, *a.* (arganvod) Without perception.
 Diargeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargais) A ceasing from making an effort, or endeavour.
 Diargeisiaw, *v. n.* (diargais) To cease exertion.
 Diargeisiawl, *a.* (diargais) Unendeavoured.
 Diargel, *a.* (argel) Unhidden, undisguised; plain.

Daeth cenadau, bod Medrawd—wedi gwisgaw coron y deyrnas am ei ben, a cymmyrd Gwenhwyvar wraig Arthur yn wraig i'w ei hun, a cdydygu yn *ziargel* a hono.

There came messengers, of Medrawd's having put the crown of the kingdom on his head, and of taking Gwenhwyvar the wife of Arthur to be a wife for himself, and of cohabiting *undisguisedly* with her. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diargeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargel) A disclosing.
 Diargelu, *v. a.* (diargel) To disconceal; to discover; to undisguise; to manifest.
 Diarglwyz, *a.* (arglwyz) Without a ruler.
 Diarglwyziaeth, *a.* (diarglwyz) Without dominion.
 Diarglwyziaethawl, *a.* (diarglwyziaeth) Tending to divest of rule, or dominion; anarchial.
 Diarglwyziaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarglwyziaeth) A divesting of dominion.
 Diarglwyziaethu, *v. n.* (diarglwyziaeth) To divest of dominion, or supremacy.

Ddeilir yn gyvuwc a diarglwyziaethu y brenin o'i deyrnas, pan fyddia y gyvraith heb ei ganiad.

It is understood to be tantamount to *destroning* the king from his kingdom, when the law is changed without his concurrence. *Welsh Laws.*

- Diargoel, *a.* (argoel) Without preopinion.
 Diargoeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargoel) A divesting of preconception; ceasing to forebode.
 Diargoeliaw, *v. n.* (diargoel) To cease foreboding.
 Diargoelus, *a.* (diargoel) Unforeboding, or unprompting; unpreominated.
 Diargraf, *a.* (argraf) Without impression.
 Diargrafawl, *a.* (diargraf) Unimpressed.
 Diargrafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargraf) A divesting of impression; a ceasing to impress.
 Diargrafu, *v. n.* (diargraf) To cease impressing.
 Diargrwm, *a.* (argrwm) Not prominent.
 Diargrwn, *a.* (argrwn) Not outwardly round.
 Diargrymawl, *a.* (diargrwm) Not prominent.
 Diargrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargrwm) A being without protuberance, or roundness.
 Diargrymu, *v. a.* (diargrwm) To divest of roundness.
 Diargrynawl, *a.* (diargrwn) Not convexed.
 Diargryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargrwn) A divesting of convexity; a ceasing to be convex.
 Diargrynu, *v. a.* (diargrwn) To divest of convexity.
 Diarguz, *a.* (arguz) Without a shade, or cover.
 Diarguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarguz) Disclosure.
 Diarguziaw, *v. a.* (diarguz) To disclose; to reveal.
 Diarguziawl, *a.* (diarguz) Tending to disclose.
 Diargyhoez, *a.* (argyhoez) Irreprehensible.

Yr oez arno—
 ymarweziad glan, fyber, a diargyhoez, gan belled ag y galleu dyn varnu.

He possessed a conduct pure, generous, and free from reproach, as far as a person can judge. *S. Treuredyn.*

- Diargyhoezadwy, *a.* (diargyhoez) Irreprehensible, or irreproachable.
 Diargyhoezawl, *a.* (diargyhoez) Unreproached.
 Diargyhoezi, *v. n.* (diargyhoez) To cease reprehending, or reproaching.

D I A

- Diargyhoezlad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargyhoez) A ceasing to reproach; a being without reproach.
Diargyllaeth, *a.* (argyllaeth) Void of longing.
Diargyllid, *a.* (argyllid) Void of longing, or desire.
Diargyswr, *a.* (argyswr) Without dread; undaunted.
Diargyswrw, *a.* (diargyswr) Undaunted; bold.
Diargywez, *a.* (argywez) Irreproachable, harmless, innocent. *Y meibion diargywez*, the innocent children.
Diargywezawl, *a.* (diargywez) Unreproaching.
Diargyweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargywez) A ceasing to rebuke; a being without reproach.
Diargywezu, *v. n.* (diargywez) To cease chiding.
Diargywezus, *a.* (diargywez) Void of reproach.
Diargywezwg, *s. m.* (diargywez) Harmlessness.
Diargywyz, *a.* (argywyz) Not present, or facing.
Diarhaez, *a.* (arhaez) Unsurmounted; unattained.
Diarhaezawl, *a.* (diarhaez) Unsurmounting.
Diarhaeziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarhaez) A being without surmounting, or attaining.
Diarhaezu, *v. n.* (diarhaez) To fail to attain.
Diarhawl, *a.* (arhawl) Without claim; unowned.
Diarheb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ar—heb) What is uncontrovertible, a proverb, or adage.
Diarheb, *a.* (ar—heb) Incontrovertible; or indisputable; excellent. *Diarheb o syn*, An excellent man.
Diarhebawl, *a.* (diarheb) Not to be controverted; excellent; proverbial.
Diarhebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarheb) A speaking in proverbs; a making proverbial.
Diarhebu, *v. a.* (diarheb) To render uncontrovertible; to make proverbial; to speak proverbs.

Yr oez hi yn diarhebu mor wyç oez y lle.

She was certifying how splendid the place was. Mabinegion.

- Diarhebus**, *a.* (diarheb) Worthy to be proverbial.
Diarhebwr, *s. m.*—*pl. diarhebwr* (diarheb—gwr) A proverbialist, one who speaks proverbs.
Diarhebyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diarheb) Proverbialist.
Diarholi, *v. n.* (diarhawl) To disclaim, to disown, to disavow.
Diarholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarhawl) A disclaiming, or disavowing.
Diarial, *a.* (arial) Without vigor; spiritless; faint, feeble, or weak; abject.
Diarialwg, *a.* (diarial) Having no vigor; enervated.
Diarialez, *s. m.* (diarial) Want of vigor; langour.
Diarialiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarial) Enervation.
Diarialu, *v. n.* (diarial) To divest of vigor, or to enervate; to become enfeebled.
Diarialus, *a.* (diarial) Unvigorous; enervated.
Diarialwg, *s. m.* (diarial) Want of spirit; abjectness.
Diarian, *a.* (arian) Without silver; moneyless.
Diariangar, *a.* (diarian) Without covetousness.

Byzed eiç ymarweziad yn zïariangar.

Let your conduct be without covetousness. Hebrews 13, 5

- Diariangarwg**, *s. m.* (diariangar) Freedom from covetousness.
Diarianiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarian) A divesting of silver; a depriving of money.
Diarianu, *v. a.* (diarian) To rid of money.
Diarlad, *a.* (arlad) Without sacrifice, or oblation.
Diarlayar, *a.* (arlayar) Without speech.

D I A

- Diarlith**, *a.* (arlith) Without allurement.
Diarlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlith) A divesting of allurement; a being unenticed.
Diarlithiaw, *v. n.* (diarlith) To cease enticing.
Diarlithiawl, *a.* (diarlith) Unenticing; unalluring; unfaucinating.
Diarloes, *a.* (arloes) Not to be emptied, or cleared.

Draig anghynnwys dwys, nid oes a'th veizo I'th vyzin ziarloes.
A dragon not to be confined and hardy, there is no one that will dare thee in thy camp not to be dispersed.
Prydydd Bycan, i V. ab Owain.

Diarloesawl, *a.* (diarloes) Unexhausted.
Diarloesi, *v. n.* (diarloes) To cease emptying.
Diarloesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarloes) A ceasing to empty; a being unexhausted.
Diarluz, *a.* (arluz) Without obstruction; uncurbed.
Diarluziad, *s. m.* (diarluz) A being unobstructed.
Diarluziaw, *v. a.* (diarluz) To divest of obstruction; to cease to obstruct, to become unobstructed.
Diarluziawl, *a.* (diarluz) Unobstructive; free.
Diarlwy, *a.* (arlwy) Without preparation of food.
Diarlwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlwy) A being without provision; a ceasing to provide.
Diarlwyaw, *v. n.* (diarlwy) To cease providing.
Diarlwyawl, *a.* (diarlwy) Unprovided with food.
Diarlwyz, *a.* (arlwyz) Without a governor.
Diarlwyziaeth, *s. m.* (diarlwyz) Without dominion, power, or authority.
Diarlwyziaethawl, *a.* (diarlwyziaeth) Tending to divest of supremacy; not governing.
Diarlwyziaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlwyziaeth) A divesting of dominion, or authority.
Diarlwyziaethu, *v. a.* (diarlwyziaeth) To divest of dominion; to cease governing.
Diarmerth, *a.* (armerth) Without preparation.
Diarmerthawl, *a.* (diarmerth) Unpreparatory.
Diarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarmerth) A being unprepared; or unprovided.
Diarmerthu, *v. n.* (diarmerth) To cease providing.
Diarnabod, *a.* (arnabod) Unacquainted, having no knowledge of. *Lleu diarnabod*, an oath taken by a person professing himself to be ignorant of the matter in question.
Diarnabod, *v. n.* (arnabod) To be without cognizance.
Diarnabodus, *a.* (diarnabod) Unknowing.
Diarnod, *a.* (arnod) Without a characteristic.
Diarnodawl, *a.* (diarnod) Uncharacteristic.
Diarnodi, *v. a.* (diarnod) To divest of character.
Diarnodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarnod) A divesting of character; a being undescribed.
Diarobaith, *a.* (arobaith) Without expectation.
Diarobeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarobaith) A being without expectation.
Diarobeithiaw, *v. n.* (diarobaith) To cease expecting; to despond, or to despair.
Diarobeithiawl, *a.* (diarobaith) Unexpectant.
Diarobryn, *a.* (arobryn) Without merit.
Diarozev, *a.* (arozev) Unpassive, unenduring.
Diarozev, *v. n.* (arozev) To cease enduring.
Diarozevawl, *a.* (diarozev) Unendured.
Diarozeviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarozev) A ceasing to suffer; a divesting of suffering.
Diarozevu, *v. n.* (diarozev) To cease suffering.
Diarozevus, *a.* (diarozev) Unenduring.
Diarovyn, *a.* (arovyn) Without intent, or design.
Diarovynawl, *a.* (diarovyn) Unintentional.
Diarogli, *v. n.* (diarogyl) To divest of scent.
Diarogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarogyl) A divesting of scent; a becoming unscented.

Diaroglus

D I A

Diaroglus, *a.* (diarogyl) Not odorous; unscented.
 Diarogyl, *a.* (arogyl) Without scent, or odour.
 Diarofawl, *a.* (diaraws) Unstaying, undilatory.
 Diarosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaraws) A not staying.

Diarfwyd, *a.* (arfwyd) Without dread; undaunted.

Nid diarfwyd ond a arôo:

Nid ovnawg ond a foo.

No one is *without dread* but that stands his ground; no one is timid but that runs away. *Adage.*

Diarfwydaw, *v. n.* (diarfwyd) To cease dreading, to become divested of fear; to divest of fear.

Diarfwydawl, *a.* (diarfwyd) Unintimidating; undaunted, or daring.

Diarfwydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarfwyd) A divesting of terror; a becoming undaunted.

Diarfwydus, *a.* (diarfwyd) Undaunted; daring.

Diartaith, *a.* (artaith) Without torture; unaffected.

Diarteithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diartaith) A being untortured; a divesting of torture.

Diarteithiaw, *v. n.* (diartaith) To divest of pain.

Diarteithiawl, *a.* (diartaith) Untormented.

Diaruthraw, *v. n.* (diaruthyr) To cease wondering.

Diaruthrawl, *a.* (diaruthyr) Not apt to amaze.

Diaruthriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaruthyr) A recovering from amazement.

Diarw, *a.* (garw) Not rough, or rugged; calm.

Diarwaes, *a.* (arwaes) Without earnest, or gage.

Diarwaefaw, *a.* (gwaefaw) Without support; unsupported, unwarranted.

Diarwaefawg, *a.* (diarwaes) Unpledged, ungaged.

Diarwaefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwaes) A divesting of pledge, or warranty.

Diarwaefu, *v. a.* (diarwaes) To uncertify.

Diarwasg, *a.* (arwasg) Without suppression.

Diarwasgawl, *a.* (diarwasg) Unsuppressive.

Diarwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwasg) A being unsuppressed; a ceasing to suppress.

Diarwasgu, *v. n.* (diarwasg) To cease to press.

Diarwez, *a.* (arwez) Without carriage, or conduct.

Diarwezawl, *a.* (diarwez) Unconducted.

Diarweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwez) A being unconducted; a ceasing to bear.

Diarwezig, *a.* (diarwez) Unconductive, not tending to carry on or conduct.

Diarwezu, *v. n.* (diarwez) To cease conducting.

Diarwel, *a.* (arwel) Unconspicuous, unmanifest.

Diarweled, *v. n.* (diarwel) To cease manifesting.

Diarweledig, *a.* (diarwel) Unmanifested.

Diarwellyg, *a.* (arwellyg) Undefectible.

Diarwellygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwellyg) A ceasing to be defective; a being without failing.

Diarwellygiaw, *v. n.* (diarwellyg) To be infallible.

Diarwellygiawl, *a.* (diarwellyg) Undefective.

Diarwestlawg, *a.* (diarwestyl) Unconfused.

Diarwestliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwestyl) A being unconfused; a divesting of confusion.

Diarwestlu, *v. n.* (diarwestyl) To rid of disorder.

Diarwestyl, *a.* (arwestyl) Without confusion.

Diarwybod, *a.* (arwybod) Unknowing, ignorant.

Gwrlais a zyawd—Hyd tra parâo tywyllwg y nos disgynwn, ac yn zifyydd cyrçwn am eu pen yn eu pebyllau yn ziarwybod.

Gwrlais said—Whilst the darkness of the night continues we will descend, and suddenly we will come upon them in their tents unknowingly. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diarwybodawl, *a.* (diarwybod) Unknowing.

Diarwybodus, *a.* (diarwybod) Unknowing.

D I A

Diarwyz, *a.* (arwyz) Without a sign, or token.

Diarwyzâd, *s. m.* (diarwyz) A divesting of a sign, or token; a ceasing to denote.

Diarwyzâwl, *a.* (diarwyz) Unsignificative.

Diarwyzâu, *v. n.* (diarwyz) To cease to signify.

Diarwyzâw, *v. n.* (diarwyz) To cease being a sign, or token; to divest of a sign.

Diarwyzawl, *a.* (diarwyz) Unsignificatory.

Diarwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwyz) A divesting of a sign, or token; a being unsignified.

Diaryfle, *a.* (aryfle) Defenceless, unprotected.

Diarymçwel, *a.* (arymçwel) Without reversion.

Diarymçweladwy, *a.* (diarymçwel) Unrevertible.

Diarymçwelawg, *a.* (diarymçwel) Unreversed.

Diarymçweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarymçwel) A being unreverted; a ceasing to revert.

Diarymzwyn, *a.* (arymzwyn) Uncharacterised.

Diarymgais, *a.* (arymgais) Without effort.

Diarymgeifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarymgais) A being without effort, a desisting from exertion.

Diarymgeifiaw, *v. n.* (diarymgais) To cease exertion, to desist from making an effort.

Diarymgeifiawl, *a.* (diarymgais) Unexerted.

Diarynaig, *a.* (arynaig) Fearless, or dauntless.

Ymhlith y bleiziau y cerzynt yn ziarynaig, ac yn zigoziant.

Amongst the wolves they would walk *without dread*, and unembarrassed.

Diaryneigiad, *s. m.* (diarynaig) A divesting of terror, or dread; a ceasing to dread.

Diaryneigiaw, *v. n.* (diarynaig) To cease to fear, to become fearless, or undaunted.

Diaryneigiawl, *a.* (diarynaig) Unterrifying.

Dias, *s. m.* (as) Din, loud noise; clamor.

Hoian y parçellan byçan breicçras;

Andaw di lais adar mor mawr eu dias.

Attend thou tiny pig, small and thick-limbed; hearken thou to the voice of sea birds or great clamour. *Myrçain.*

Dias, *v. a.* (as) To din; to make a clamor, to clamor; to make to cry out, or to complain.

Mab Grufuz graid a'm dias,

Maith dy dreiffau drag Euas.

The vehement son of Grufuz that makes me clamorous, extensive thy depredations towards Euas: *Gwalçmai, i O Gwynedd.*

Llywelyn llary zyn llwyr dias galon.

Llywelyn, the mild man, completely the foe he makes to cry out. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Diasawl, *a.* (dias) Apt to din; clamorous.

Diasbri, *a.* (albri) Without wiles, or cunning.

Diasbriad, *s. m.* (diasbri) A divesting of tricks.

Diasbriaw, *v. a.* (diasbri) To divest of wiles, or fly tricks; to cease being mischievous.

Diasbriawl, *a.* (diasbri) Tending to divest of tricks, or wiles; unmischievous.

Diasgavaeth, *a.* (asgavaeth) Having no prey.

Diasgavaethawl, *a.* (diasgavaeth) Unpredatory.

Diasgavaethiad, *s. m.* (diasgavaeth) A being without depredation; a being without prey.

Diasgavaethu, *v. n.* (diasgavaeth) To cease spoiling, or depredating.

Diasgell, *a.* (asgell) Without a wing, unpinioned.

Diasgellawg, *a.* (diasgell) Unwinged, unpinioned.

Diasgellu, *v. a.* (diasgell) To divest of wings.

Diasgen, *a.* (asgen) Without blemish, harmless; sound, or safe; chaste, or unpolluted.

Diasgenawl, *a.* (diasgen) Unpernicious; unhurt.

Diasgengael, *a.* (diasgen—cael) Not affected by harm; uninjured; unpolluted.

Hi a aeth o enau'r zraig yn ziasgengael.

She went out of the Dragon's jaws *without receiving harm.* *Mabinigion.*

Diasgeniad

D I A

- Diafgeniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diafgen) A being unhurt.
Diafghenu, *v. a.* (diafgen) To divest of harm, or hurt.
Diafglof, *a.* (afglof) Without lameness, sound.

*Dy was gwna yn ziafglof
O glwyv—*

Thy servant make unblemished with disorder.
H. D. ab Iwan.

- Diafglofi**, *v. a.* (diafglof) To render unblemished.
Diafgwrn, *a.* (afgwrn) Without bone, boneless.
Diafgyrnawl, *a.* (diafgwrn) Unboned; unossified.
Diafgyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diafgwrn) A divesting of bone; a being without bone.
Diafgyrnu, *v. a.* (diafgwrn) To divest of bone.
Diafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dias) A clamoring.
Diasp, *s. f.* (dias) A cry; a noise, or clamor.
Diaspad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (diasp) A great noise; an echo; outcry, or uproar; a cry; a proclamation.
Diaspad ugarwn; diaspad ugarwn; diaspad ugar adneu, and bawl ziaspad. Welsh Laws.
 Expressions implying a calling out for assistance when too late, and applied to a person, who having lost his claim to an estate, calls for the reversion of the verdict.

*Rhoi diaspad o'r badell,
The pan giving a ring. D. ab Gwilym.*

- Diasped**, *v. a.* (diasp) To make a noise, or toring; to cry out, to clamor.

*Pa diaspetyc di bynag ni'th ellyngir di i mywn yni elwyv i
zywedyd i Arthur.*

*Shouldst thou bawl as much as may seem good to thee, thou
wilt not be suffered to go in, until I go to tell Arthur.
H. C. ab Cilyx—Mabinogion.*

- Diaspedain**, *v. a.* (diaspad) To make a noise, tumult, or uproar; to ring, or tingle; to echo; to cry out, to scream; to cry out often.

*Diaspedain a orugant yn vawr gwyr y llys.
What they, the men of the court, did was to scream out mightily.
H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

- Diaffwyn**, *a.* (affwyn) Without excuse, or leave.
Diaffwynaw, *v. n.* (diaffwyn) To cease excusing.
Diaffwynawl, *a.* (diaffwyn) Unremitted.
Diaffwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diaffwyn) A ceasing to excuse, or remit; a being unremitted.
Diastrus, *a.* (astrus) Unperplexed; unvexed.
Diafu, *v. a.* (dias) To make a din; to clamor.
Diafw, *a.* (afw) Not left, or sinister; not awkward.
Diatblyg, *a.* (atblyg) Without reduplication.
Diatblygawl, *a.* (diatblyg) Unreduplicative.
Diatblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diatblyg) A divesting of fold, or reduplication.
Diatblygu, *v. a.* (diatblyg) To divest of folds.
Diatgwel, *a.* (atgwel) Without a return back.
Diatgweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diatgwel) A ceasing to return; a not returning.
Diatgwelyd, *v. n.* (diatgwel) To cease returning.
Diateb, *a.* (ateb) Without answer, or response.
Diatebawl, *a.* (diateb) Unanswerable; unanswered; unresponsive.
Diatebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diateb) A not answering.

- Diatebu**, *v. n.* (diateb) To cease from answering.
Diattal, *a.* (attal) Without a stop; unimpeded.
Diatteb, *a.* (atteb) Without answer, or response.
Diattrev, *a.* (attrev) Without a home; unhousted.
Diattreg, *a.* (attreg) Unimpeded, or unobstructed.
Yn ziaattreg, without delay.
Diattregawl, *a.* (diattreg) Unobstructive.

D I A

- Diattregiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diattreg) A divesting of obstruction, or impediment.
Diattregu, *v. n.* (diattreg) To divest of a stay.
Diattregwç, *s. m.* (diattreg) Unobstructedness.
Diattro, *a.* (attro) Without a reversion.
Diathraw, *a.* (athraw) Without a teacher.
Diathrawaiz, *a.* (diathraw) Uninstructive.
Diathrawawl, *a.* (diathraw) Not doctoral.
Diathrawd, *a.* (athrawd) Without censure.
Diathrawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diathraw) A ceasing to be an instructor.
Diathrawiaeth, *a.* (diathraw) Without instruction, or learning; uninstructed.
Diathrawiaethawl, *a.* (diathrawiaeth) Not tending to instruct; uninstructive.
Diathrawiaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diathrawiaeth) A ceasing to instruct, or inform.
Diathrawiaethu, *v. n.* (diathrawiaeth) To cease to instruct, or inform.
Diathrawu, *v. n.* (diathraw) To cease teaching.
Diathrawus, *a.* (diathraw) Uninstructive.
Diathrin, *a.* (athrin) Unused to labour.

*Byz lew, na vyz ziaathrin.
Be skilful, be not without toil. Adage.*

- Diathrist**, *a.* (athrist) Undejected, ungrieved.
Diathröawl, *a.* (diathraw) Not like a teacher.
Diathrodawl, *a.* (diathrawd) Uncensorious.
Diathrodi, *v. n.* (diathrawd) To cease censuring.
Diathrodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diathrawd) A ceasing to censure; a being uncensured.
Diathrylith, *a.* (athrylith) Uninformed.
Diathrywyn, *a.* (athrywyn) Untranquillized.
Diau, *a.* (gau) Without falsehood; certain, true.
Yn ziau, truly, indeed, verily, assuredly.

*Angeu pob rhiau diau y daw.
The death of every chieftain, certain it is to come.
Bledwyn Vars.*

- Diau**, *s. pl. aggr.*—*pl. dieuoz* (dyz) Day; days.

*Yn ei wlezh rhyvez barau,
Dwyvyr a dalar dri diau.
In his banquet it would be a wonder should land and water last
for three days. D. Nanter.*

- Diauawl**, *a.* (diau) Not tending to be false.

*Y mawl diauawl awen,
Mal imp yw yn amyl o'm pen.
The praise of the unfalsifying muse is like a bud, prolific from
my brain. Ieu. ab H. Sierdwai.*

- Diawç**, *a.* (awç) Without keenness; unapt.
Diawçawl, *a.* (diawç) Unpropensive; unkeen.
Diawçez, *s. m.* (diawç) Want of aptitude, or tendency, disinclination; want of sharpness; bluntness, dullness.
Diawçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diawç) Dispropension, disinclination; a divesting of aptness; a blunting.
Diawçiedig, *a.* (diawç) Unsharpened; unexcited.
Diawçu, *v. a.* (diawç) To divest of aptness, or tendency; to disincline; to divest of sharpness; to blunt, or make dull.

*Yr oezwn wedi diawçu o açaws y çwedlau a zywedafai hi.
I was become divested of inclination by reason of the sayings that
she had uttered. Margawg Croydrad.*

- Diawçus**, *a.* (diawç) Not ardent; not keen; not greedy.
Diawçulaw, *v. n.* (diawçus) To become dull.
Diawçusawl, *a.* (diawçus) Not apt to be ardent, keen, or greedy.
Diawçusiad, *s. m.* (diawçus) A being unsharpened; a being unapt to be ardent, or greedy.
Diawçusrwyç, *s. m.* (diawçus) Inappetency.

Diawd,

D I A

Diawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* diodyz (iawd) Drink, beverage.
Diawdlestyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diodlestri (diawd—llestyr)
 A drinking cup; also a cupful of drink, so called, superstitiously given for the dead; which in some places is named *diawdlyst* and *cupan y meirw*.

Diawdlyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. oz (diawd—llyn) Beverage.

Diawdlyst, *s. m.* (diawd—llyst) The give-ale.

Diawdryz, *a.* (diawd—rhyz) Given to drinking, drunken. *s. m.* A drunkard.

Diawdurdawd, *a.* (awdurdawd) Without authority, not invested with power.

Diawdurdodawl, *a.* (diawdurdawd) Unauthorized; unauthoritative.

Diawdurdodi, *v. a.* (diawdurdawd) To disauthorize, to divest of credit; to cashier.

Diawdurdodiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (diawdurdawd) A disauthorising, a divesting of power.

Diawddy, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (diawd—ty) A pot-house, or drinking-house.

Diawdwyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (diawd—gwyz) The bay-tree, or laurel; otherwise called *pren y gerwyn*, and *dail y cwrw*.

Diawg, *a.* (awg) Lazy, sluggish; lifeless.

Diferwy Duw ziawg.

May God defend the lazy.

Adage.

Gwae â wnel da i ziawg.

Woe to him that will do good to the sluggard.

Adage.

Diawgrym, *a.* (awgrym) Unskilful, awkward.

Diawgŵrth, *a.* (diawg—ŵrth) Sluggish, slothful.

Avlan dwylaw diawgŵrth.

Polluted are the hands of the sluggish.

Adage.

Diawgwas, *s. m.*—*pl.* diawgweis (diawg—gwas) A lazy person, or a sluggard.

Diawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. iaid (awl) That is deprived of primeval light; the devil.

Angel pen forz a diawl pentan.

An angel on the road and a devil at home.

Adage.

Drwg y ceidw diawl ei was.

Badly will the devil keep his servant.

Adage.

Diawlaiz, *a.* (diawl) Devilish, like a devil.

Diawlzyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (diawl—dyn) A devil incarnate.

Diawledig, *a.* (diawl) Possessed of a devil; devilish.

Diawleizrwyz, *s. m.* (diawlaiz) Devilishness.

Diawles, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. od (diawl) A female devil; a fury. *Diawles o zynes zu*, a black fury of a woman.

Diawliaw, *v. a.* (diawl) To call the devil, to swear.

Diawlig, *a.* (diawl) Devilish; having the nature, or disposition of a devil.

Diawligrwyz, *s. m.* (diawlig) Devilishness.

Diawr, *adv.* (awr) Without doubt, certainly.

Diawr yfild le izo gwynaw y neb y syz yma; Mabon vab Modron y syz yma y'ngarçar.

Certainly there is room for him to complain whoever he is that is here: It is Mabon the son of Modron that is in prison here.

H Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Diaws, *a.* (aws) Without aptness, unapt.

Diawyz, *a.* (awyz) Without desire, or avidity.

Diawyzawl, *a.* (diawyz) Undesirous; indifferent.

Diawyziad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (diawyz) A divesting of desire, or avidity.

Diawyzu, *v. n.* (diawyz) To be disinclined.

Diawyzus, *a.* (diawyz) Having no avidity.

D I B

Dib, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (ib) A fall, or depth; extremity.

Dibaid, *a.* (paid) Unceasing, incessant, continual, or perpetual. *Yn zibaid*, incessantly.

Dibaith, *a.* (paith) Having no view, or perception; uncircumspect; indistinct.

Ys marw â vo dibaith.

Dead is he that is uncircumspect.

Adage.

Dibaladrawg, *a.* (dibaladyr) Having no stem.

Dibaladyr, *a.* (paladyr) Without a stem, or shaft.

Diball, *a.* (pall) Infallible; sure, or certain.

Diballedig, *a.* (diball) Not having failed.

Diballiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (diball) A not failing.

Diballiant, *s. m.* (diball) Infallibility; certitude.

Diballrwyz, *s. m.* (diball) Indefectibility.

Diballu, *v. n.* (diball) To cease failing.

A dan fêr ni byz, ac ni bu un well

Vawr glod belu diballu.

Beneath the stars there will not be, and there has not been one more excelling,

Ein Wan, i Ruf, ab Llywelyn.

Diballus, *a.* (diball) Undefective, unfailing.

Dibannwl, *a.* (pannwl) Without dents.

Dibannylawg, *a.* (dibannwl) Not dented.

Dibannyliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (dibannwl) A divesting of creases, or dents.

Dibannylu, *v. a.* (dibannwl) To uncrease.

Dibant, *a.* (pant) Without a hollow, or dent.

Dibara, *a.* (para) Not durable, transitory.

Dibarâad, *s. m.* (dibara) A discontinuation.

Dibarâawl, *a.* (dibara) Undurable; transient.

Dibarâu, *v. n.* (dibara) To discontinue; to cease.

Dibarâus, *a.* (dibara) Undurable; transitory.

Dibarâuŵrwyz, *s. m.* (dibarâus) Transientness.

Dibarawd, *a.* (parawd) Unready, unprepared.

Dibarç, *a.* (parç) Without respect; unrespected.

Dibarçiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (dibarç) A disesteeming.

Dibarçrwyz, *s. m.* (dibarç) Disesteem; disrespect.

Dibarodawl, *a.* (dibarawd) Tending to be unready.

Dibarodi, *v. n.* (dibarawd) To become unprepared.

Dibarodiad, *s. m.* (dibarawd) A ceasing to be ready.

Dibarodrwyz, *s. m.* (dibarawd) Unpreparedness.

Dibeç, *a.* (peç) Without sin; sinless; perfect.

Dibeç vywyd gwyn ei vyd.

Blessed is he that is of sinless life.

Adage.

Dibeçawd, *a.* (dibeç) Without sin; sinless.

Dibeçiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (dibeç) A divesting of sin, or imperfection; a ceasing to sin.

Dibeçrwyz, *s. m.* (dibeç) Sinlessness.

Dibeçu, *v. a.* (dibeç) To make sinless.

Priodas a wnaethbwyd er dibeçu cydgnawd y rhwng gwr a gwraig, ac er ennill plant i wafanaethu Duw.

Marriage was instituted for the sake of rendering uncriminal the connection between man and woman, and to beget children to serve God.

Lt. G. Hergest.

Dibedrylaw, *a.* (pedrylaw) Inexpert, unhandy.

Dibeidiad, *s. m.* (dibaid) A rendering incessant.

Dibeidiaw, *v. n.* (dibaid) To render incessant.

Dibeidiawl, *a.* (dibaid) Incessant, unceasing.

Dibeiriannawl, *a.* (dibeiriant) Uninstrumental.

Dibeirianniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (dibeiriant) A divesting of agency, or instrumentality.

Dibeiriannu, *v. a.* (dibeiriant) To divest of agent, or instrument; to disorganize.

Dibeiriant,

DIB

- Dibeiriant, a.** (peiriant) Without agent, effective cause, or instrument.
Dibeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibaith) A divesting of clearness, openness, or distinctness.
Dibeithiaw, v. a. (dibaith) To divest of openness.
Dibeithiawg, a. (dibaith) Having no clearness.
Dibeithiawl, a. (dibaith) Uncleared, unexplored.
Dibeithig, a. (dibaith) Unexplored; unclear.
Dibeithin, a. (dibaith) Not having perspicuity.
Dibelenawl, a. (pelenawl) Unconglomerated.
Dibeleniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peleniad) A divesting of globosity, or rotundity.
Dibelenu, v. a. (pelenu) To divest of globosity.
Dibelre, a. (pelre) Without trouble, or distress.

—Prydain,
 Prydyzion arwyre,
 Ev i'w fen fyniant dibelre.

Britain, by bards extolled, he is its supreme and prosperity free from trouble.
 Ll. P. Moq, i R. ab Cynan ab Owain.

- Dibelydrawl, a.** (dibelydyr) Unradiating.
Dibelydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibelydyr) A divesting of, or a ceasing to cast rays.
Dibelydru, v. n. (dibelydyr) To cease to cast rays; to divest of rays.
Dibelydyr, a. (pelydyr) Without a beam, or ray.
Dibellt, a. (pellt) Incompact, not round.
Dibellus, a. (pellus) Tending to be incompact.
Diben, a. (pen) Without a head, top, or end.
Dibenaeth, a. (penaeth) Without a head, chiefless.
Dibenaethiaeth, s. m. (dibenaeth) Anarchy.
Dibenbleth, a. (penbleth) Without intricacy.

Dylai gweinidawg vod yn rhyz, ac yn zibenbleth ar bob rhyw aglysuron.

A minister ought to be free and unembarrassed on all sorts of occasions.
 Ier. Owain.

- Dibenedig, a.** (diben) Decapitated, beheaded.
Dibeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diben) Decapitation.
Dibenor, a. (penor) Having no headpiece, without a helmet.

Ni zeliaist nag eithav na cynnor
 Yfgwn drem dibenor.

Thou didst not catch the extreme, nor the front of the towering presence without a helmet.
 An. urin.

- Dibenu, v. a.** (diben) To decapitate, to behead.
Dibenwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (diben—gwr) A decapitator, or a beheader.
Diberçen, a. (perçen) Without owner; unowned.
Diberçenawg, a. (diberçen) Having no owner.
Diberçenogion, Waifs, or things unowned.
Diberçenawl, a. (diberçen) Dispossession.
Diberçeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diberçen) A divesting of a thing; dispossession.
Diberçenogawl, a. (diberçenawg) Dispossession.
Diberçenogi, v. a. (diberçenawg) To dispossess.
Diberçenogiad, s. m. (diberçenawg) A dispossessing; dispossession; deprivation.
Diberçenu, v. a. (diberçen) To dispossess.
Dibereiziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pereiziad) A divesting of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrantcy.
Dibereiziaw, v. a. (pereiziaw) To divest of sweetness, richness of taste, or fragrantcy.
Dibereiziawl, a. (pereiziawl) Tending to divest of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrantcy.
Dibervez, a. (pervez) Without entrails, or guts.
Dibervezedig, a. (dibervez) Disembowelled.
Diberveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibervez) A disembowelling; a divesting of entrails.
Dibervezu, v. a. (dibervez) To disembowel; to disembowel, to viscerate, to draw the entrails.

DIB

- Diberfeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (perfeithiad) A rendering imperfect, or incomplete.
Diberfeithiaw, v. a. (perfeithiaw) To divest of perfection; to render incomplete.
Diberfeithiawl, a. (perfeithiawl) Tending to render, or become imperfect.
Diberfeithrwyz, s. m. (perfeithrwyz) Imperfection.
Diberthynas, a. (perthynas) Without relation, or connection; irrelevant, unconnected.
Diberthynasawl, a. (diberthynas) Disconnective.
Diberthynasfaw, s. m. (diberthynas) Impertinence.
Diberthynasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diberthynas) A rendering irrelevant; a disconnecting.
Diberthynasrwyz, s. m. (diberthynas) Irrevelence, or unconnectedness.
Diberthynasu, v. a. (diberthynas) To render unconnected, or irrelevant.
Diberthynus, a. (perthynus) Irrelevant.
Diberyglez, s. m. (diberygyl) Freedom from danger, or hazard.
Diberygliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diberygyl) A divesting of danger; a ceasing to be dangerous.
Diberyglu, v. a. (diberygyl) To save harmless.
Diberygyl, a. (perygyl) Without danger.
Dibetrus, a. (petrus) Without doubt, doubtless.
Dibetrusawl, v. a. (dibetrus) To clear of doubt; to cease doubting, or hesitating.
Dibetrusawl, a. (dibetrus) Undubious.
Dibetrusder, s. m. (dibetrus) Freedom from doubt, or hesitation; certainty.
Dibetrusiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibetrus) A divesting of doubt; a ceasing to hesitate.
Dibetrusrwyz, s. m. (dibetrus) Undoubtedness.
Dibil, a. (pîl) Having no peel, or rind.
Dibilen, a. (pilen) Without a membrane.
Dibiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibil) A being unpeeled.
Dibiliaw, v. a. (dibil) To strip off the peel, or rind.
Dibiliedig, a. (dibil) Unpeeled, or unpared.
Dibilion, a. (dibil) Having no peelings, or rind.
Dibilionen, a. (dibilion) Having no membrane.
Dibill, a. (pill) Without a stock, or stem.
Diblaid, a. (plaid) Without a party, or aid.
Diblaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (planiad) Displantation.
Diblant, a. (plant) Without children, childless.
Diblanta, v. a. (diblant) To bereave of children.

Minnau ve i'm diblantwyd a ziblentir.

And me, as I have been bereaved of children, so shall I be deprived of children.
 Genesis 42 36.

- Diblantiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diblant) A bereaving of children, a making childless.
Diblanu, v. a. (planu) To displant, or take up.
Diblaw, v. a. (dibyl) To draggle, or bedaggle.
Diblawg, a. (dibyl) Bedaggled, or draggled.
Dible, s. pl. aggr. (dibyl) Skirts, borders, or extremities; daggles, or daggling of garments.

O cefir lladrad mewn ty neu yn nible y ty.

If a theft shall be found in a house, or in the outskirts of a house
 Welsh Laws.

- Dibledig, a.** (dibyl) Daggled, dagged, or bedaggled.
Dibleidiad, s. m. (diblaid) A divesting of faction.
Dibleidiaw, v. n. (diblaid) To cease taking a part;
Dibleidiawg, a. (diblaid) Having no partiality; to divest of faction.
Dibluz, a. (pluz) Not soft, tender, or mellow.
Dibluziad, s. m. (dibluz) A divesting of softness
 Dibluziadawl

D I B

Dibleidiawl, *a.* (diblaidd) Impartial; unbiassed.
 Dibleth, *a.* (pleth) Without a plait, or wreath.
 Diblethawl, *a.* (dibleth) Unplaited, unwreathed.
 Diblethedig, *a.* (dibleth) Unplaited, unwreathed.
 Diblethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibleth) A divesting of plaits, or wreathes.
 Diblethu, *v. a.* (dibleth) To unplait, to unplat.
 Diblisg, *a.* (plisg) Having no shell, or husk.
 Diblisgaw, *v. a.* (diblisg) To strip off the shell.
 Diblisgawl, *a.* (diblisg) Unshelled, not shelled.
 Diblisgiad, *s. m.* (diblisg) A being unshelled.
 Diblu, *a.* (plu) Featherless, or unfledged.
 Dibluad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diblu) Deplumation.
 Dibluaw, *v. a.* (diblu) To deplume, to strip off the feathers.
 Dibluawl, *a.* (diblu) Unfledged, unfeathered.
 Diblwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diblwyr (dibyl—gwr) A dagger, or draggler; a daggletail.
 Diblwyv, *a.* (plwyv) Having no parish.
 Diblwyvaw, *v. a.* (diblwyv) To divest of a parish.
 Diblwyvawl, *a.* (diblwyv) Having no parish.
 Diblwyviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diblwyv) A divesting of a parish, or parish settlement.
 Diblyz, *a.* (plyz) Not soft tender, or mellow.
 Diblyzâad, *s. m.* (diblyz) A divesting of softness.
 Diblyzâawl, *a.* (diblyz) Tending to divest of softness, or mellowness.
 Diblyzâu, *v. n.* (diblyz) To become harsh.
 Diblyg, *a.* (plyg) Without a fold, or plait.
 Diblygawl, *a.* (diblyg) Unflexible, or rigid.
 Diblygez, *s. m.* (diblyg) Unpliantness; rigidity.
 Diblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diblyg) A being unbent, a being unfolded.
 Diblygiedig, *a.* (diblyg) Not folded, or doubled.
 Diblygrwyz, *s. m.* (diblyg) An unfolded state.
 Diblygu, *v. a.* (diblyg) To unfold; to unbend.
 Diboblawg, *a.* (dibobyl) Unpopulous; deserted.
 Diboblawl, *a.* (dibobyl) Tending to depopulate.
 Dibobledig, *a.* (dibobyl) Not peopled; uncolonized.
 Dibobli, *v. a.* (dibobyl) To depopulate.
 Dibobliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibobyl) Depopulation, a stripping of inhabitants.
 Dibobyl, *a.* (pobyl) Without inhabitants.
 Diboen, *a.* (poen) Without pain; painless; unpunished, unwearied; untortured. *Yn diboen*, without difficulty, or with ease.
 Diboen i zyn dybiaw yn za.
 It is easy for a man to think well. *Adage.*
 Ac ni byz diboen i tithau a zywedaisf eithyr gwir.
 And it will not be harmless for thee also as to what thou didst say except the truth. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinegion.*
 Diboenedig, *a.* (diboen) Unpained; untortured.
 Diboeni, *v. a.* (diboen) To divest of torture.
 Diboeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diboen) A divesting of pain.
 Diboenyd, *a.* (diboen) Without pain, or torture.
 Diboenydiaw, *v. a.* (diboenyd) To rid of torture.
 Diboenydiawl, *a.* (diboenyd) Untorturing.
 Diboeth, *a.* (poeth) Without heat.
 Diboethawl, *a.* (diboeth) Tending to allay heat.
 Diboethi, *v. a.* (diboeth) To divest of heat.
 Diboethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diboeth) A divesting of heat.
 Diboethni, *s. m.* (diboeth) Want of heat.
 Diborth, *a.* (porth) Destitute, or helpless.
 Diborthawl, *a.* (diborth) Tending to harass.
 Diborthi, *v. a.* (diborth) To divest of help.
 Diborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diborth) A divesting of support, or maintenance.

D I B

Diborthiannawl, *a.* (diborthiant) Tending to divest of support, or succour.
 Diborthiannu, *v. n.* (diborthiant) To cease giving support, or maintenance.
 Diborthiannus, *a.* (diborthiant) Tending to divest of support, or maintenance.
 Diborthiant, *a.* (diborth) Without sustenance.
 Dibra, *v. a.* (dibyr) To saddle, to put on a saddle.
 Dibreswylaw, *v. a.* (dibreswyl) To cease inhabiting.
 Dibraiz, *a.* (praiz) Having no herds, or flocks.
 Dibraith, *a.* (praith) Having no practice.
 Dibrawv, *a.* (prawv) Having no proof, or test.
 Dibreizaw, *v. a.* (dibraiz) To divest of herds.
 Dibreizin, *a.* (dibraiz) Destitute of herds.
 Dibreithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibraith) A ceasing to practice.
 Dibreithiaw, *v. n.* (dibraith) To cease practising.
 Dibreithiawl, *a.* (dibraith) Unpractical.
 Dibreithig, *a.* (dibraith) Unpractical.
 Dibres, *a.* (pres) Without haste; unhasty.
 Dibresawl, *a.* (dibres) Unhastening, unhasty.
 Dibresiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibres) A ceasing to hasten; a divesting of haste.
 Dibrestlawg, *a.* (dibrestyl) Unloquacious.
 Dibrestlez, *s. m.* (dibrestyl) Taciturnity.
 Dibrestliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibrestyl) A ceasing to talk, or tattle.
 Dibrestlu, *v. n.* (dibrestyl) To cease prattling.
 Dibrestyl, *a.* (prestyl) Without prattling.
 Dibresu, *v. n.* (presu) To cease to hasten.
 Dibreswyl, *a.* (preswyl) Without an abode.
 Dibreswylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibreswyl) A divesting of habitation; a ceasing to dwell.
 Dibreswylaw, *v. a.* (dibreswyl) To divest of habitation; to cease inhabiting.
 Dibreswylawg, *a.* (dibreswyl) Uninhabited.
 Dibriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibyr) A saddling.
 Dibriawd, *a.* (priawd) Unappropriated; unmatched; unmarried.
 Dibrid, *a.* (prid) Without a pledge, or value.

Marw Einiawn mawr, anaw dibrid;
 Myrz rywnaeth yn gyvraith gymmid.

Since Einion the great is dead, the muse is unrewarded, thousands had he made subservient to the law.

Ll. P. Meq, i Gr. ab Cynan ab Owain.

Ednebyz hagen pridwerth yt hyny, ac nad dibrid hyd tra parâo nerth yn y braig deheu hwn.

Know thou therefore that, that is a debt due to thee, and not to be unobligatory whilst there shall remain strength in this right arm.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dibridiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibrid) A being without equivalence; inextinction.
 Dibridiant, *s. m.* (dibrid) Inextinction.
 Dibridiaw, *v. n.* (dibrid) To become inequivalent; to divest of security.
 Dibridiawg, *a.* (dibrid) Having no equivalent.
 Dibridiawl, *a.* (dibrid) Unequivalent.
 Dibriz, *a.* (priz) Without earth, or mould.
 Dibrizaw, *v. a.* (dibriz) To divest of earth; to become divested of earth.
 Dyred allan, Ysbryd, a dibriza, ebe ev, a'i olwg ar i vyny: a cyda'r gair mi'm clywn yn ymryzau oziwrth bob rhan o'r corf.
 Come forth, spirit, and cast off the earthly frame, said he with his eyes lifted up: And with the word I could feel myself becoming liberated from every part of the body. *Eli's Wryn, B. Cwsg.*
 Dibrin, *a.* (prin) Unscarce, unscarce.
 Dibrinâad, *s. m.* (dibrin) A rendering unscarce.
 Dibrinâawl, *a.* (dibrin) Tending to render unscarce, or plenteous.
 Dibrinâu, *v. n.* (dibrin) To become unscarce.
 Dibrinder, *s. m.* (dibrin) Unscarce; plenty.
 Dibriodas, *a.* (priodas) Without marriage.

D I B

- Dibriodawl, a.** (*dibriawd*) Unappropriated, unconjoined; unmarried.
- Dibriodawr, a.** (*priodawr*) Having no proprietor.
- Dibriodi, v. a.** (*dibriawd*) To unmarry.
- Dibriodolez, s. m.** (*dibriodawl*) Unappropriateness, the state of being unappropriated.
- Dibriodoli, v. n.** (*dibriodawl*) To render unappropriated; to disconnect.
- Dibrovadwy, a.** (*dibrawv*) Unassayable.
- Dibrovedig, a.** (*dibrawv*) Unassayed, unproved.
- Dibrovi, v. a.** (*dibrawv*) To disprove; to cease trying, assaying, or tasting.
- Dibroviad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibrawv*) A disproving; a ceasing to assay; a ceasing to taste.
- Dibruz, a.** (*pruz*) Not sad, or serious; undiscreet.
- Dibruzâad, s. m.** (*dibruz*) A ceasing to be sad.
- Dibruzâawl, a.** (*dibruz*) Tending to rid of sadness, or seriousness; apt to be imprudent.
- Dibruzâu, v. n.** (*dibruz*) To cease being sad.
- Dibrwr, s. m.—pl. dibrwyr** (*dibr—gwr*) A sadder.
- Dibrwy, a.** (*prwy*) Without anxiety, or care.
- Dibrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibrwy*) A divesting of anxiety; a ceasing to be solicitous.
- Dibrwyaw, v. a.** (*dibrwy*) To divest of care.
- Dibrwyawl, a.** (*dibrwy*) Unanxious; careless.
- Dibrwyfti, a.** (*prwyfti*) Without solicitude.
- Dibrwyftlawg, a.** (*dibrwyftyl*) Uninquisitive.
- Dibrwyftlez, s. m.** (*dibrwyftyl*) A freedom from noise, bustle, or loquacity.
- Dibrwyftliad, s. m.** (*dibrwyftyl*) A ceasing to be noisy, or loquacious.
- Dibrwyftyl, a.** (*prwyftyl*) Without loquacity.
- Dibryd, a.** (*pryd*) Out of time, inopportune.
- Dibryder, a.** (*pryder*) Without anxiety, or care.
- Dibryderawg, a.** (*dibryder*) Having no anxiety.
- Dibryderawl, a.** (*dibryder*) Unsolicitous.
- Dibryderi, a.** (*dibryder*) Having no anxiety.
- Dibryderiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibryder*) A ceasing to be solicitous; a being unanxious.
- Dibryderiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibryder*) Thoughtlessness.

Yn vlaenav o'r arlwyzefi yr oez y rhai â enwau, gyntav: Nwyviant, Avrad, Godineb, Rhywyg, Dibryderiaeth, Gwagi, Anllad-
rwyg, Traçwant, Mezwdawd, a Blyfigrwyg, a'r vath rai â hyny.

Foremost of the ladies there were those I name first: Wanton-
ness, Prodigality, Adultery, Pomp, Carelessness, Vanity, Lasci-
viousness, Desire, Drunkenness, and gluttony, and others of the
like sort. *Marçawg Crwydrad.*

- Dibryderu, v. n.** (*dibryder*) To be thoughtless.
- Dibryderus, a.** (*dibryder*) Unanxious; careless.
- Dibryderwç, s. m.** (*dibryder*) Thoughtlessness.
- Dibrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibryd*) A rendering unseasonable; a ceasing to be timely.
- Dibrydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibryd*) Unseasonableness; want of opportunity.
- Dibrydiaw, v. n.** (*dibryd*) To become untimely.
- Dibrydiawl, a.** (*dibryd*) Unseasonable.
- Dibrydlawn, a.** (*dibryd*) Unseasonable.
- Dibrydlonez, s. m.** (*dibrydlawn*) Unseasonableness.
- Dibrydloni, v. n.** (*dibrydlawn*) To become unseasonable, or untimely.
- Dibrydloniad, s. m.** (*dibrydlawn*) A rendering, or becoming unseasonable.
- Dibryved, a.** (*pryved*) Having no worms.
- Dibryvedu, v. a.** (*dibryved*) To rid of worms.
- Dibryn, a.** (*pryn*) Without purchase; unbought.
- Dibrynu, v. n.** (*dibryn*) To cease purchasing.
- Dibryfur, a.** (*prysur*) Undiligent; flighty.
- Dibryfuraw, v. n.** (*dibryfur*) To cease from being expeditious, or diligent.

D I B

- Dibryfurawl, a.** (*dibryfur*) Unexpeditious.
- Dibryfuriad, s. m.** (*dibryfur*) A ceasing from being hasty, expeditious, or diligent.
- Dibuç, a.** (*puç*) Without desire, without lust.
- Dibuçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibuç*) A ceasing to lust, or desire.
- Dibuçiant, s. m.** (*dibuç*) Freedom from desire.
- Dibuçiaw, v. n.** (*dibuç*) To cease from lusting.
- Dibuçiawl, a.** (*dibuç*) Undesirous, uncraving.
- Dibur, a.** (*pur*) Not pure, impure, unrefined.
- Diburaiz, a.** (*dibur*) Of an impure nature.
- Diburaw, v. n.** (*dibur*) To divest of purity.
- Diburawl, a.** (*dibur*) Unpurified, unrefined.
- Diburawr, a.** (*dibur*) Unpurifying; feculent.
- Dibureiziad, s. m.** (*diburaiz*) A rendering impure, or defiled; a defiling.
- Dibureiziaw, v. a.** (*diburaiz*) To make impure.
- Dibureiziawl, a.** (*diburaiz*) Tending to defile.
- Dibwy, a.** (*pwyl*) Without a beat, or stroke.
- Dibwyad, s. m.** (*dibwy*) A ceasing to beat.
- Dibwyaw, v. n.** (*dibwy*) To cease beating.
- Dibwyawl, a.** (*dibwy*) Not beating, or striking.
- Dibwyedig, a.** (*dibwy*) Unbeaten, Unstruck.
- Dibwyll, a.** (*pwyl*) Without discretion, witless.
- Dibwyllaw, v. n.** (*dibwyll*) To lose the senses; to become distracted, or mad; to distract.
- Dibwyllawg, a.** (*dibwyll*) Irrational; witless.
- Dibwylledig, a.** (*dibwyll*) Divested of reason.
- Dibwyllez, s. m.** (*dibwyll*) Irrationality.
- Dibwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibwyll*) A divest-
ing of rationality; a becoming irrational.
- Dibwyllig, a.** (*dibwyll*) Irrational; senseless.
- Dibwys, a.** (*pwys*) Without weight; unweighty.
- Dibwysaw, v. n.** (*dibwys*) To cease weighing.
- Dibwysawl, a.** (*dibwys*) Unponderous; light.
- Dibwysfz, s. m.** (*dibwys*) Want of weightiness; unimportance, insignificance.
- Dibwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibwys*) A ceasing to weigh; a being without weight.
- Dibybyr, a.** (*pybyr*) Not vigorous; unenergetic.
- Dibybyrwç, s. m.** (*dibybyr*) Want of energy.
- Dibyd, a.** (*pyd*) Without danger, or hazard.
- Dibydiaw, v. a.** (*dibyd*) To divest of danger.
- Dibydiawl, a.** (*dibyd*) Undangerous.
- Dibyl, s. m.—pl. diblau** (*dib*) A border, or lower extremity; a dragging, or daggling.
- Dibyn, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dib*) A steep; a precipice; a hanging, or dangling; a downright pitch, or fall. *Dibyn-dobyn*, topsy-turvy.
- Dibynai, s. m.—pl. dibyneion** (*dibyn*) A pendulum; an appendant.
- Dibynaiz, a.** (*dibyn*) Pendulous, hanging.
- Dibynawg, a.** (*dibyn*) Appendant, dependant.
- Dibynawl, a.** (*dibyn*) Appendant, dependant.
- Dibynedig, a.** (*dibyn*) Appended, hanging.
- Dibyneizrwyg, s. m.** (*dibynaiz*) Pendulousness.
- Dibyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (*dibyn*) A depending.
- Dibynolrwyg, s. m.** (*dibynawl*) Pendulousness.
- Dibynrwyg, s. m.** (*dibyn*) Dependancy.
- Dibynu, v. n.** (*dibyn*) To depend; to hang, to dangle; to rest, or rely upon.
- Dibynwr, s. m.—pl. dibynwyr** (*dibyn—gwr*) A dependant, or a relyer.
- Dibynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (*dibyn*) A dependant.
- Dibr, s. m.—pl.** (*dibrau*) (*dib*) A saddle.
- Dicen, s. f. dim.** (*dîg*) A hen; female of birds.
- Dicra, a.** (*dîg*) Inappetent, having no appetite, having a weak stomach, puny; squeamish.

Dicrâwç

DIÇ

- Dicrâwç, s. m.** (dicra) Inappetency; squeamishness, want of appetite.
- Diçawn, v. n.** (diç) To be able; to effectuate.
Ni zığawon neb wyw yma, no body can live here; ni ddiçawon mo byny, he will not do that; Diçonaw byn, I shall accomplish this.
- Diçell, s. f.—pl. t. ion.** (diç) A wile, or trick; craftiness, cunning.
- Diçellgar, a.** (diçell) Cunning, crafty, guileful; elusive.
- Diçellgarwch, s. m.** (diçellgar) Craftiness.
- Diçelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (diçell) A devising, or exercising craftiness; a being cunning.
- Diçellu, v. n.** (diçell) To use cunning; to devise.
- Diçellus, a.** (diçell) Of a cunning nature; inventive; cunning, crafty, or wily.
- Diçlyn, a.** (diç) Assiduous, or attentive; cautious; exact, accurate. *Diçlynion ymadrawz, the niceties of language.*
- Diçlynaiz, a.** (diçlyn) Disposed to be assiduous, or attentive; apt to be cautious.
- Diçlynawl, a.** (diçlyn) Of an assiduous nature.
- Diçlynder, s. m.** (diçlyn) Assiduity; cautiousness.
- Diçlynez, s. m.** (diçlyn) Assiduity; cautiousness; exactness, accuracy, exquisiteness.
- Diçlynu, v. a.** (diçlyn) To be assiduous, or attentive; to use circumspection, to be cautious; to arrange; to make accurate. *Diçlyn forz, to mind or heed what way one goes.*
- Diçon, v. n.** (diç) To be able; to effectuate.
Tri feth nis diçon Duw lai na bod; a zylai'r da cyvlawn, a zymunai'r da cyvlawn, ac a zığon y da cyvlawn.
Three things which God cannot less than be: that ought to produce plenitude of good, that would with plenitude of good, and that can effect plenitude of good. *Barzas.*
*Ni bu, ac ni zığon bod
Neb iag, heb arnâ begod.*
There has not been, and there can not be any one sound, without having sin. *H. Davi.*
- Diçoni, v. n.** (diçon) To effect; to be effectual.
*Diçoned ystavell o esgyll yfgydwawr
A dored ar yfgywz Pyll.*
A chamber might have been made of the wings of the shields that were broken on the shoulder of Pyl. *Llywarc Hen.*
- Diçoniad, s. m.** (diçon) A being able; effectuation.
- Diçwain, s. f.—pl. diçweiniau** (diç—gwain) Chance; fortune; event; lot, portion.
*Llywelyn boed hyn, boed hwy diçwain,
No Llywarc, hybarç, hybar eigwain!*
Llywelyn, let him be older, let him be of longer fortune, than Llywarc, the venerable, and of ready-thrusting spear. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*
Diwraiz vu ar Gymru gain, diçwith; Gwae vi o'r diçwain!
It was the spoiling of Wales, fair and commodious; afflicting to me is the event. *Llywarc Benturç.*
Trythyllwg drwg ei zığwain.
Evil is the lot of sensuality. *Adage.*
- Diçwaint, s. m.** (diçwain) Chance; event, fortune; lot, or portion.
- Diçwannawg, a.** (diçwant) Uncraving.
- Diçwant, a.** (çwant) Without desire, or avidity; not desirous; not greedy; not biased, or inclining to; disinclined.
*Cedwyr cyvarvaeth yz ymwnaethant,
Cad ymerbyniad, enaid diçwant.*
The warriors made a mutual rencounter, they who are the bulwarks of the battle, profuse of soul. *O. Cyveiliawg.*
- Diçwantez, s. m.** (diçwant) Inappetency.
- Diçwantrwyz, s. m.** (diçwant) Inappetency.
- Diçwantu, v. n.** (diçwant) To cease wishing.
- Diçwedlawg, a.** (diçwedyl) Untalkative; tacit.
- Diçwedyl, a.** (çwedyl) Without a word; silent.
- Diçwerthin, a.** (çwerthin) Without laughter.

DID

- Diçwerw, a.** (çwerw) Not bitter; not severe.
- Diçwerwad, s. m.** (diçwerw) A divesting of bitter.
- Diçwerwawl, a.** (diçwerw) Unembittering.
- Diçwerwi, v. a.** (diçwerw) To divest of bitter.
- Diçwiblaiz, a.** (diçwibyl) Not of acrid nature.
- Diçwiblaw, v. a.** (diçwibyl) To divest of acerbity.
- Diçwibliad, s. m.** (diçwibyl) A divesting of tartness.
- Diçwibyl, a.** (çwibyl) Not sour, sharp, or stale.
- Diçwith, a.** (çwith) Not left, or awkward; adroit.
- Diçwithaw, v. a.** (diçwith) To divest of awkwardness; to render dexterous.
- Diçwithawl, a.** (diçwith) Tending to divest of awkwardness.
- Diçwithder, s. m.** (diçwith) Unawkwardness.
- Diçwithrwyz, s. m.** (diçwith) Unawkwardness.
- Diçwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (diç) A fragment.
Y côg biau grwyn y deवाद a'r geivyr, a'r ŵyn, a'r mynau, a'r lloi, a diçwynion ei gallawr.
The cook is entitled to the skins of the sheep and the goats, and the lambs and the kids, and the calves, and the chance pieces of his cauldron. *Welsh Laws.*
- Diçyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (diç) A fragment; a piece.
- Did, s. f.—pl. t. au** (id) What runs, or flows; a teat; also, fluency; utterance.
- Didad, a.** (tad) Without a father, fatherless.
- Didadawl, a.** (didad) Unpaternal, unfatherly.
- Didadu, v. a.** (didad) To render fatherless.
- Didaen, a.** (taen) Without expansion.
- Didaenawl, a.** (didaen) Unexpansive.
- Didaenedig, a.** (didaen) Unexpanded, unspread.
- Didaenellawl, a.** (taenellawl) Unsprinkled.
- Didaenelliad, s. m.** (taenelliad) A being unsprinkled; a ceasing to sprinkle.
- Didaenellu, v. n.** (taenellu) To cease sprinkling.
- Didaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (didaen) Inexpansion.
- Didaenu, v. n.** (didaen) To cease spreading.
- Didaer, a.** (taer) Unimportunate; not eager.
*Lleveris wrthyl leveryz didaer,
Llawen-glaer vy çwaer çwedyl a'm deubyz.*
She spoke to me an unimportunate discourse, sprightly and merry is my mate that furnishes me with news. *Ar. Pygan.*
- Didaeth, a.** (taeth) Without essence, or pervading quality; without richness.
- Didavawd, a.** (tavawd) Having no tongue.
- Didavodiaw, v. a.** (didavawd) To pull out the tongue.
- Didaiawg, a.** (taiawg) Unclovnish; polite.
- Didaiogawl, a.** (didaiawg) Not apt to be rude.
- Didaiogi, v. a.** (didaiawg) To divest of rudeness.
- Didaiogiad, s. m.** (didaiawg) A divesting of boorishness, clownishness, or rudeness.
- Didal, a.** (tâl) Without pay; unrequited.
- Didalç, a.** (talç) Unbroken, unfractured. *Bara didalç, unbroken bread.*
- Didalçawl, a.** (didalç) Not apt to fracture.
- Didalçiad, s. m.** (didalç) A being unbroken.
- Didalçu, v. a.** (didalç) To divest of fracture.
- Didaledig, a.** (didal) Unpaid; unrequited.
- Didaliad, s. m.** (didal) A nonpayment.
- Didalm, a.** (talm) Unimpressive; incessant.
- Didalmiad, s. m.** (didalm) A being unceasing.
- Didalmu, v. n.** (didalm) To be unceasing.
- Didalu, v. n.** (didal) To cease from paying.
- Didan, a.** (tân) Without expansion, without fire.
- Didanawl, a.** (didan) Unexpansive; unignified.
- Didanbaid, a.** (tanbaid) Not vehement; cool.
- Didanc, a.** (tanc) Peaceless, untranquil.
- Didanze, a.** (didan) Not igniferous.
- Didanedig, a.** (didan) Unexpanded, undilated.

D I D

Didaniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (didan) Inexpansion; a being unignified; a being unfired.
Didanllyd, a. (di-dan) Not igneous; unfiery.
Didanu, v. n. (didan) To cease to expand.
Didangnev, a. (tangnev) Untranquil. *Gwraig si-dangnev*, a restless old woman.
Didangnevez, a. (didangnev) Peaceless.
Didaraw, a. (taraw) Unstruck; unconcerned. *Yr oes yn eu fathru mor sidaraw*, he was treading them so unconcernedly.
Didarz, a. (tarz) Without effusion, or springing.
Didarzawl, a. (didarz) Uneffusive, unspringing.
Didarziad, s. m. (didarz) A not springing.
Didarzu, v. n. (didarz) To cease to effuse.
Didarv, a. (tarv) Not driven off, or chased.
Didarvawl, a. (didarv) Not apt to drive out.
Didarviad, s. m. (didarv) A being unscared.
Didarvu, v. n. (didarv) To cease to drive, or chase.
Didarth, a. (tarth) Without vapor, or mist.
Didarthawl, a. (didarth) Unvaporous, unmisty.
Didarthiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (didarth) A clearing of vapor, or a ceasing to be misty.
Didarthu, v. n. (didarth) To cease being misty.
Didas, a. (tâs) Without a band, or fascia.
Didasawl, a. (didas) Not banded, or filleted.
Didasg, a. (tasg) Not bound, or obliged; having nothing to fulfil; without a job.
Didasgawl, a. (didasg) Unobligated; not bound.
Didasgiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (didasg) The annulling of an obligation; a divesting of a job.
Didasgu, v. n. (didasg) To divest of a task.
Didasiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (didas) A being unbound.
Didasu, v. a. (didas) To divest of bandage.
Didaw, a. (taw) Unfilent; untacit; noisy.
Didawel, a. (tawel) Uncalm, untranquil.
Didawelawg, a. (didawel) Untranquillized.
Didaweliad, s. m. (didawel) A being uncalmed.
Didawelu, v. n. (didawel) To cease being calm.
Didawl, a. (tawl) Incessant, continual; undiminished; not lessened; not put by.

*Didawl o'th gariad ydwyv,
 Da dy lun, a didal wyv.*

I am unwearyed of thy love, thou who art of goodly form, and I am unrequited. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Didawr, v. n. (tawr) To be careless, or unconcerned.

Ni zidawr, ni zawr cuz vo.

He that is covered will not be made unconcerned, nor concerned. *Lleued.*

Didawr, a. (tawr) Unconcerned, careless.
Dideç, a. (têç) Not sculking, or lurking.
Dideçawl, a. (dideç) Not apt to sculk, or lurk.
Dideçiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dideç) A ceasing to sculk, or lurk; a being not lurking.
Dideçu, v. n. (dideç) To cease to sculk, or lurk.
Didez, a. (tez) Without expanse, or opening.
Didezawl, a. (didez) Unexpanded, undilated.
Dideziad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (didez) Inexpansion.
Didezu, v. n. (didez) To cease to expand, or open.
Dideg, a. (têg) Unopen; unfair; uncandid.
Didegwg, s. m. (dideg) Unfairness; ruggedness.
Dideilwng, a. (teilwng) Undeserving; unmerited.
Dideilyngawl, a. (dideilwng) Unmeritorious.
Dideilyngdawd, s. m. (dideilwng) Undeservedness.
Dideilyngiad, s. m. (dideilwng) A divesting of merit; a rendering unmeritorious.
Dideilyngu, v. a. (dideilwng) To divest of merit.
Dideimlad, a. (teimlad) Unfeeling; inhuman.
Dideimladawl, a. (dideimlad) Unapt to feel.
Dideimladrwyg, s. m. (dideimlad) Unfeelingness.
Dideimladu, v. n. (dideimlad) To cease to feel,

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Dideimladwy, a. (dideimlad) Uncapable of feeling; unfeeling; inhuman.
Dideimlaw, v. n. (teimlaw) To cease to feel.
Dideithi, a. (teithi) Without natural quality.
Dideithiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (teithiad) A ceasing to journey, or to travel.
Dideithiaw, v. n. (teithiaw) To cease to travel.
Dideithiawl, a. (teithiawl) Unsojourning.
Didel, a. (tel) Unstretched; undilated; not fair.
Didelaid, a. (telaid) Not beautiful, or fair.
Didelaiz, a. (didel) Unapt to stretch out.
Dideliiaiz, a. (teliaiz) Uningenious.
Dideliaw, v. n. (teliaaw) To become awkward.
Didelu, v. a. (didel) To unstretch; to rumple.
Didelyw, a. (telyw) Without a covering, or array.
Diden, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (did) A nipple, a teat.
Didenaiz, a. (diden) Papillary; like a pap.
Didenawg, a. (diden) Having nipples, or paps.
Didenawl, a. (diden) Papillary; like a pap.
Dider, a. (têr) Impure, or not refined.
Dideraiz, a. (dider) Tending to divest of purity.
Diderawl, a. (dider) Apt to render impure.
Diderv, s. m.—*pl. t. oz* (terv) A wilderness; a place that is not cultivated, or cleared.
Didervyn, a. (tervyn) Boundless, endless.
Didervynawl, a. (didervyn) Unterminating.
Didervynedig, a. (didervyn) Unterminated.
Didervyniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (didervyn) A divesting of a limit; a being endless.
Didervynu, v. a. (didervyn) To divest of limit, or termination; to cease to limit.
Didervysg, a. (tervysg) Without tumult; undisturbed; dispassionate; composed.
Didervysgaiz, a. (didervysg) Of an untumultuous, or calm nature.
Didervysgawl, a. (didervysg) Untumultuous.
Didervysgiad, s. m. (didervysg) A ceasing to be tumultuous; a quelling a riot.
Didervysgu, v. n. (didervysg) To cease from being tumultuous; to quell disturbance.
Dideriad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dider) A divesting of purity; a ceasing to be pure.
Dideru, v. a. (dider) To divest of purity.
Dides, a. (tês) Without sunshine, or heat.
Didesawl, a. (dides) Not having sun's heat.
Didesiad, s. m. (dides) A ceasing to heat.
Didestyn, a. (teistyn) Without a theme.
Didesu, v. n. (dides) To cease giving heat.
Dideurawl, a. (didaer) Not apt to contend.
Dideuriad, s. m. (didaer) A ceasing to dispute.
Dideuru, v. n. (didaer) To cease disputing.
Dideyrn, a. (teyrn) Without a king, or ruler.
Dideyrnas, a. (teyrnas) Without a kingdom.
Dideyrnasawl, a. (dideyrnas) Not reigning.
Dideyrnasiad, s. m. (dideyrnas) Privation of royalty; a ceasing to reign.
Dideyrnasu, v. n. (dideyrnas) To cease to reign.
Didi, s. f. dim. (did) A nipple, teat, or pap.
Didlawd, a. (tlawd) Not poor or destitute, not in want; plenteous, plentiful.

Parotôynt y meirys—a bwyd a diawd yn zidlawd arnazynt.

They get ready the horses—with victuals and drink unscantily upon them. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Didlodawd, s. m. (didlawd) Means of support; trade, business, or occupation.
Didlodez, s. m. (didlawd) Unscantiness; plenty.
Didlodi, v. a. (didlawd) To divest of poverty.
Didlodiad, s. m. (didlawd) A divesting of poverty.
Didlos, a. (tlos) Not pretty, or handsome.

Didlws,

D I D

- Didlws, *a.* (tlws) Not pretty, or handsome.
 Didöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (töad) A uncovering; a unroofing, or a laying bare.
 Didöawl, *a.* (töawl) Tending to uncover.
 Didozadwy, *a.* (tozadwy) Undissolvable.
 Didozawl, *a.* (tozawl) Not apt to dissolve.
 Didozi, *v. n.* (tozi) To cease to dissolve, or melt.
 Didoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (toziad) A being undissolved; a ceasing to dissolve.
 Didöedig, *a.* (töedig) Uncovered; unroofed.
 Didöi, *v. a.* (toi) To uncover, or expose; to unroof.
 Didoladwy, *a.* (didawl) Discriminable.
 Didolaiz, *a.* (didawl) Discretive, separating.
 Didolc, *a.* (tolc) Without a dent, or bruise; unbruised.
 Didolciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dicolc) A divesting of bruises.
 Didolciaw, *v. a.* (didolc) To divest of bruises.
 Didolciawg, *a.* (didolc) Having no bruises.
 Didoledig, *a.* (didawl) Not discrete, or separated; not put by, or out of action; undiminished.
 Didoledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didoledig) Unseparation; an undiminished state.
 Didoli, *v. n.* (didawl) To cease to separate, sever, or part; to cease to segregate.
 Didoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didawl) A being incessant, a being unsegregated; a being undiminished.
 Didoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didawl) Unsegregation.
 Didolus, *a.* (didawl) Not apt to put by, or part; not apt to cease, or diminish.
 Didoll, *a.* (toll) Free from toll, or custom.
 Didolli, *v. n.* (didoll) To cease taking of toll.
 Didolliad, *s. m.* (didoll) A ceasing to take toll.
 Didon, *a.* (tön) Without surface.—*s. f.* The paring, or surface taken off; turf.
 Didonedig, *a.* (didon) Divested of surface; pared.
 Didonen, *a.* (tonen) Without a surface, or crust.
 Didonenu, *v. a.* (didonen) To strip of a crust.
 Didonvryd, *a.* (tonvryd) Unfroward.

Teithi yf yw aredig yn rhyg ac y'ngwellt, ac y'ngallt, ac y'ngwaered; a hyny yn zidonvryd; ac ni byz teithiawl oni byz velly.

The perfection of an ox is to plough in the furrow, and in the grafs, and in the ascent, and in the descent; and that *without untractableness*; and except he doth so he is unqualified.

Welsh Laws.

- Didoni, *v. a.* (didon) To pare away the surface; to cut away the turf.
 Didoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didon) A paring off.
 Didonwryg, *a.* (tonwryg) Not obstinate, or stiff.
 Didor, *a.* (tör) Incessant; uninterrupted.
 Didoraeth, *a.* (toraeth) Unprofitable; unyielding.
 Didorç, *a.* (torç) Without a wreath; uncircled.
 Didorçawl, *a.* (didorç) Tending to unwreath.
 Didorçi, *v. n.* (didorç) To unwreath; to unfurl.
 Didorçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didorç) A unfurling.
 Didordeb, *s. m.* (didor) Uninterruption.
 Didoreithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didoraeth) A rendering, or becoming unprofitable.
 Didoreithiaw, *v. a.* (didoraeth) To render unprofitable; to become unproductive.
 Didoreithiawg, *a.* (didoraeth) Unproductive.
 Didoreithiogrwyz, *s. m.* (didoreithiawg) Unproductiveness.
 Didoriad, *s. m.* (didor) A being unbroken.—*a.* Unbroken; untamed; unmanageable.
Mae bi yn zigon didoriad, she is rude enough.
 Didost, *a.* (töst) Unsevere; not pungent.
 Didostez, *s. m.* (didost) Freedom from severity.

D I D

- Didostgrwyz, *s. m.* (didost) An unsevere state.
 Didosturi, *a.* (tofturi) Incompassionate.
 Didosturiad, *s. m.* (tofturiad) A ceasing to commiserate; want of pity.
 Didosturiaw, *v. a.* (tofturiaw) To cease pitying.
 Didosturiawl, *a.* (tofturiawl) Uncompassionate.
 Didra, *a.* (tra) Without excess, or superfluity.
 Didraçwant, *a.* (traçwant) Without lusting.
 Didraçwantawl, *a.* (didraçwant) Uncraving.
 Didraçwantu, *v. n.* (didraçwant) To cease lusting, craving, or hankering after.
 Didraçywed, *a.* (traçywed) Without hankering.

Yvais o win a mez y'Mordai;
 Can yvais disgynais can vin vanlud;
 Nid didraçywed eovnez drud.

I have drank of wine and mead in sea houses; since I have drank I descended by the border of the place of attraction; not without ambition the prowess of the hero.

Ancurin.

- Didrazodawl, *a.* (trazodawl) Untraditioned.
 Didrazodi, *v. a.* (trazodi) To stop a tradition.
 Didrazodiad, *a.* (trazodiad) Without tradition.
 Didraed, *a.* (troed) Without feet, or feetless.
 Didravn, *a.* (trvnn) Without a turn, or change.
 Didravneidiad, *s. m.* (travneidiad) A ceasing to turn, or change; a being without turning.
 Didravneidiaw, *v. n.* (travneidiaw) To cease to turn, mutate, or change.
 Didravod, *a.* (travod) Without labour, or bustle.
 Didravodawl, *a.* (didravod) Unlaborious.
 Didravodi, *v. n.* (didravod) To cease bustling.
 Didravodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didravod) A being free from bustle, or toil; a ceasing to toil.
 Didraferth, *a.* (traferth) Without trouble, or bustle.
 Didraferthawl, *a.* (didraferth) Unbustled.
 Didraferthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (didraferth) A being without bustle; a ceasing to be busy.
 Didraferthu, *v. n.* (didraferth) To cease from bustling, or being busy.
 Didragywyzawl, *a.* (tragywyzawl) Not immortal, or everlasting.
 Didragywyzoli, *v. a.* (didragywyzawl) To divest of immortality.
 Didragywyzoliad, *s. m.* (didragywyzawl) A divesting of immortality.
 Didraha, *a.* (traha) Without haughtiness.
 Didrahâad, *s. m.* (didraha) A ceasing to be arrogant or proud; a divesting of pride.
 Didrahâu, *v. n.* (didraha) To cease to be proud.
 Didrahâus, *a.* (didraha) Unarrogant; meek.
 Didrai, *a.* (trai) Without decrease; undiminished.
 Didraigyl, *a.* (traigyl) Without a turn, or roll.
 Didraill, *a.* (traill) Without turning, or revolving.
 Didrain, *a.* (train) Quiet, or unagitated; solitary.

Duŵ a wnaeth, ar draeth didrain,
 Llun y gwr a'i law'n gywrain.

On the unagitated sand, God made the form of the man with accurate hand.

L. G. Colbi.

Yn zidrain y rhai'n a'i rhyz.

Quietly these will give it.

Ieuan Tew Ieuan.

- Didrais, *a.* (trais) Without violence, or rapacity.
 Didrallawd, *a.* (trallawd) Without distress.
 Didrallodawl, *a.* (didrallawd) Undistressing.
 Didralloûi, *v. n.* (didrallawd) To cease being distressing, troublous, or afflicting.
 Didrallodiad, *s. m.* (didrallawd) A being free from tribulation; a ceasing to afflict.
 Didrallodus, *a.* (didrallawd) Unafflicting.
 Didramgwyz, *a.* (tramgwyz) Without falling.
 Didramgwyzaw, *v. n.* (didramgwyz) To cease falling, or slipping; to cease being unlucky.
 Didramgwyzawl,

D I D

- Didramgwyawl**, *a.* (didramgwyz) Not falling.
Didramgwyziad, *s. m.* (didramgwyz) A being without falling; a ceasing to fall.
Didramwy, *a.* (tramwy) Unfrequented.
Didramwyad, *s. m.* (didramwy) A being unfrequented; a ceasing to frequent.
Didramwyaw, *v. n.* (didramwy) To cease travelling over, or frequenting.
Didramwyawl, *a.* (didramwy) Unfrequenting.
Didranc, *a.* (tranc) Endless; incessant, continual.

Yn zidranc ei gyvranc a'i gâr.

Unceasing his desire and his love.

Ll. P. Meq, i L. ab Iorwerth.

- Didrancedig**, *a.* (didranc) Not ended; undetermined.
Didrancez, *s. m.* (didranc) Endlessness; perennity.
Didras, *a.* (trâs) Not allied by kindred, not a kin.
Didrasawl, *a.* (didras) Unallied, or unaffied; unrelated.
Didrasedig, *a.* (didras) Unallied, or unaffianced.
Didrasez, *s. m.* (didras) The state of being unallied.
Didraserç, *a.* (traserç) Without fondness, or love.
Didraserçawl, *a.* (didraserç) Not apt to be fond.
Didraserçiad, *s. m.* (didraserç) A ceasing to love.
Didraserçu, *v. n.* (didraserç) To cease being fond.
Didrasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didras) A being unallied; a divesting of alliance, or kindred.
Didrasu, *v. a.* (didras) To divest of relationship.
Didraul, *a.* (traul) Without waste, or diminishment; without expence, or cost; free of expence.
Didraw, *a.* (traw) Without a directing impulse, or motion; without a guide, or leader; erratic.—*s. m.* A wandering.

Didraw aeth dry, aeth o drev;
Wedi didraw doed adrev.

Wandering he went through, he went from home; after wandering let him come home.

Jean Rbaiadyr.

- Didrawd**, *a.* (trawd) Without currency; incurrent.
Didrawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didraw) A being without impulse, or motion.—*a.* Without a turn.
Didraws, *a.* (traws) Not cross; not froward.
Didrawszadyl, *a.* (didraws—dady) Categorical.
Didrawu, *v. n.* (didraw) To cease to impel, or stir.
Didrev, *a.* (trev) Without a dwelling; deserted.
Didrevawl, *a.* (didrev) Uninhabited, deserted.
Didreviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrev) A deserting.
Didrevnawl, *a.* (didrevyn) Discomposing.
Didrevnez, *s. m.* (didrevyn) Confusion, disorder.
Didrevniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrevyn) A discomposing, or disordering; discomposure.
Didrevnu, *v. a.* (didrevyn) To discompose.
Didrevnus, *a.* (didrevyn) Discomposed; untidy.
Didrevtad, *a.* (trevtad) Without inheritance.
Didrevtadaeth, *s. m.* (didrevtad) Disinheritance.
Didrevtadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrevtad) A disinheriting; disinherison.
Didrevtadu, *v. a.* (didrevtad) To disinherit.

Pei peidiwn i, tydi a orvuafid ar Gafwallawn; y swr gwedi y vaint vuzygoliaeth hono a gavas trwy vy nerth i, a gymmerth vaint fyberwyd ynzo hyd pan ydyw yn celfhaw vy nidrevtadu i, a'm digyvoethi.

If I had desisted, thou wouldst have overcome Cafwallon; the man, after such a victory as that which he obtained by my power, has filled himself with so much arrogance, so that he is attempting to disinherit me, and to rob me of my dominion.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Didrevtadyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (didrevtad) Disinheritor, or one who takes away inheritance.

D I D

- Didrevu**, *v. a.* (didrev) To divest of a dwelling; to desolate, or to make deserted.
Didrevwr, *s. m.—pl. didrevwyr* (didrev—gwr) One without a home, or dwelling; a hermit.
Didrevyn, *a.* (trevyn) Without regularity, or order; disordered, irregular, or confused. *Dyn didrevyn iaron yw*, he is a very disorderly man; *Maë gan eo betb didrevyn o tizarw*, he has got an immense deal of wealth.
Didreiglaw, *v. n.* (didreigyl) To cease rolling.
Didreiglawl, *a.* (didreigyl) Unrevolving; still.
Didreigledig, *a.* (didreigyl) Unrevolved; unrolled.
Didreigliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didreigyl) A being without revolving, or rolling; a ceasing to roll.
Didreigyl, *a.* (treigyl) Having no turn, or rolling.
Didreifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrais) A being without violence; a ceasing to use force.
Didreifiaw, *v. n.* (didrais) To cease violating.
Didreifiawl, *a.* (didrais) Unusurping; unrapacious; not apt to take by violence.
Didremyg, *a.* (tremyg) Without disparagement.
Didremygawl, *a.* (didremyg) Uncontemning.
Didremygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didremyg) A being undisparaged; a ceasing to contemn.
Didremygu, *v. n.* (didremyg) To cease slighting.
Didres, *a.* (tres) Without trouble, labour, or toil.

Ev milwr ar vilwyr didres
A'i vilioz cyhoez cyvaeres.

He a warrior over untelling warriors, with his conspicuous thousands in martial ranks.

Ll. P. Meq, i Redri ab Owain.

- Didresawl**, *a.* (didres) Untoiling; unlaborious.
Didresawr, *s. m.—pl. didresorion* (didres) One detached from business, or worldly affairs; a hermit.
Didresiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didres) A being without toil, or bustle; a ceasing from toil.
Didresrwyz, *s. m.* (didres) Freedom from business.
Didresu, *v. n.* (didres) To cease from toiling.
Didreth, *a.* (treth) Exempt from tribute, or tax.

Enrhyvez — rhag maint 'tyged amazynt aur ac ariant na allant zyozev ein bod ni megis ozieithyr y byd y mewn eigiawn mor, heb gain ryvygu cymheil fwit a threthau arnam, o'r lle ar ni gynnaliam ni erioed yn rhyz zidreth hezwc hyd hyn.

It is extraordinary what a thirst for gold and silver there is upon them, so that they cannot suffer us to be, who are as it were out of the world, in the midst of the sea, without unjustly attempting to exact tribute and taxes from us, and from a place which we have ever maintained in free and un tributary peace till now.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Didrethadwy**, *a.* (didreth) Not to be taxed, or rated.
Didrethawl, *a.* (didreth) Untaxed, or unrated.
Didrethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didreth) A being untaxed; a freeing from taxation.
Didrethu, *v. a.* (didreth) To free from taxes.
Didreuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didraul) A being unconsumed; a ceasing to diminish.
Didreuliaw, *v. n.* (didraul) To save from being consumed, or diminished.

Dodi'r wyl i'm didreuliaw
Droellau aur ar dŵr y llaw.

Giving on the festival, me to save from expences, wheels of gold on the palm of my hand.

L. G. Ceibi.

- Didreuliedig**, *a.* (didraul) Unconsumed.
Didri, *s. m.* (didyr) Perplexity, or distress. *Dyddi zidri*, the day of thy tribulation.
Didrigaw, *v. n.* (trigaw) To cease abiding.
Didrigawl, *a.* (trigawl) Not inhabiting. *Didrigolion*, emigrants.
Didrigvan, *a.* (trigvan) Without a home.
Didrigiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trigiad) A being without dwelling; a ceasing to abide.

Didrigian,

DID

Didrigian, *a.* (trigian) Uninhabited, or unsettled.
 Didrigiedig, *a.* (trigiedig) Uninhabited; undwelt.
 Didrigle, *a.* (trigle) Without a dwelling place.
 Didriniad, *s. m.* (triniad) A being uncultivated.
 Didriniæth, *a.* (triniæth) Uncultivated.
 Didriniaw, *v. n.* (triniaw) To cease cultivating.
 Didriniawl, *a.* (triniawl) Not apt to cultivate.
 Didrist, *a.* (trist) Not sad, or sorrowful.—*s. f.*
 The Borage, a plant so called.
 Didro, *a.* (tro) Without a turn; direct, or straight.

— Llys Owain,
 Yno yn zidro yz av,
 Nid drwg, ac yno trigav.

Owain's court, there *straightway* I will repair, not bad the thought, and there I will abide.

Iolo Gec, i O. Glyndyrdwy.

Didröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didro) A ceasing to turn.
 Didröawl, *a.* (didro) Not tending to turn.
 Didroed, *a.* (troed) Without a foot, or stand.
 Didroediaw, *v. n.* (didroed) To throw off the feet.
 Didröedig, *a.* (didro) Unturned; untwisted.
 Didrova, *a.* (trova) Without a turn; unperverted.
 Didrovâad, *s. m.* (didrova) A being unturned.
 Didrovâawl, *a.* (didrova) Not apt to be turning.
 Didrovâu, *v. n.* (didrova) To cease perverting.
 Didrovâus, *a.* (didrova) Not apt to pervert.
 Didrofez, *a.* (didraws) Without transgression.
 Didroglwyzaw, *v. n.* (trosglwyzaw) To cease to transport, or convey.
 Didroglwyzawl, *a.* (trosglwyzawl) Unconveyed.
 Didroglwyziad, *s. m.* (trosglwyziad) A being untransported; a ceasing to transport.
 Didrosi, *v. n.* (trofi) To be not expelling.

Grymus diwael hael hwyl didrosi gair,
 Toryv coryv ciwdawd gwaigawd gweisgi.

A powerful and noble giver, whose maxim is *to be without casting aside* the word of the multitude of the body of the tribe, a ready shelter.
Gr. ab M. ab Davydd, i Oromwy.

Didrosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trofiad) A being unexpelled; a being not driven over.
 Didru, *a.* (tru) Not miserable, or pitiful.
 Didrugar, *a.* (trugar) Unpitying; unmerciful.
 Didrugarawg, *a.* (didrugar) Incompassionate.
 Didrugarez, *a.* (didrugar) Incompassionate.
 Didrwg, *a.* (trwg) Unfractionous; not disastrous; not unfortunate, or unlucky.

Didrwg berçenawg deudroed
 Meinion, cymmydeithion coed.

The gentle owner of two slender legs, inmates of the wood.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r biogen.

Didrwm, *a.* (trwm) Not heavy; not clumsy; brisk.
 Didrwft, *a.* (trwft) Noiseless, unclamorous.
 Didrwyzed, *a.* (trwyzed) Without freedom; restricted.
 Didrwyzedawg, *a.* (didrwyzed) Having no liberty.
 Didrwyzediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrwyzed) A being without freedom; a divesting of freedom.
 Didrwyzedu, *v. a.* (didrwyzed) To divest of freedom, licence, or permission.
 Didrybestawd, *a.* (trybestawd) Unbustling; quiet.
 Didryçawl, *a.* (didrwg) Not apt to be fractionous.
 Didryciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrwg) A being unbroken, or unfracted; a ceasing to be fractionous.
 Didrycineb, *a.* (didrwg) Without infraction; without calamity, or disaster.

DID

Didryçu, *v. n.* (didrwg) To cease being fractionous; to become gentle; to be divested of un-luckiness.
 Didrydar, *a.* (trydar) Without clamor, or din.
 Didryv, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (tryv) A solitary place.

Pan zaeth gyntav i'r didryv y cawas avlonyzwg yn y cnawd.
 When he first came to the *solitude* it was then he experienced un-easiness in the flesh.
Elucidarius.

Hir yw cylç cylçwy didryv
 A hy yw'r cariad a'i hyv.

Long is the circle of the border of the *desert*, and bold is the love that will drink of her.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r grawys.

Didryv, *a.* (tryv) Without a dwelling; solitary.

Didryv ewig ac elain.

Solitary the doe and the fawn.

Taliesin.

Didryvaiz, *a.* (didryv) Ascetic, or solitary.
 Didryvawl, *a.* (didryv) Apt to become solitary.
 Didryvedig, *a.* (didryv) Uninhabited; deserted.
 Didryviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didryv) A being without habitation; a making solitary.
 Didryvu, *v. a.* (didryv) To make solitary, or deserted.
 Didryvwr, *s. m.—pl. didryvwyr* (didryv—gwr) One who leads a solitary life; a hermit.

Dydrig a ymadawes a'i arçefgobawd, a myned yn didryvwr.
 Dydrig abdicated his archbishoprick, and went to be a *hermit*.
[Hanesion.]

Didryvyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (didryv) A hermit.
 Didrymder, *a.* (didrwm) Without heaviness.

Vy amfer didrymder draw,
 O'th olud, syz i'th zwyllaw.

My time free from heaviness there, by thy bounty, is in thy hands.
W. Middleton.

Didrythyll, *a.* (trythyll) Not wanton, or volatile.
 Didrythylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrythyll) A divesting of wantonness; a ceasing to be wanton.
 Didrythyllu, *v. n.* (didrythyll) To cease to be wanton, or volatile.
 Didrythyllwg, *s. m.* (didrythyll) Unwantonness.
 Didrywez, *a.* (trywez) Without instinct, or guide.
 Didrywezawl, *a.* (didrywez) Having no instinct.
 Didryweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didrywez) A being without instinct; a being without a guide, or scent.
 Didrywezu, *v. n.* (didrywez) To divest of instinct.
 Diduçan, *a.* (tuçan) Without groaning, or wailing; without murmuring.
 Didud, *a.* (tud) Having no country; banished.
 Didudyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (didud) He that banisheth, or sendeth into exile.

Cadau didudyz, clezyv durawg,
 Cwl clywynt, cyfuz ar ruz mynawg;
 Can gerzau cyhoez oez arzerçawg
 O Yfgewin barth hyd Borth Evrawg.

The battles of the *banisher*, with the steely sword, fullenly they would hear, affliction on the cheek of the courteous one; in the public songs he was celebrated from the region of Yfgewin to the gate of Evrawg.
Meilyr, i R. ab Cynan.

Diduz, *a.* (tuz) Without a covering, or veil.
 Diduzaw, *v. a.* (diduz) To unveil, to uncover.
 Diduzawl, *a.* (diduz) Tending to uncover.
 Diduzed, *a.* (diduz) Without a covering, or veil.
 Diduzediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diduzed) A unveiling.
 Diduzedu, *v. a.* (diduzed) To uncover, to unveil.
 Diduez, *a.* (tuez) Impartial, or unbiassed.
 Diduezawg, *a.* (diduez) Having no partiality.
 Diduezawl, *a.* (diduez) Apt to be impartial.
 Didueziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diduez) A ceasing to be partial, a becoming unbiassed.
 Diduezrwyz, *s. m.* (diduez) Impartiality.

Diduezu,

D I D

Diduezu, *v. n.* (diduez) To become impartial.
 Diduezus, *a.* (diduez) Apt to be impartial.
 Diduezwyr, *s. m.—pl.* diduezwyr (diduez—gwr)
 One that is impartial, or unbiassed.
 Didwv, *a.* (twv) Without growth, or vegetation.
 Didwg, *a.* (twg) Without prosperity, or plenty.
 Didwlc, *a.* (twlc) Without a tump, or heap.
 Didwll, *a.* (twll) Without a hole, or opening.
 Didwn, *a.* (twn) Without a break; unfractured,
 or unbroken; without infraction.

Didwn ei air val crair cred.

His word is faithful as the covenant of the faith.
Prydyz Bycan.

Didwrv, *a.* (twrv) Without clamor, or noise.
 Didwy, *a.* (twy) Without order; disarrayed.
 Didwyad, *s. m.* (didwy) A disarranging.
 Didwyaw, *v. a.* (didwy) To disarrange; to spoil.
 Didwyawl, *a.* (didwy) Apt to be disarranged.
 Didwyll, *a.* (twyll) Without guile; undeceitful.
 Didwyllaw, *v. n.* (didwyll) To cease deceiving;
 to divest of fraud; to undeceive.
 Didwyllawd, *s. m.* (didwyll) The act of undeceiv-
 ing; a divesting of fraud, or deceit.
 Didwyllawdyr, *s. m.—pl.* didwyllodron (di-
 dwyllawd) One who undeceiveth.
 Didwyllodrus, *a.* (didwyllawdyr) Unfraudulent,
 or undeceitful; honest.
 Didwyth, *a.* (twyth) Without spring; unelastic.
 Didwythaw, *v. n.* (didwyth) To divest of elasticity.
 Didwythawl, *a.* (didwyth) Apt to be unelastic.
 Didwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didwyth) A divest-
 ing of elasticity; a becoming unelastic.
 Didwythig, *a.* (didwyth) Unelastic; unpliant.
 Didy, *a.* (ty) Having no abode, or houseless.
 Didyd, *s. m.* (didy) A divesting of abode;
 ejection.
 Didydaw, *v. a.* (didy) To unhouse, to deprive of
 dwelling; to eject, or dispossess of a dwelling.

Dacar Ial a zidywyd
 Duw a vez llys Davyz Llwyd!

The ground of Ial has been made desolate, God has taken the
 mansion of Davyz Llwyd. *Gutyn Owain,*

Didydawg, *a.* (didy) Having no house or abode.
 Didydawl, *a.* (didy) Tending to deprive of an
 abode, that is ejected, or dispossessed.
 Didyb, *a.* (tÿb) Having no idea of; unsuspected.

Ni a anvonwn ar Agamemnon y didypia o honom.
 We will send to Agamemnon the most unsuspected of us.
H. Daret—Mabinogion.

Didybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didyb) A being with-
 out suspicion; a being unsuspected.
 Didybiaw, *v. a.* (didyb) To cease suspecting.
 Didybiawl, *a.* (didyb) Unsuspicious; unsuspecting.
 Didybus, *a.* (didyb) Unsuspicious; unsuspecting.
 Didyciad, *s. m.* (didwg) A ceasing to prosper.
 Didyciannawl, *a.* (didyciant) Unprosperous.
 Didyciannu, *v. n.* (didyciant) To become unprof-
 perous; to become abortive.
 Didyciannus, *a.* (didyciant) Unprosperous.
 Didyciant, *a.* (didwg) Without prosperity.
 Didyciaw, *v. n.* (didwg) To cease prospering.
 Didyciawl, *a.* (didwg) Not apt to prosper.
 Didyvawl, *a.* (didwv) Unvegetating.
 Didyviad, *s. m.* (didwv) A being without growth.
 Didyvu, *v. n.* (didwv) To cease to vegetate, or
 grow.
 Didyle, *a.* (tÿle) Having no elevation; unplotted.
 Didylwyth, *a.* (tylwyth) Having no family.
 Didylwythawg, *a.* (didylwyth) Without family.

D I D

Didyllawg, *a.* (didwll) Having no holes.
 Didylliad, *s. m.* (didwll) A divesting of holes.
 Didyllu, *v. n.* (didwll) To divest of apertures.
 Didymheftlawg, *a.* (didymheftyl) Unstormy.
 Didymheftliad, *s. m.* (didymheftyl) A being un-
 stormy; a ceasing to be tempestuous.
 Didymheftlu, *v. n.* (didymheftyl) To become
 calm.
 Didymheftyl, *a.* (tymheftyl) Untempestuous.
 Didymhyr, *a.* (tymhyr) Without temperament.
 Didynawl, *a.* (tÿnawl) Not stretching, or dis-
 tending.
 Didyner, *a.* (tyner) Not emolient, or not mild.
 Didynerawl, *a.* (didyner) Not apt to soften.
 Didyneriad, *s. m.* (didyner) A being unsoftened, a
 being not mild.
 Didyneru, *v. n.* (didyner) To become unmild.
 Didÿniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tÿniad) Undistention.
 Didÿnu, *v. n.* (tÿnu) To cease to draw, or stretch.
 Didy, *s. m.* (did) A shedding of tears; sadness.
 Didyrvawl, *a.* (didwrv) Untumultuous; calm.
 Didyrviad, *s. m.* (didwrv) A being untumultuous.
 Didyrvu, *v. n.* (didwrv) To cease from tumult.
 Didywiad, *s. m.* (tywiad) A being unexpanded.
 Didywiaw, *v. n.* (tywiaw) To cease to spread out.
 Didywiawl, *a.* (tywiawl) Unspreading; undiffuse.
 Didywyll, *a.* (tywyll) Not dark, or unobscured.

Wrth bwyll a didwyll dywedi'n wirion,
 Didwyll vozion, didwyll vyzi.

To reason and sincerity thou speakest innocently, and in an
 undisguised manner, thou wilt be without deceit.
W. Middleton.

Didywyllu, *v. n.* (didywyll) To cease obscuring.
 Didywyn, *a.* (tywyn) Without replendence.
 Didywynawl, *a.* (didywyn) Unresplendant.
 Didywyniad, *s. m.* (didywyn) A being without ra-
 diancy; a ceasing to shine.
 Didywynu, *v. n.* (didywyn) To cease to shine.
 Didywysaw, *v. n.* (tywyiaw) To cease to lead.
 Didywysawl, *a.* (tywyfawl) Not leading, or
 guiding.
 Didywysiad, *s. m.* (tywysiad) A ceasing to lead.
 Diza, *a.* (da) Without good, not good, or bene-
 ficial. *Un dixravg diza*, one neither bad
 nor good.
 Dizadeni, *a.* (dadeni) Unregenerate, not born
 again.
 Dizadguz, *a.* (dadguz) Without being revealed.
 Dizadguziad, *s. m.* (dizadguz) A being unreveal-
 ed; a ceasing to reveal.
 Dizadguziaw, *v. n.* (dizadguz) To cease to re-
 veal, unfold, or lay open.
 Dizadguziawl, *a.* (dizadguz) Unrevealing.
 Dizadguziedig, *a.* (dizadguz) Unrevealed.
 Dizadledig, *a.* (dizadyl) Unargued, undisputed.
 Dizadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dizadyl) A being
 without dispute, or argument; conviction,
 eviction.
 Dizadlu, *v. n.* (dizadyl) To cease disputing; to
 divest of argument; to evince, to convince.
 Dizadyl, *a.* (dady) Without dispute; undisputed.
 Dizaeawl, *a.* (daearawl) Unterrestrial, not
 earthly.
 Dizaeariad, *s. m.* (daeariad) A divesting of earth.
 Dizaearu, *v. a.* (daearu) To divest of earth.
 Dizail, *a.* (dail) Apetalous, without leaves.
 Dizaioni, *a.* (daioni) Without good; worthless.
 Dizamgylcawl, *a.* (damgylcawl) Unsurrounding.
 Dizamgylciad, *s. m.* (damgylciad) A being unsur-
 rounded, or uncircumscribed.

Dizamgylcu,

- Dizamgylſu, v. n.** (damgylſu) To cease surrounding, or circumscribing.
Dizamgylſynawl, a. (damgylſynawl) Unsurrounding, uncircumscribing.
Dizamgylſynedig, a. (damgylſynedig) Unencompassed, uncircumscribed; incomprehensible.

Yn llys Rhinwez yr oez—y dizamgylſynedig beth hyn ni ellir ei enwi yn zyllyedus zigon.

In the court of virtue there was this *uncomprehended* thing that cannot be named with adequate respect.

Marçawg Crwydrad.

- Dizannez, a.** (dant) Without teeth, or toothless.
Dizanneziad, s. m. (dizannez) A divesting of teeth.
Dizannezu, v. a. (dizannez) To divest of teeth.
Dizannod, a. (dannod) Without reproach.
Dizannodawl, a. (dizannod) Irreproachable.
Dizannodi, v. n. (dizannod) To cease reproaching.
Dizannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizannod) A being unreprieved; a ceasing to reproach.
Dizarbod, a. (darbod) Improvident, unheedful, thoughtless, negligent, careless.
Dizarbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizarbod) Improvidence.—*a.* Without providence.
Dizarbodawl, a. (dizarbod) Improvident.
Dizarbodez, s. m. (dizarbod) Improvidence.
Dizarbodi, v. n. (dizarbod) To become improvident, heedless, negligent, or careless.
Dizarbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizarbod) A being unprovided; a ceasing to provide.
Dizarbodrwyz, s. m. (dizarbod) Negligent.
Dizarbodus, a. (dizarbod) Improvident.
Dizarvod, a. (darvod) Endless, perennial.
Dizarn, a. (darn) Without a fragment.
Dizarnawl, a. (dizarn) Unfractured, unbroken.
Dizarniad, s. m. (dizarn) A being unbroken.
Dizarnu, v. n. (dizarn) To cease fracturing.
Dizawn, a. (dawn) Without endowment; unendowed; graceless; worthless.
Dizawr, a. (dawr) Without concern; unheeded.
Dizëall, a. (dëall) Senseless, ignorant; stupid.
Dizëallgar, a. (dizëall) Not sensible, or acute.
Dizevnyz, a. (devnyz) Without substance, or matter; unprofitable, worthless.
Dizevnyzawl, a. (dizevnyz) Unsubstantial; not made use of.
Dizevnyziad, s. m. (dizevnyz) A divesting of matter, a being not made use of.
Dizevnyzrwyz, s. m. (dizevnyz) Inutility.
Dizevnyzu, v. a. (dizevnyz) To divest of substance, or matter.
Dizeiliad, s. m. (dizail) A shedding of leaves.
Dizeiliaw, v. n. (dizail) To shed the leaves.
Dizeiliawg, a. (dizail) Having no leaves.
Dizeiliedig, a. (dizail) Unleaved; divested of foliage, or leaves.
Dizerbyn, a. (derbyn) Unreceiving; downright.
Dizerbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizerbyn) A being without reception; bluntness of behaviour.
Dizerbyniaw, v. n. (dizerbyn) To cease receiving.
Dizerbyniawl, a. (dizerbyn) Unreceiving.
Dizeftliad, s. m. (dizeftyl) A making untidy.
Dizeftlu, v. a. (dizeftyl) To make untidy.
Dizeftlus, a. (dizeftyl) Untidy; untrimmed.
Dizeftyl, a. (deftyl) Not tidy, or neat; slovenly.

Dizeftyl varz fanugyl dizawn.

A slovenly bard, prosperous and void of genius.

D. ab Gwilym.

A bwrw y llopanau, a'r yspail dizeftyl i amdano a orug Pwyll.

And Pwyll cast off from about him the brogues and the untidy spoils.

H. Pwyll P. Dydd—Mabinogion.

- Dizewis, a.** (dewis) Without choice; unselected.
Dizewifaw, v. n. (dizewis) To cease selecting.
Dizewifawl, a. (dizewis) Uneligible.
Dizewifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizewis) A being unselected; a ceasing to select.
Dizial, a. (dial) Without revenge; unavenged.

Llidiaw a cyfroi yn fawr a orug Cafwallawn o açaws llazedig aeth i nai; ac erci a wnath i Avarwy rozi Cuhelyn i zyozev cyvraith y llys arno, rhag myned Hirlas yn zizial.

Cafwallawn was greatly displeased and irritated, because of the killing of his nephew; and he demanded that Avarwy would give up Cuhelyn to suffer the law of the court, lest Hirlas should go unrevenged.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Dizialez, a.** (dizial) Without revenge.
Dizialedig, a. (dizial) Unrevenged; unavenged.
Dizialiad, s. m. (dizial) A being unrevenged.
Dizialu, v. n. (dizial) To cease revenging.
Diziçell, a. (diçell) Without craft, or cunning; without guile, downright; plain.
Diziçellgar, a. (diziçell) Uncrafty, unwily.
Diziçellgarwç, s. m. (diziçellgar) Uncraftiness.
Diziçelliad, s. m. (diziçell) A ceasing to be crafty, or cunning.
Diziçellu, v. n. (diziçell) To cease being crafty.
Dizivlan, a. (divlan) Not disappearing, or fading.
Dizivlanawl, a. (dizivlan) Unapt to disappear.
Dizivlanedig, a. (dizivlan) Unextinguished; unfaded; unfading, never-fading.
Dizivlaniad, s. m. (dizivlan) A being unfaded.
Dizivlanu, v. n. (dizivlan) To cease fading.
Dizifawz, a. (difawz) Not extinguished.
Dizifozadwy, a. (dizifawz) Unquenchable.
Dizifozawl, a. (dizifawz) Unextinguished.
Dizifozedig, a. (dizifawz) Unquenched.
Dizifozi, v. n. (dizifawz) To cease to quench.
Dizifoziad, s. m. (dizifawz) A being unextinguished, or unquenched.
Dizig, a. (dîg) Free from passion, or ire; void of anger; unimpassionate; pleased, contented, easy.
Dizigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizig) A being pacified, or composed; a pleasing.
Dizigiaw, v. a. (dizig) To appease, to divest of passion, to pacify; to cease from anger.

Daw a zug (vo'n dizigia)
Gwynez i gael diwez da.

God will bring (he will cheer us) Gwynez to have a good end.

Iolo Gof.

- Dizigiawl, a.** (dizig) Tending to appease.
Dizigrwyz, s. m. (dizig) Freedom from passion, or anger; dispassion; contentment.
Dizilladawl, a. (dilladawl) Unarrayed.
Dizilladu, v. a. (dilladu) To undress, to disarray.
Dizim, s. m. (dim) A nothing, a nonentity.

Tri çadarn byd: arglwyz, yr hwn syz vaen dros iaen; drud, ni wnel ond a vyno; a dizim, ni bo dim i'w gael ganzo.

The three mighties of the world: a lord, whose power is unlimited; a forward one, who will do nothing but by choice; and the nonentity, of whom nothing is to be had.

Trioz.

- Dizim, a.** (dim) Without any thing; nihil.
Diziogi, a. (diogi) Without idleness; not lazy.
Diziolç, a. (diolç) Without thanks, thankless.
Diziolçgar, a. (diziolç) Unthankful; ungrateful.
Diziolçgarwç, s. m. (diziolçgar) Unthankfulness.
Diziolçiad, s. m. (diziolç) A being thankless.
Dizirnad, a. (dirnad) Without conception.
Dizirnadawl, a. (dizirnad) Unconprehended, unconceived; undiscerning.
Dizirnadiad, s. m. (dizirnad) Inconception.

DIZ

Dizirnadu, v. n. (dizirnad) To cease to discern, conceive, or comprehend.
Diziwez, a. (diwez) Endless, or infinite.
Diziweziad, s. m. (diziwez) Inconclusion.
Diziwezu, v. n. (diziwez) To cease ending.
Diziwyll, a. (diwyll) Uncultivated; wild.
Diziwylliad, s. m. (diziwyll) Uncultivation.
Diziwylliaw, v. n. (diziwyll) To cease cultivating.
Dizolur, a. (dolur) Without a fore; unailing.
Dizoluriad, s. m. (dizolur) A curing of sores.
Dizoluriaw, v. a. (dizolur) To cure of sores.

Da gŵyr—
 Dy zelw aur dizoluriaw
 Digion drueinzynion draw.

Well knows thy golden image how to cure of ailments the tortured miserable people there.

D. ab Gwilym, i Zwynwen.

Dizoluriawl, a. (dizolur) Not apt to be fore.
Dizolurus, a. (dizolur) Unailing, unfore.
Dizoniad, s. m. (dizawn) A being ungifted.
Dizoniaw, v. a. (dizawn) To divest of gifts, accomplishments, or grace.
Dizoniawl, a. (dizawn) Unenriching.
Dizori, v. n. (dizawr) To become unconcerned.

Ni zizawr ni zawr euz vo.

He that is covered over will not be unconcerned nor concerned.

Lleved.

Dizoriad, s. m. (dizawr) A being unconcerned; a ceasing to care, or to be solicitous.
Dizorus, a. (dizawr) Apt to be unconcerned.
Dizos, s. m. (dôs) A covert, or shelter from rain, a dry place.

Dy gân oez rizvan ar rew,
 Dy zizos ydoez eizew.

Thy song was the complaint on frosty weather, thy covert is the ivy.

T. Prys, i'r Zylluan.

Dizos, a. (dôs) Not leaky, or letting water.

Adail dedwyz yn zizos.

The house of the contented is without leakiness.

Adage.

Dizosawg, a. (dizos) Having shelter from wet.
Dizosben, a. (dizos—pen) Head covering.
Dizosi, v. a. (dizos) To secure from rain.
Dizosiad, s. m. (dizos) A securing from wet.
Dizosparth, a. (dosparth) Indistinct; confused.
Dizosparthawl, a. (dizosparth) Undistinguishing; unelucidating; unanalyzed.
Dizosparthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizosparth) A being undistinguished, or unseparated.
Dizosparthrwyz, s. m. (dizosparth) Undistinctness; confusedness.
Dizosparthu, v. a. (dizosparth) To divest of distinctness, or arrangement.
Dizosrwyz, s. m. (dizos) A shelter from rain.
Dizrwg, a. (drwg) Without evil; harmless.

Nid dedwyz ond dizrwg,
 Nid dizrwg ond dibecawd.

No one is happy but the harmless, no one is harmless but the finless.

Adage.

Dizrygawl, a. (dizrwg) Apt to be harmless.
Dizrygez, s. m. (dizrwg) Harmlessness.
Dizuw, a. (duw) Godless; atheistical.
Dizuwiad, s. m. (dizuw) A divesting of divinity, a undeifying.
Dizuwiaeth, s. m. (dizuw) Atheism, infidelity.
Dizuwiaw, v. a. (dizuw) To divest of divinity.
Dizuwiawl, a. (dizuw) Tending to undeify.
Dizwyn, s. m. (dwyn) The state of being weaned.—*a.* Weaned, having done sucking.—*v. n.* To cease drawing; to wean.
Dizyblyg, a. (dyblyg) Undoubled, unfolded.
Dizyblygawl, a. (dizyblyg) Tending to unfold.

DIE

Dizyblygiad, s. m. (dizyblyg) A unfolding.
Dizyblygu, v. a. (dizyblyg) To unfold, to unbend.
Dizyçryn, a. (dyçryn) Fearless, or dauntless.
Dizyçrynawl, a. (dizyçryn) Unintimidating.
Dizyçryndawd, s. m. (dizyçryn) Fearlessness.
Dizyçryniad, s. m. (dizyçryn) A ceasing to fear.
Dizyçrynlyd, a. (dizyçryh) Untimorous.
Dizyçrynu, v. n. (dizyçryn) To cease to fear.
Dizyvrawl, a. (dizyvryn) Tending to wean.
Dizyvnedig, a. (dizyvryn) That is weaned.
Dizyvniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizyvryn) Ab lactation, or a weaning.
Dizyvnu, v. a. (dizyvryn) To wean, to put from the breast; to divest of a habit.
Dizyvnyz, s. m. (dizyvryn) A weaner.
Dizyvryn, s. m. dim. (dizyvryn) A weanling.
Dizyvryn, a. (dyvryn) Not made to attend or follow.

Dizygyvor, a. (dygyvor) Without confluence, calm.

Dizyled, a. (dyled) Having no debt, or due.
Dizyledu, v. n. (dizyled) To become undue.
Dizyledus, a. (dizyled) Undebted, unowing.
Dizylŷed, a. (dylŷed) Having no obligation, or duty.

Dizym, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dym) A nothing, a nonentity.

Dizym, a. (dym) Destitute, or void; having nothing.

Dyn dizym, fev yw hwnw dyn heb za ganto; ac wrth hŷny ni ellir cymhell da lle ni bo.

A destitute man, that is, such a one is a man that has no goods and therefore goods cannot be pursued after where there are none.

Welsh Laws.

Dizymadwy, a. (dizym) Defeasible; that may be done away, abrogated, or annulled.

Dizymawl, a. (dizym) Tending to annihilate.

Dizymder, s. m. (dizym) Nothingless, or nullity, a destitute state; scantiness.

Dizymedig, a. (dyzym) Annulled, abrogated, that is done away, or defeated; annihilated.

Dizymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizymedig) Annihilation; abrogation; revocation.

Dizymedigawl, a. (dizymedig) Recissory.

Dizymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dizym) A doing away, or annulling; annihilation.

Dizymrwyz, s. m. (dizym) Nihilty, nullity.

Dizymu, v. a. (dizym) To annihilate, to abolish, to annul; to nullify; to make void, or of none effect; to depreciate.

Dizyrys, a. (dyrys) Not intricate; not wily.

Dizyrysawl, a. (dizyrys) Unentangling.

Dizyrysiad, s. m. (dizyrys) A disentangling.

Dizyryfu, v. a. (dizyrys) To disentangle, to unravel; to disengage; to decypher.

Dizysg, a. (dysg) Unlearned, or illiterate.

Dizysgaid, a. (dizysg) Without learning.

Dizysgedig, a. (dizysg) Uninstructed; untaught.

Dizysgeidiaeth, s. m. (dizysgaid) Illiterateness.

Dizysgiad, s. m. (dizysg) A unlearning.

Dizysgu, v. a. (dizysg) To unlearn; to cease learning; to cease instructing.

Dizywezawl, a. (dywezawl) Unconnected.

Dizywezi, s. m. (dywezi) Unconnectedness; the state of being single, or unmarried.

Dizyweziad, s. m. (dyweziad) A disjoining.

Diebreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diabred) A divesting of progression; a frustrating, or impeding.

Diebriediaeth, s. m. (diabred) Want of progression; obstruction, or impediment.

Diebreidiaw,

D I E

Diebreidiaw, v. a. (diabred) To divest of progression; to obstruct, or frustrate; to disconcert.
Diebreidiawg, a. (diabred) What is frustrated.

Cwynis ni byzls diebreidiawg;
 Delw yz amgyrwyv bwyv cynneilwawg.

I lamented, to be *without progression* is not to be; in the manner that I run my course I crave to be supported. *Meilyr.*

Diebreidiawl, a. (diabred) Apt to frustrate.
Diebryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (diabred) Want of progression; obstruction, frustration; disappointment.

Nid aa swllt dan ziebryd:

A treasure will not go under a *state of quiescence*. *Adage.*

Diebrydawl, a. (diebryd) Having a tendency to stop progression; obstructive.

Diebrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diebryd) A stopping of progress; obstruction, frustration.

Diebrydig, a. (diebryd) Obstruction; apt to frustrate, or disconcert; guilty of frustrating.

Maç diebrydig yw llwrw na alloez gymhell ei vegniaeth.

A *frustrated* surety is such as has not been able to propose his security. *Welsh Laws.*

Diebrydu, v. a. (diebryd) To divest of progress; to obstruct, to frustrate; to disconcert, defeat, or disappoint.

Diebrydus, a. (diebryd) Obstructive; thwarting.

Diebrydwr, s. m.—pl. diebrydwyr (diebryd—gwr) An obstructor.

Diebyd, s. m. (ebyd) A restless state; violence; force; an assault, onset, or attack.

Diecing, a. (eçing) Unconfined, untraitened.

Diecing welling walloviad.

A tapster of *unrestricted* pouring. *Cynxelw.*

Dieçrys, a. (eçrys) Not frightful, unalarming.

Dieçrysawl, a. (dieçrys) Not tending to alarm.

Dieçrysiad, s. m. (dieçrys) A being unterrified.

Dieçrysu, v. a. (dieçrys) To divest of terror.

Dieçwith, a. (eçwith) Unawkward; dexterous.

Bryd a'm gorleu,
 Dieçwith ian
 I orwylain
 Nad rygygleu.

Tradition instructs me, that the *dexterous* blade will not be manifested to the diffident. *Taliesin.*

Dieçwng, a. (eçwng) Uncontiguous; apart.

Dieçwraint, a. (eçwraint) Having no hidden working, design, or cunning.

Hanbyç well o Zuw! dieçwraint deyrn,
 Teyrnez weſtviaint.

Mayest thou be blest of God, *immaculate* chief, the resort of royalty. *Ll. P. Moç, i ab Owain.*

Dieçyr, a. (eçyr) Not apt to flinch; inflexible; sturdy, or stout.

Hirgwyn brwyn brwydyr dieçyr,
 Hirvraw a'm daw am Dudyr!

The long-lamented pang of the *unflinching* combat; lasting grief will assail me after Tudyr.

Cynxelw, m. Teulu Owain.

Diedvyz, a. (advyz) Without doubt, certain.

O'm hoen, drwy hirboen hirbell gynnyz
 A zygai cyn mai, merweryz gyvliw
 Gne gwyn gylleſtyr vriw, rin diedvyz.

From my briskness, through long-toiling a far fetched increase she would bring before May; she that is of aspect as the western sea's glittering hue like the flake of chalk, who is *certain* to keep a secret. *Ior. Vyçan.*

D I E

Diedivar, a. (edivar) Impenitent; ruthless; having no cause to repent, or to be sorry.

Frwyna, na anghovia 'nghar,
 Dy davawd; byz diedivar.

Refrain, do not forget my friend, thy tongue; be *without a cause of repentance*. *Ed. Morus.*

Diedivariad, s. m. (diedivar) A not repenting.

Diedivaru, v. n. (diedivar) To cease repenting.

Diedivarus, a. (diedivar) Unrelenting; impenitent.

Diediveiriawl, a. (diedivar) Impenitent.

Diediveirwç, s. m. (diedivar) Want of repentance.

Dieding, a. (eding) Without restriction; ample.

Rhag mab Edern, cyn edyrn anaeleu,
 Ev dywal, diarçar, dieding,
 Am ryfreu angeu dyçyving.

Opposed to the son of Edern, before the direful gashing, he was fierce, fearless of threats, and *unrestrained*, for the streaming of death he is distressed. *Taliesin.*

Diedlaes, a. (edlaes) Not drooping; not slack.

Teg a vyz çwedyl diedlaes.

Fair is an unhesitating expression.

Iolo Gog.

Diedlid, a. (edlid) Without anger, or wrath.

Diedliw, a. (edliw) Without reproach.

Diedliwiad, s. m. (diedliw) A being unreproached.

Diedliwiant, s. m. (diedliw) Irreproachableness.

Diedliwiaw, v. n. (diedliw) To cease reproaching.

Diedliwiawl, a. (diedliw) Not apt to reproach.

Diedlym, a. (edlym) Not sharp, or pungent.

Diedmyg, a. (edmyg) Without reverence, or respect.

Diedmygawl, a. (diedmyg) Unreverential.

Diedmygiad, s. m. (diedmyg) A not honouring.

Diedmygu, v. n. (diedmyg) To cease reverencing, or honouring; to divest of reverence.

Diedrin, a. (edrin) Free from bustle, or toil.

Diedrinaw, v. n. (diedrin) To cease bustling.

Diedrinawl, a. (diedrin) Unbustling, untoiling.

Diedriniad, s. m. (diedrin) A being without toil.

Diedrysez, a. (edrysez) Without superfluity.

Diedw, a. (edw) Unfaded, unwithered.

Diedwaint, s. m. (diedw) An unfaded state.

Diedwi, v. n. (diedw) To become unfaded.

O vreithell Gatraeth pan adrozir,
 Maon dyçiorant, eu hoed bu hir,
 Edyrn, diedyrn, a mygyn dir.

Of the slaughter of Gatraeth when it shall be related the multitude shall bewail (lasting has been their grief) the mangled, the *unmangled*, and the murky land. *Aneurin.*

Diezain, a. (ezain) Incompact; not fine.

Diezaint, s. m. (diezain) Uncomeliness.

Diezrin, a. (ezrin) Having no mystery.

Diezyl, a. (ezyl) Uncongenial; not inherent.

Diev, s. m.—pl. t. oz (diau) A day; a period.

Ac yna yd ymçwelws Beli hyd yn Ynys Prydain, a thrwy hezwyg a thangnevez gorfenws ev zicyoz i vuçez.

And then Beli returned towards the island of Britain, and in peace and tranquillity did he complete the *days* of his life. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dievlig, a. (diavyl) Devilish, demoniac.

Dievlyn, s. m. dim. (diavyl) A little devil, or imp.

Dievras, a. (evras) Unslender; robust.

Dievryz, s. m. dim. (evryz) Unmaimed, unblemished.

Dievryzawl, a. (dievryz) Not apt to blemish.

Dievryziad, s. m. (dievryz) A not blemishing.

Dievryzu, v. a. (dievryz) To divest of blemish.

Diefaieth, a. (efaith) Effectless, void of effect.

DIE

Diefeithiad, *s. m.* (diefaith) A not effecting.
 Diefeithiaw, *v. a.* (diefaith) To divest of effect.
 Diefeithiawl, *a.* (diefaith) Ineffectual.
 Diegin, *a.* (egin) Having no germ, or seed.
 Dieglur, *a.* (eglor) Indistinct, not clear.
 Diegluraw, *v. n.* (dieglur) To become indistinct.
 Dieglwg, *a.* (eglgw) Unmanifest, indistinct.
 Dieglwys, *a.* (eglwys) Having no church.
 Dieglyd, *a.* (eglyd) Unwavering: steadfast, firm.

Goglez argyweiz, eir-gywir heb wyd,
 Gyvlawn y'ngghammaw'n zawn zieglyd.

The chaffier of the north, true to his word without guile, of perfect, and unshaken resolution in the combat. *Einion.*

Diegni, *a.* (egni) Without exertion; inert.
 Diegniad, *s. m.* (diegni) To cease exerting.
 Diegniaw, *v. n.* (diegni) To cease exerting.
 Diegniawl, *a.* (diegni) Unexerting; unexerted.
 Diegryn, *a.* (egryn) Untrembling; undismayed.
 Diegwan, *a.* (egwan) Not weak, or faint, unfeeble.
 Diegwezi, *a.* (egwezi) Having no portion.
 Diegweziad, *s. m.* (diegwezi) A being unportioned.
 Diegweziaw, *v. a.* (diegwezi) To divest of dower, or marriage portion.
 Diegweziawl, *a.* (diegwezi) Unapportioned.
 Diegwyzawr, *a.* (egwyzawr) Without principles, or elements of knowledge.
 Diegwyzorawl, *a.* (diegwyzawr) Unelementary.
 Diegwyzori, *v. a.* (diegwyzawr) To divest of principles, or elements of knowledge.
 Diegwyzoriad, *s. m.* (diegwyzawr) A divesting of principles, or rudiments of knowledge.
 Diegwyl, *a.* (egwyl) Inopportune, unseemly.
 Diehud, *a.* (ehud) Not apt to mislead; unlickle.
 Dieidiaw, *v. n.* (eidiaw) To become inert.
 Dieidiawg, *a.* (eidiawg) Void of motion, inert.
 Dieidiawl, *a.* (eidiawl) Inert; inanimate; slow.
 Diediogrwyz, *s. m.* (dieidiawg) Languidness.
 Dieizaw, *a.* (eizaw) Having no property.
 Dieiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diaiz) A becoming cool, unzealous, or indifferent.
 Dieiziaw, *v. n.* (diaiz) To become unzealous.
 Dieiziawl, *a.* (diaiz) Not zealous; indifferent.
 Dieizig, *a.* (eizig) Having no jealousy, or envy.
 Dieizigaw, *v. n.* (dieizig) To cease being jealous.
 Dieizigawl, *a.* (dieizig) Not apt to be jealous.
 Dieizigez, *s. m.* (dieizig) Unjealous state.
 Dieizil, *a.* (eizil) Unslender; robust, potent.

Ac a'u trinoez drwy nozed—
 Ei zwyllaw dieizilion.

And with his hands, that are unfeeble ones, he conducted them with guardian care. *W. Middleton.*

Dieizilwg, *s. m.* (dieizil) Unslender state; robustness, *a.* Without feebleness.

Azunwç i Zuw uniawn,
 Telwç zieizilwç zawn.

Make your vow to the just God, repay undiminished grace. *W. Middleton.*

Dieizilwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dieizilwyr* (dieizil—gwr) A man free from feebleness; an athletic man.

Dewrav wyt, a gwrzav gwr,
 Dy zilyn dieizilwr.

Thou art the bravest, and most powerful man, to follow thee is to be a hero. *D. ab Gwilym, i Ivor.*

Dieizunaw, *v. n.* (eizunaw) To cease wishing.
 Dieizwç, *a.* (diaiz) Want of zeal; indifference.
 Dieilvyw, *a.* (eilvyw) Not reanimated.
 Dieiliad, *s. m.* (eiliad) A pulling down; or afunder.

DIE

Dieiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To unbuild, to pull down.
 Dieilig, *a.* (eilig) Unharmonious; not joyous.
 Dieinig, *a.* (dien) Not apt to be agitated.
 Dieirda, *a.* (eirda) Not well spoken of.
 Dieiriac, *a.* (eiriac) Without controversy.

Tydi'r galon bengron bac,
 Zieres gwaen zieiriac.

Thou little round headed heart, of unstrange event and free from contention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dieiriawl, *a.* (eiriawl) Without pleading.

Dieirioli, *v. n.* (dieiriawl) To cease to plead, deprecate, or intercede.

Dieisiau, *a.* (eisiau) Without want, not lacking; unnecessary.

Diefiwaw, *v. a.* (eifiwaw) To divest of want.

Briw a cleisiau,
 Brain dieisiau,
 Bryder leisiau
 Brwydyr loefiad.

Wounds and bruises, satiated ravens, and dismal sounds of the agony of battle. *Scynyn.*

Diefiwaw, *v. a.* (eifiwaw) To divest of want.

Os y gorvoda'wç a gymmer veiciau i gan y lloruz ar eizieifiwaw ni byz nawz izo yntau rhag y meiciau hyny.

If the assaulted shall take sureties from the felon to indemnify him, then there shall be no protection for him against those sureties. *Weisb Llaw.*

Diefiwed, *s. m.* (eifiwed) Freedom from want, satiety.

Dieifor, *a.* (eifor) Matchless, or unequalled.

Ev yn ziaçor, ev yn zieifor.

He is unconfined, he is unequalled. *Talifen, i'r Gwynt.*

Dieithraw, *v. a.* (dieithyr) To divest of exception, or exclusion.

Dieithrawl, *a.* (dieithyr) Unexceptionable.

Dieithredig, *a.* (dieithyr) Unexcepted; unalienated.

Dieithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dieithyr) Unexception.

Dieithyr, *a.* (eithyr) Without exception.

Dieiufen, *a.* (elufen) Without alms-giving.

Dielw, *a.* (elw) Worthless; ignoble; vile, base.

Dielw, yw devnyz dyn, fev daear.

Vile is what man is made of, namely, earth. *J. G. Herzog.*

Enwau hagen a gweithredoz y gwyr, pwy bynag a vyno eu gwyboda, ceisied yn y llyvyr a ysgriwenws Guas o' ruzygonaeth Emrys Wiedig. A'r petha draethws y gwr hwnw mor eglur a' gloyw a hyny nid rhagid i minnau i adnewyzu hyny o draethawd a vai zielewag no hono.

The names also, and the acts of the men, whoever would know them, let him consult in the book which Gildas wrote concerning the victory of Emrys Wiedig. And what is related by that person in so clear a manner, it is not necessary that I should renew it in a composition that may be of less merit than that. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dielwad, *s. m.* (dielw) Exinanition, annihilation; a contemning, disparaging, or vilifying.

Dielwant, *s. m.* (dielw) Vileness; disparagement.

Dielwedig, *a.* (dielw) Contemned, disparaged.

Dielwez, *s. m.* (dielw) abjectness; contempt.

Dielwi, *v. a.* (dielw) To contemn, to despise, to disparage.

Dellais ar vunyð Olwen,
 Dieilwi'r wyv dal ar wen.

I attended on the motion of Olwen, I am becoming despised for adhering to the fair. *Bede Brwynllys.*

Dielwig, *a.* (dielw) Contemptible, vile, base.

Dielwigrwyz, *s. m.* (dielwig) Contemptibleness.

Dielwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dielw) A contemner.

Diell, *a.* (ell) Without disproportion, or disconnection; compact; perfect.

Dewisaf yw na—
 Da holl Loegy, zielel lygad.

More desirable than all England's wealth is she whose eye is without a blemish. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dull ei gwez diell a gwyç.

The manner of her form is perfect and beautiful. *L. Men.*

Diemig,

D I E

Diemig, a. (emig) Not overwhelmed.

Un-pren a gwyzvid arno, diemig yr odid;
A vyno Duw derfid.

Onetree entwined with honeysuckle, peradventure it shall be un-
overbrowed: What God willeth let it come! *Llywarch Hen.*

Diemyth, a. (emyth) Infalible; not abortive.

Colli Goronwy, gwr diemyth vu,
Gorovyn llu, llavyn dilyth!

Losing Goronwy, a man that has been without failings, the ter-
ror of armies, with the never-enslaved blade! *Blewyn Fawr.*

Dien, s. m. (en) Extinction; death; violent death.

Aethym ar bren i gym'ryd vy nien.

I went upon the tree to undergo my suffering. *Taliesin.*

Nid edryc aneu pwy decav ei dalcen;
Ni wyr pergen cnawd beth vyz ei zien.

Death will not notice who has the fairest front; he that is posses-
sed of a body knows not what will be his end. *Taliesin.*

Dien drwg a vo i'r dyn draw.

May a bad end come to yonder man. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dien, a. (en) Without emotion; still; calm, se-
rene, undisturbed. *Duro dien*, God always the
same; *Dien lanerç*, a pleasant mead; *synwyr dien*,
sober sense.

Duw dy nawz, odid un wen
Pan Zuw a gaid yn zien.

God preserve me, scarcely one fair one under heaven can be found
that is free from passion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dywed i mi pa zacary preswyliaf ynzi yn zien.

Declare to me the region in which I shall dwell unmolested.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Lucidarius—
A zywed hyn yn zien.

Elucidarius says this soberly. *Iolo Goch.*

Dienaid, a. (enaid) Having no soul; inanimate.

Brathws a faeth Hu iarl Amwythig yn ei lygad, ac yntau a
zygwyzws o'i ocrwm i'r zacar, yn vriwedig, zienaid, i ar ei vary.

Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, was pierced by an arrow in the eye,
and he fell from his position to the ground, wounded and lifeless
off his horse. *Buc. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Dienbyd, a. (enbyd) Without danger; secure.

Dienbydawl, a. (dienbyd) Unhazardous; safe.

Dienbydrwyz, s. m. (dienbyd) Security, safety.

Casai yn mhob brwydyr ac ymlaz ar a vu arno o zienbydrwyz ac
uyzdaud.

He acquired in every battle and conflict which befel him safety and
homage. *Han. diwedd Arthur.*

Dienbydu, v. a. (dienbyd) To divest of danger.

Dienbydus, a. (dienbyd) Unhazardous; secure.

Diencil, a. (encil) Not fleeing; unretreating.

Dieneidiad, s. m. (dienaid) A disanimation.

Dieneidiaw, v. a. (dienaid) To exanimate; to
kill.

Os byz gwr yn casau elgymmydawg, ac yn cynllwyn izo, a codi
yn ei erbyn, a'i zieneidiaw val y byzo marw—rhozant ev yn llaw
dialyz.

If a man shall hate his neighbour, and shall lie in wait for him
and shall rise against him, and kill him so that he die, they shall give
him into the hand of the avenger. *Deut. xix. ii.*

Dieneidiawl, a. (dienaid) Unanimated; exani-
mate.

Nid oes dim o'r a orug yr Arglwyz erioed nis adnabo ev; canys
y pethau hyn a welir yn eu bod yn zieneidiawl synwyr, a megis
marw a syniant y rhoziawdyr.

There is nothing which the Lord ever created but recognizes him;
for those things that are seen as of unanimated sense, and as dead,
do apprehend the great giver. *Elucidarius.*

Dienig, a. (dien) Without activity, dead.

A'm bwyv gwar; anwar gweledig
Ni's gozwyv cyn bwyv dienig.

May I be made meek; the noted turbulent one may I not be made
to endure till I am made void of motion. *Taliesin.*

Dieniaw, v. n. (eniaw) To save harmless.

Priav a vynegis izynt wy ryanvon o hono Antenor ar wyr Groeg
i erçi izynt ei zieniaw am iaz ei dad.

Priam declared to them that he had sent Antenor to the men of
Greece to ask of them to keep him from harm for killing his father.
H. Dard—Mabinogion.

D I E

Dieniaw, a. (eniaw) Tending to keep from
harm; of a harmless tendency.

Dieniwed, a. (eniwed) Without harm.

Dienllib, a. (enllib) Without scandal; reproach-
less; blameless; irreprehensible.

Dienllibiad, s. m. (dienllib) A divesting of scan-
dal, or reproach.

Dienllibiaw, v. n. (dienllib) To cease scandal-
izing, or reproaching.

Dienllibiawl, a. (dienllib) Not apt to scandalize.

Diennill, a. (ennill) Without profit, or gain.

Diennillgar, a. (diennill) Unprofitable.

Diennynawl, a. (ennynawl) Unkindling.

Diennyniad, s. m. (ennyniad) A being unkindled,
or unignited.

Diennynu, v. n. (ennynu) To cease burning.

Dienrhydez, a. (enrhydez) Without honour.

Dienrhydezawl, a. (dienrhydez) Dishonouring;
tending to degrade.

Dienrhydeziad, s. m. (dienrhydez) A dishonouring;
degradation.

Dienrhydezu, v. a. (dienrhydez) To dishonour.

Dienw, a. (enw) Nameless, or anonymous.

Dienwaededig, a. (enwaededig) Uncircumcised.

Dienwaediad, s. m. (enwaediad) Uncircumcision.

Dienwaedu, v. n. (enwaedu) To cease circum-
cising.

Dienwedig, a. (dienw) Not named, unparticula-
rized.

Dienwir, a. (enwir) Not true, unjust, dishonest.

Cyvezaç Voraç vyr dienwir.

The banquet of Moraç of dishonest mind.

Ll. Brydys Hodnant.

A glyweifi a gant Meigant,
Yn eisar a eisarant:
Pob enwir dienwir ei blant?

Hast thou heard what Meigant sang, in separating from the sec-
ders: depraved are the children of every just one.

Engl. y Glywed.

Dienyz, (dien) Deprivation of life; violent death,
or execution.

Dienyzawl, a. (dienyz) Tending to divest of life.
Offerynau dienyrawl, instruments of death.

Dienyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dienyz) Disanima-
tion.

Dienyzu, v. a. (dienyz) To disanimate; to kill,
to put to death, to execute.

Yr hwn a zienezier, ac a vo eneidvazeu, ni zylyir y diwyn a'r
dial.

Of him that is put to death, and that is condemned to suffer,
sequestration and avengement ought not to take place.
Welsh Laws.

Dienyzwr, s. m.—pl. dienyzwyr (dienyz—gwr)
He that puts to death; an executioner.

Diengir, a. (engir) Not surprising, or strange.

Diengiriawl, a. (diengir) Unsurprising.

Diengu, v. a. (dianc) To escape; to pass safe; to
avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, to flee;
to be delivered. Duw a'm diango! God pre-
serve me.

Diengid gwan, erlid gadarn.

Let the weak flee, let the mighty pursue.

Adage.

Diengyd, v. a. (dianc) To escape; to avoid; to
retreat; to be delivered, or saved.

Eiry mynyz, gorwyn bro;
Deawyz bawb wrth a'i lloco:
Creawyr nev a'th diango!

Snowy mountain, glitteringly white is the vale; every one is
affectionate to such as protects him: may the Creator or Heaven
deliver thee! *Tyfflaw.*

Dieppil, a. (eppil) Issueless, without issue.

Dieppilez.

D I E

Dieppilez, s. m. (dieppil) Loss, deprivation, or want of issue,

Plant dy zieppilez a zywedant etto lle y clywec: cyvyng yw y lle hwn i mi; dod le i mi, val y preswyllywv.

The children which thou shalt have after the loss of the others shall say again where thou shalt hear: this place is too confined for me; give me a place, so that I may inhabit.
Isaiab xlix. 20.

Dieppiliad, s. m. (dieppil) A divesting of issue.

Dieppiliaw, v. a. (dieppil) To deprive of issue.

Dieppiliawg, a. (dieppil) Having no issue.

Dierbyn, a. (erbyn) Without reception.

Dierbyniad, s. m. (dierbyn) Nonadmission.

Dierbyniaw, v. n. (dierbyn) To cease receiving.

Dierbyniawl, a. (dierbyn) Unadmitted, unreceived.

Diergryd, a. (ergryd) Intrepid, untrembling.

*Oian y parcellan, ni'm daw y cyngyd
O glybod llais adar mor ziergryd:
Teneu gwallt vy mhen, vy llen nid clyd:
Dolyz vy yfubawr nid mawr ei hŷd.*

Attend, little pig, I shall not be affected by hearing the voice of birds so void of trembling; thin is the hair of my head, my covering is not warm; my barn the dales, not abundant its corn.
Myrddin.

Diergrydiad, s. m. (diergryd) A ceasing to quake.

Diergrydiaw, v. n. (diergryd) To cease quaking.

Diergrydiawl, a. (diergryd) Untremulating.

Diergryn, a. (ergryn) Undaunted, fearless.

*Gwyr wofgo wofgorz ziergryn,
Gwrz wasgar o wisgoz ceimryn.*

With men of attending train, undaunted, profusely gifted of magnificent garments.
Cynxelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Diergrynawl, a. (diergryn) Not apt to tremble.

Diergryniad, s. m. (diergryn) A being unagitated.

Diergrynu, v. n. (diergryn) To cease shaking.

Diergyr, a. (ergyr) Unimpulsed, unimpelled.

Diergyriad, s. m. (diergyr) A nonimpulsion.

Diergyriaw, v. n. (diergyr) To cease impelling.

Diergyriawl, a. (diergyr) Unimpulsive.

Dierlid, a. (erlid) Without pursuit; unchased.

Dierlyn, a. (erlyn) Unpursuing; unchasing.

Dierlynawl, a. (dierlyn) Not apt to pursue.

Dierlyniad, s. m. (dierlyn) A not pursuing.

Dierwin, a. (gerwin) Not rough, not rugged.

*Cusan bun—
Sy goevain lerw zierwin.*

The fair one's kiss a softly soothing treasure free from asperity.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dierwinaw, v. a. (dierwin) To divest of roughness.

Dierwinawl, a. (dierwin) Not apt to be rough.

Diesgeulus, a. (esgeulus) Unnegligent, not careless, or neglectful; careful.

Diesgeulusaw, v. n. (diesgeulus) To become unnegligent; to cease neglecting.

Diesgeulusawl, a. (diesgeulus) Unnegligent.

Diesgeulusdra, s. m. (diesgeulus) Unnegligence; attentiveness, carefulness.

Diesgeulusrwyd, s. m. (diesgeulus) Carefulness.

Diesgid, a. (esgid) Unshod; without shoes.

Diesgidiaw, v. a. (diesgid) To take off shoes.

Diesgud, a. (esgud) Not nimble, or quick.

Diesgynawl, a. (esgynawl) Unascending.

Diesgyniad, s. m. (esgyniad) A being without ascent; a flat.

Diesgynu, v. n. (esgynu) To cease ascending.

Diesgyrn, a. (esgyrn) Boneless, without bones.

Diesgyrnawl, a. (diesgyrn) Apt to divest of bones.

Diesgyrniad, s. m. (diesgyrn) A taking out bones.

Diesgyrnu, v. a. (diesgyrn) To divest of bones.

Diesmwyth, a. (esmwyth) Not easy, uneasy.

Diesmwythaw, v. n. (diesmwyth) To be uneasy.

Diesmwythawl, a. (diesmwyth) Not apt to ease.

D I V

Diesmwythiad, s. m. (diesmwyth) A divesting of ease.

Diesmwythyd, s. m. (diesmwyth) Want of ease.

Dietivaw, v. a. (etivaw) To divest of inheritance.

Dietivawl, a. (etivawl) Tending to disinherit.

Dietivez, a. (etivez) Without issue, or heir.

Dietivezawl, a. (dietivez) Apt to disinherit.

Dietivezes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dietivez) A female disinherited.

Dietiveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dietivez) A disinheriting; disinherison.

Dietivezu, v. a. (dietivez) To disinherit.

Dietivezwr, s. m.—pl. dietivezwyr (dietivez—gwr) A disinheritor.

Dieuair, s. m. (diau—gair) A sure maxim.

Dieuawg, a. (euawg) Not guilty, guiltless.

Dieuben, s. m. (diau—pen) Undoubted head.

*Cyrçav yn gyntav cyntez Ddeubarth,
Dieuben teyrnez—*

First of all I will resort to the vestibule of the court of South Wales, the undoubted head of royalty.
Ll. P. M.

Dieuborth, s. m. (diau—porth) Certain help.

*Afwynav nawzhawz haelon Ddeubarth,
Dieuborth cerzorian!
A'th dwrv o'th darianogion,
A'th dorv o'th deyrnveibion.*

I will invoke the ready protection of the generous ones of South Wales, the sure support of songsters! and the bustle of thy shield bearers and the hoar of thy royal sons.
Cynxelw.

Dieuzawn, s. m. (diau—dawn) Undoubted gift.

Dieubgawl, a. (dieuawg) That clears of guilt.

Dieuogi, v. a. (dieuawg) To clear of guilt; to acquit, to absolve.

Dieuogiad, s. m. (dieuawg) A divesting of guilt.

Dieuogrwyd, s. m. (dieuawg) Guiltlessness.

Dieurwyd, s. m. (diau) Certainty; assurance.

Gwrandaw di zieurwyd maint dy gariad di gennyvi.

Hear thou then the certainty of the greatness of the affection I have for thee.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Diewyllys, a. (ewyllys) Without a will; intestate.

Diewyllysiad, s. m. (diewyllys) A divesting of will, a being without will.

Diewyllysiaw, v. n. (diewyllys) To cease willing.

Diewyllysiawl, a. (diewyllys) Not willing, or wishing.

Diewyn, a. (ewyn) Without foam, froth, or scum.

Diewynawg, a. (diewyn) Having no foam.

Diewynawl, a. (diewyn) Unfoamy, not frothy.

Diewynell, s. f. (diewyn) A skimming dish.

Diewyniad, s. m. (diewyn) Despumation.

Diewynu, v. a. (diewyn) To despumate, to scum.

Div, s. m.—pl. t. ion (iv) A casting away; ejection.

Diva, s. m. (div) Annihilation, end, destruction.

Diva, v. a. (div) To consume, to make an end of, to destroy, to devour; to waste.

*Diva ei drigva, çwalva çwyrn,
Diva ei goed a vu gedyrn,
A diva, heb amlra i byz,
Ei geryg, a'i vagwryz.*

Destroy his dwelling, with sudden devastation, destroy his trees that were mighty, and destroy so that a trace scarcely remains, his stones and his walls.
E. Meris.

Diväad, s. m. (diva) A consuming; extirpation.

Diväawl, a. (diva) Tapid; tending to extirpate.

Divabinaiz, a. (mabinaiz) Not childish, or trifling.

Gwell Duw o'i voli'n zivabinaiz.

God is better pleased in being worshipped without trifling.
L. G. C.

Divaç, a. (baç) Having no hook, or angle.

Divaçiad, s. m. (divaç) A unhooking, or unhitching.

Divaçiaw

D I V

Divaciaw, v. a. (divac) To unhook, to unhitch.
Divaciawl, a. (divac) Tending to unhook.
Divad, a. (mad) Destitute of good, or solace.
Divadawl, a. (divad) Unsolacing; destitute.
Divadiad, s. m. (divad) A divesting of comfort.
Divadu, v. a. (divad) To divest of comfort, or solace.

Divazeu, a. (mazeu) Without remission, or pardon.

Divazeuad, s. m. (divazeu) A not remitting.

Divazeuant, n. (divazeu) Without remission.

Divazeuaw, v. n. (divazeu) To cease remitting.

Divazeuawl, a. (divazeu) Unforgiving; irremissible, unpardonable.

Divæez, s. m. (diva) Consumption; tabefaction; devastation; a wasting, or spoiling; extermination.

Gwrawl hawl haelonaeth gorfez,
 Gwrawl hawl haelonaeth gorfez.

His the manly claim of the liberality of the court, the heroic proud one in the breach of destruction.

Cynxelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Divael, a. (mael) Without gain, or profit.

Divaeth, a. (maeth) Without nourishment, or food.

Divaethawl, a. (divaeth) Inalimentary.

Divaethiad, s. m. (divaeth) A ceasing to nourish.

Divaethu, v. n. (divaeth) To cease to nourish.

Divai, a. (bai) Blameless, faultless. *Mae o yn zivai i ti, it is good enough for thee.*

Ev divelav nav ry wnaeth Dovyv.

He the most faultless chief that the Creator formed.

Llygad Gwr.

Ni bu Beredur â dur yndaeraç,
 Ac ni bu Walgmai erioed divelaç.

Peredur with his steel was not more intrepid, and Gwalgmai was never more faultless.

Hywel Suddwal.

Divalant, a. (balant) Without buds, or shoots.

Divalç, a. (balç) Not towering; not proud.

Divwlç uz divalç, i efgar,
 Divwng blwng blaen uvel drwy vâr.

A chief without blemish and meek, to the foe a naked piercing point of fire through wrath.

Li. P. Moç, i. L. ab Iorwerth.

Divalçez, s. m. (divalç) Freedom from pride.

Divalçiad, s. m. (divalç) A ceasing to be proud.

Divalçïaw, v. n. (divalç) To become humble.

Divalçïawl, a. (divalç) Tending to be humble.

Divam, a. (mam) Motherless, having no dam.

Divan, a. (man) Spotless, unspotted; clean.

Divan, a. (ban) Fleeting, vanishing, fading; consuming; apt to decay, perishable, frail, despicable.

Divanawl, a. (divan) Evanescent, or fleeting.

Divancoll, s. f. (divan—coll) Deperdition, utter loss, perdition; destruction; defeat.

Mae braw i'm—
 O herwyz tranc divancoll.

I am grieved because of the death of devastation.

D. ab Gwilym.

Divanedig, a. (divan) Evanescent; faded away.

Divaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divan) A vanishing.

Divanrwyv, s. m. (divan) Evanescent; frailty.

Divant, s. m. (divan) The state of being vanished, or faded away; defection; defeat.

Trifeth y fyz ar eu divant: tywyll, anwir, a marw.

There are three things in their wane; darkness, iniquity, and death.

Barzau.

Arwyv over ar zivant,

A banner is useless on a retreat.

Llywelyn Meel.

Ac o hyny allan ni wnaeth Owain gyrç mawr oni aeth mewn divant.

And from thence forward Owain performed no expedition of moment until he went into a state of retreat.

L. Morgannwg.

D I V

Divanu, v. a. (divan) To vanish, to disappear, to fade away, to decay, to consume, to come to nought.

Rhag divai deyrn divenwç.

Before the faultless chief disappear.

Li. P. Moç.

Ti gai—

A vynyç, na zivana.

Thou shalt have whatever thou wilt, do not go away.

Gyles ab Iorwerth.

Divanw, v. a. (divan) To consume, to destroy; to perish, to vanish; to decay; to despise, to make little of, to vilify.

Cam yw i zyn zivaw ei vryd.

It is wrong for a man to waste his mind.

Li. P. Moç.

All eiliw ydyw edivar,

Divu dyn, a divanw hawgar.

The next occasion is repented of, the destroying a man, and causing the loss of the bounteous.

Llywelyn Varsç.

Diwanw, a. (divan) Vanishing; vain; apt to decay; perishing; despicable.

Ac erziyz wyv o nwyv, ni'm cred;

Ac crod dithau, na'm amheued;

Ac er Peryv Nev, na'm divanwed;

Divanw a'm goreu cyn no'm gwared.

And for her I am affected with passion, she believes me not; and for thee, let her not doubt; and for the sake of the Creator of Heaven, let her despise me not: despised, I shall be overcome before I shall be delivered.

Cynxelw, i Ewa v. Madawg.

Divanwl, a. (manwl) Uncurious; not exact.

Divanylaiz, a. (divanwl) Not apt to be exact.

Divanyliad, s. m. (divanwl) A ceasing to be exact.

Divanylu, v. n. (divanwl) To cease being exact.

Divanylwç, s. m. (divanwl) Want of exactness.

Divar, a. (bar) Without wrath, or anger.

Divarv, a. (barv) Having no beard, beardless.

Divarvawg, a. (divarv) Having no beard.

Divarviad, s. m. (divarv) A divesting of beard.

Divarvu, v. a. (divarv) To take off the beard.

Divariaeth, a. (divar) Free from mischief.

Divarn, a. (barn) Injudicious, or senseless; without judgment.

Divarnawl, a. (divarn) Injudicious.

Divarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divarn) A ceasing to judge; a being without judgment.

Divarnu, v. n. (divarn) To cease judging.

Divarw, a. (marw) Deathless, immortal.

Divarwawl, a. (divarw) Not inanimate.

Divarwoldeb, s. m. (divarwawl) Deathlessness.

Divas, a. (bâs) Not shallow; profound, deep.

Fynnonau divas glas-zeigyr

Yw gloewon cygon eigr.

Springs profound of pearly drops are the bright eyes of the fair one.

D. ab Gwilym.

Divaswez, a. (maswez) Without levity.

Divaswezawl, a. (divaswez) Not of a light, or wanton demeanour.

Divasweziad, s. m. (divaswez) A ceasing from levity, or loose behaviour.

Divaswezu, v. n. (divaswez) To cease from levity, or wantonness.

Divawr, s. m.—pl. divawyr (diva—gwr) A destroyer, a consumer, a waster.

Divawrâad, s. m. (mawrâad) A depreciating.

Divawrâawl, a. (mawrâawl) Depreciating.

Divawrâu, v. a. (mawrâu) To depreciate.

Diveçni, a. (meçni) Without surety, or bail.

Diveçniad, s. m. (diveçni) Exoneration of bail.

Diveçniaw, v. a. (diveçni) To exonerate bail.

Diveçniawl, a. (diveçni) That exonerates bail.

Divedyz, a. (bedyz) Without baptism, unbaptized.

Divedyziad, s. m. (divedyz) A being unbaptized.

Divedyzïaw, v. n. (divedyz) To cease baptizing.

Divedyzawl.

D I V

- Divedyziawl, a.** (divedyz) Unbaptizing.
Diveziad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (meziad) A bereavement, a dispossessing; disseisin.
Diveziannawl, a. (diveziant) Unpossessing.
Diveziannedig, a. (diveziant) That is dispossessed, or bereaved; disseised.
Divezianniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (diveziant) deprivation, dispossession, eviction.
Diveziannu, v. a. (diveziant) To dispossess.
Diveziant, a. (meziant) Unpossessed, unseised.
Diveziedig, a. (meziedig) Deprived; privative.
Diveziedigion, privative particles.
Diveziedigawl, a. (diveziedig) Tending to deprive.
Divezu, v. a. (mezu) To disseise; to cease holding.
Divezw, a. (mezw) Abstemious; unebriated.
Divezwad, s. m. (divezw) A getting sober.
Divezwaint, a. (divezw) Not inebriated.
Divezwawl, a. (divezw) Not inebriating.
Divezyg, a. (mezyg) Without physical aid.
Divezyginiaeth, a. (divezyg) Physically cureless.
Divevlgar, a. (divevyl) Undetracting; sincere.

*Rhebyz rhyzrhwyz-win, a dewin dar!
 Rhedoez cawz i'm cov dov divevlgar.*

Liberal distributor of the ready wine and priest of the oak! distress has invaded my memory, gentle and void of offence. Sennyn.

- Divevlgarwç, s. m.** (divevlgar) Freedom from detraction, or scandal; ingenuousness.
Divevyl, a. (mevyl) Without reproach; shameless.

*Tros nad digriv i'm am was hael divai,
 Hwyl divevyl gyweithas—*

Since there is no comfort for me after a faultless, generous youth, the law of reproachless society. Blezryn Varç, m. D. Benfras.

- Diveiad, s. m.** (divai) Exculpation; a clearing.
Diveiaw, v. a. (divai) To divest of fault, to amend, or to correct; to exculpate.

*Cyn beiaw acw'n bywyd,
 A'n moz hezyw'n y byd,
 Diveied vo—*

Before condemning there our life, and our demeanour at present living in the world, let him clear of guilt himself. T. Prys.

- Diveiçiad, s. m.** (meiçiad) Exoneration of bail.
Diveiçiaw, v. a. (meiçiaw) To discharge bail.

*Dyly y maç erç i'r cynnogyn, er yr arglwyz, ei ziveiçiaw ev.
 The bail ought to ask of the original debtor, for the Lord, to discharge his security. Welsh Laws.*

- Diveiçiawl, a.** (meiçiawl) That discharges bail.
Diveiez, s. m. (divai) Guiltlessness, faultlessness.
Diveiriad, s. m. (divar) A ceasing from passion, or ire; a repenting.
Diveiriaw, v. n. (divar) To be composed, or calmed.
Diveiriawg, a. (divar) Pacified; repentant.
Diveiriawl, a. (divar) Tending to repentance.
Diveirwç, s. m. (divar) Composedness; repentance,

*Anvon, Duw Tri—
 Am dy var, i'm diveirwç,*

Triune God, because of thy wrath send to me repentance. T. Gryfuz o Vorganwg.

- Diveius, a.** (divai) Unblameable, unculpable.
Divenwad, s. m. (divanw) A contemning.
Divenwad a çywilyz, shame and contempt.
Divenwawl, a. (divanw) Tending to make frail, or despicable; disparaging. *Marwolaeth zivenwawl, an ignominious death.*
Divenwedig, a. (divanw) Disparaged, accursed.

D I V

- Divenwi, v. a.** (divanw) To make nothing of; to contemn, to despise, or to disparage; to accurse.

Mam veçan a zivanw plant.

A little Mother will disparage children. Adage.

Anwir divenwir ei blant.

The children of the worthless will be disparaged. Adage.

Nid oez hôf can ni zivenwyd.

He was not a favorite since he was not disparaged. Adage.

Divwyniant vyzav o'm divenwir.

I shall be comfortless if I shall be despised. D. Benfras.

Cynnyz iawn o'i zawn ni zivenwir.

The advocate for justice will not be despised for his endowment. Ll. Br. Hednant.

- Divenwr, s. m.**—*pl. divenwyr*, (divan) A contemner, or disparager; a vilifier.

Divenwyd, a. (menwyd) Unblest; joyless.

Divenwyz, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (divanw) A vilifier.

Diverth, a. (berth) Void of beauty.

Diverthawl, a. (diverth) Unbeauteous.

Diverthiad, s. m. (diverth) A divesting of beauty.

Diverthu, v. a. (diverth) To divest of beauty.

Diverthwç, s. m. (diverth) Unfightliness.

Divesur, a. (mesur) Immense, without measure.

Divesuraw, v. n. (divesur) To cease measuring.

Divesurawl, a. (divesur) Unmeasured.

Divesuriad, s. m. (divesur) A being unmeasured.

Diveth, a. (meth) Exempt from failure, infallible.

Divethadwy, a. (diveth) That cannot fail.

Divethawl, a. (diveth) Not apt to fail, or to err.

Divethedig, a. (diveth) That has not failed.

Divethiad, s. m. (diveth) A ceasing to fail.

Divethiant, a. (diveth) Free from failing.

Divethiantrwyz, s. m. (divethiant) Infallibleness.

Divethiantus, a. (divethiant) Not apt to fail.

Divethliad, s. m. (divethyl) A disentangling.

Divethlu, v. a. (divethyl) To disentangle.

Divethlus, a. (divethyl) Unensnaring.

Divethrwyz, s. m. (diveth) Infallibleness.

Divethu, v. n. (diveth) To cease from failing.

Divethyl, a. (methyl) Without deception.

Diviad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (div) A casting, or flinging.

Diviaw, v. a. (div) To cast or fling; to annoy.

Diviawg, a. (div) Full of unruly fits or starts; untractable, untameable, ferocious, wild. *G diviawg, a ferocious dog; lleidyr diviawg, an arrant thief.*

*Rhy gelwid Madawg cyn noi laith,
 Rhwyd galon diviogion difaith.*

Madog had been called before his death, the snare of foes, the wicked ferocious ones. Cynxelw, m. M. ab Meredydd.

Goreu peth zarvod rhozi byr-gyrn i'r vuwç ziviawg.

The giving short horns to the unruly cow was the best thing that could be. S. D. Rbys.

Diviawl, a. (div) Refractory; ferocious.

Divilain, a. (milain) Unbrutal, unferocious.

*Ni ad ei garu ond divilain;
 Nid divilain ond uvyz.*

It is only the unrefractory that will bear to be loved; no one is unrefractory but the humble. Adage.

Divileiniad, s. m. (divilain) A being unbrutalized.

Divileiniaw, v. n. (divilain) To be unbrutalized.

Divin, a. (min) Edgeless, or without edge; blunt.

Divinez, s. m. (divin) Want of edge; bluntness.

Diviniad, s. m. (divin) A divesting of edge.

Diviniaw, v. a. (divin) To divest of edge; to blunt.

Diviniawg, a. (divin) having no edge, unedged.

Diviniawl, a. (divin) Tending to blunt the edge.

Divlaen,

DIV

Divlaen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen) The beard, or beard-point of a dart, or arrow.

Blaen yw val divlaen y dart,
It is a point like the beard of a dart.

L. G. Cothi.

Divlaen, a. (blaen) Having no point, pointless.

Divlaeniad, s. m. (divlaen) A divesting of point.

Divlaeniaw, v. a. (divlaen) To divest of point.

Divlaenu, v. a. (divlaen) To divest of point.

Divlan, a. (blan) Without splendor; fading.

Divlanawl, a. (divlan) Tending to disappear, or to become extinct; evanescent, vanishing.

Divlanedig, a. (divlan) Evanescent, or fleeting.

Divlanedigaeth, s. m. (divlanedig) The act of disappearing; extinction; disappearance.

Divlaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divlan) A vanishing.

Divlanrwyd, s. m. (divlan) Fleetingness, evanidness.

Divlant, s. m. (divlan) Extinction; disappearance; evanescence.

Barnwyd hyn yn—gyllwyr unrhyw a'r gelyzyd vu gynt gan y
priveirz cyn myned o'u dyf a'u hathrawiaeth ar wail a divlant.

This has been judged perfectly congenial with the art that was
formerly amongst the primitive bards, before their knowledge and
instruction had fallen into disuse and oblivion. Ed. Davy.

Divlanu, v. a. (divlan) To vanish, to disappear.

Divlanus, a. (divlan) Evanescent, fleeting.

Divlas, a. (blâs) Without taste, or relish; unfavoury, disgusting; disagreeable.

Divlasdawl, s. m. (divlas) Unfavouriness, disrelish, disgust; disagreeableness.

Divlasiad, s. m. (divlas) a disgusting; a satiating.

Divlasrwyd, s. m. (divlas) Disgust; disagreeableness.

Divlasu, v. a. (divlas) To disgust; to become insipid, or unfavoury; to grow tired of a thing.

Gwae â zivlas glâs yr eglwyfau.

Woe to him that shall dislike the pale of the churches.

Gr. Tnad.

Divlasus, a. (divlas) Unfavoury, insipid.

Divlaswr, s. m.—pl. divlaswyr (divlas—gwr) One who disgusteth; a disagreeable person.

Divlin, a. (blîn) Not weary, or tired; diligent.

Divlinaw, v. n. (divlin) To ease of weariness; to become untired; to be refreshed.

Divlinez, s. m. (divlin) Freedom from weariness.

Divlisg, a. (blisg) That is not peeled off; undivested.

Divlisg wisg wasgawd-yeirz ymdro.

The ever worn garment of the wandering sheltered bards.

Llygad Gwr.

Divlisgaw, v. n. (divlisg) To cease peeling off.

Divlisgawl, a. (divlisg) Not tending to peel off.

Divlodau, a. (blodau) Without blossoms, or flowers.

Divlodeuad, s. m. (divlodau) A defloration.

Divlodeuaw, v. n. (divlodau) To cease blooming; to deflower.

Divlodeuawg, a. (divlodau) Having no flowers.

Divlodeuawl, a. (divlodau) Unblooming.

Divlwng, a. (blwng) Not fullen, glum, or severe.

Divlyngâd, s. m. (divlwng) A becoming unfullen.

Divlyngâu, v. n. (divlwng) To become unfullen.

Divöed, s. m. (diviaw) A laying waste, a ravaging.

Dyviau bu diau eu divöed.

Thursday their destruction was certain.

Aneurin.

Divoes, a. (moes) Without good manner; rude.

Divoesfaiz, a. (divoes) Unmannerly, unpolite.

Divoesawl, a. (divoes) Tending to be unmannerly.

Divoesez, s. m. (divoes) Incivility, unpoliteness.

Divor, a. (mor) Having no sea, not maritime.

Divorwynad, s. m. (morwyn) Constupration.

DIV

Divorwynaw, v. a. (morwyn) To constuprate, to deflower.

Divorwyndawd, s. m. (morwyndawd) Want of virginity.

Divrad, a. (brâd) Having no treachery, or deceit.

Divradawg, a. (divrad) Not apt to be treacherous.

Divradawl, a. (divrad) Untreacherous; sincere.

Divradw, a. (divrad) Not apt to be defective, or frail.

Call a divradw i'th gadwaw,
Coron rhag tra hinon hav.

Discreetly and faithfully I will keep thee, a crown to shelter me
from the incense of the summer heat.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r bet uddw.

Divradwy, a. (divrad) Not apt to fall away.

Divradwyad, s. m. (divrad) Indefection; stability.

Divradwyaw, v. a. (divradwy) To cease decaying.

Divradwyawg, a. (divradwy) Having no decay.

Divradwyawl, a. (divradwy) Not apt to decay.

Divragawd, a. (bragawd) Without confusion.

Divragodi, v. a. (divragawd) to divest of ferment.

Cadwallawn cyn noi zyvod,
A'i gorug a'n divragod,

Cadwallon before his coming, he that impelled him delivered us
of trouble. Llywarch Hen.

Divraint, a. (braint) Having no privilege.

Divraisg, a. (braisg) Not large, or bulky.

Divrau, a. (brau) Not brittle, or fragile.

Divraw, a. (braw) Careless, unconcerned, fearless, undiscouraged. Dyn divraw, an unconcerned man.

Divrawawl, a. (divraw) Undiscouraging.

Divrawbwyll, s. m. (divraw—pwyll) Presence of mind; magnanimity.

Divrawd, s. m. (divyr) A casting off, or rejection; waste, dispersion, extravagance; a destroying, or laying waste; devastation; neglect; contempt.

Gwell marw na mynys zivrawd.

Death is better than frequent devastation. Adage.

Lle rhoid ar zivrawd barzawd beirzïon.

Where the philosophy of the bards was confined to neglect.

Iorwerth Bell.

Tri geimygad Beirz Ynys Prydain: gorvod dyf a'r annysg, gorvod pwyll ar aumhwyl, a gorvod hezwc ar zivrawd ac aurhaith.

The three splendid triumphs of the bards of the Island of Britain: the triumph of virtue over ignorance; the triumph of reason over irrationality; and the triumph of peace over depredation and lawlessness. Barzaws.

Divrawdwr, s. m. (divraw) Unconcernedness.

Divrawdewig, a. (divraw) Undiscouraged.

Divrawu, v. n. (divraw) To become careless.

Divrawwç, s. m. (divraw) Unconcernedness.

Divrawygawl, a. (divrawwç) Undisconcerted.

Divrawygiad, s. m. (divrawwç) A being undaunted, a being undisconcerted.

Divrawyçu, v. n. (divrawwç) To be undaunted.

Divredyç, a. (divrad) Without treachery; sincere.

Y zau vrodyr zivredyç.

The two undecitful brothers.

H. Davi.

Divreg, a. (breg) Without a break; not frail.

Divregawd, s. m. (divreg) What is unbroken; what is undivulged; a secret, or mystery.

Divregawl, a. (divreg) Unblemished; not frail.

Divregez, a. (divreg) Without trifling; serious.

Divregiad, s. m. (divreg) A making unfrail.

Divregu, v. n. (divreg) To become unfrail.

Divregus, a. (divreg) Unbroken; not drooping.

Divregwawd, s. f. (divreg—gwawd) A song of mystery; an incantation.

Divreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divraint) A degrading; degradation, disfranchisement.

Divreiniant, s. m. (divraint) Disfranchisement.

DIV

Divreiniaw, v. a. (divraint) To divest of privilege, to disfranchise; to degrade.

Divreiniaw dawn Daw nid dyn ai mez.

To degrade the gift of God belongs not to man. Philip Brydyx.

Divreiniawg, a. (divraint) Unprivileged.

Divreiniawl, a. (divraint) Not having, or conferring privilege; degrading.

Divreiniedig, a. (divraint) Disfranchised.

Divreinioli, v. a. (divreiniawl) To disfranchise.

Divreiniwr, s. m.—*pl.* divreinwyr (divraint—gwr) One who abrogates a privilege.

Divreintiad, s. m. (divraint) A disfranchising.

Divreintiaw, v. a. (divraint) To deprive of privilege; to cashier; to degrade; to incapacitate from enjoying an office.

Divreintiawl, a. (divraint) Unfranchised.

Divrenin, a. (brenin) Having no sovereign.

Ny zyly un tir vod yn zivrenin.

No land ought to be without a king. Welsh Laws.

Divri, a. (bri) Without honour; undignified.

Divriad, s. m. (divri) A dishonouring, degradation.

Divriaw, v. a. (divri) To dishonour, to debase.

Divriawl, a. (divri) Degrading, dishonourable.

Divriedig, a. (divri) Unhonoured, undignified.

Divriv, a. (divryr) Without trifling; serious.

Meuon divriv, in earnest, seriously.

Divrivaw, v. n. (divriv) To become serious; to be in earnest; to make serious.

Divrivawl, a. (divriv) Of a serious nature.

Divriviad, s. m. (divriv) A being serious.

Divrivoldeb, s. m. (divrivawl) Seriousness, gravity.

Divrivwç, s. m. (divriv) Earnestness, graveness.

Divrig, a. (brîg) Without tops, or branches.

Divrigaw, v. a. (divrig) To cut the tops; to prune.

Divrigawg, a. (divrig) Having no tops, or boughs.

Divrigawl, a. (divrig) That is topt, or pruned.

Divrigiad, s. m. (divrig) A topping, or pruning.

Divriſg, a. (brisg) Without a trace, trackless.

*Lliw divriſg lluwç wiſg eiry lleçwez maenawl,
Llwyz ei hammod, mawl llaw diomez.*

She of the hue of the trackless robe of the driven snow of the upland cliff, prosperous will be her promise, praised be her never-refusing hand. Rhysierdyn.

Divriſgaw, v. a. (divriſg) To obliterate a track.

Divriſgawl, a. (divriſg) Tending to take out tracks.

Divriſgiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (divriſg) Obliteration.

Divriwç, s. m. (divri) Want of honour, or dignity.

Divro, a. (bro) Exiled, banished. *s. c.* An Exile.

Odid divro diwyd.

The diligent is seldom an exile.

Adage.

Divrôad, s. m. (divro) A banishing the country.

Divrôadwy, a. (divrôad) Banishable; that may be exiled, or sent out of the country.

Divrôawl, a. (divro) Tending to banish, or expel.

Divrôdaeth, s. m. (divrawd) Extravagance, waste.

Divrodawl, a. (divrawd) Apt to cast away, or waste; squandering, extravagant.

Divrodedig, a. (divrawd) That is squandered.

Divrodi, v. a. (divrawd) To cast off, to reject; to waste, to squander, to dilapidate; to lay waste, to devastate, to make havoc, to sack, to ravage, to plunder.

*Gwenhwyvar olwg elrian,
Na zivrawd vi cyd bwyv bygan,*

Gwenhwyvar of beautiful aspect, reject me not, though I am little. Imor. Arthur a Gwenhwyvar.

Divrodiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (divrawd) A casting away; a wasting, or squandering; dilapidation, devastation.

DIV

Divrodus, a. (divrawd) Wasteful, extravagant.

Divrodwr, s. m.—*pl.* divrodwyr (divrawd—gwr)

A waster; a dilapidator; a devastator, a ravager.

Divrôez, s. m. (divro) Banishment, or exile.

Boed hir zivroez ar Vaelgwn Gwynez.

Let long banishment be upon Maelgwn Gwynez. Taliesin.

*Neud myny Duw vry o zivrôez mawr
A gwyn dwyn dor gawr, gwawr gwirionez.*

*Will not God above release from painful exile him that bewails
the taking away the bulwark of the battle, the dawn of righteousness?
Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Divröi, v. a. (divro) To exile, to banish the country.

Divrwyſg, a. (brwyſg) Not inebriated; sober.

Divrwyſgaw, v. n. (divrwyſg) To become sober.

Divrwyſgawl, a. (divrwyſg) Tending to divest of a tottering; that maketh sober.

Divrwyſgez, s. m. (divrwyſg) Freedom from tottering; a being not inebriated.

Divrwyſgiad, s. m. (divrwyſg) A ceasing to totter; a becoming divested of ebriation.

Divryçau, a. (bryçau) Having no spots, or specks.

Divryçeuad, s. m. (divryçau) A divesting of spots.

Divryçeuaw, v. a. (divryçau) To make spotless.

Divryçeulyd, a. (divryçau) Immaculate; clean.

Divryd, a. (bryd) Having no mind; listless.

*Gorzyar adar, gwlyb gro;
Dail cwyd iddivryd divro;
Ni wadav, wyv clav heno.*

*Clamorous are the birds, the strand is wet! let the leaves fall
the exile is unconcerned; I deny it not; I am sick this night.*

Llywarc Hen.

Divrydaeth, s. m. (divryd) Inattention; listlessness.

Divrydawl, a. (divryd) Unintentional; listless.

Divrydez, s. m. (divryd) Unconcernedness.

Divrydiad, s. m. (divryd) A becoming unmindful.

Divrydu, v. n. (divryd) To become inattentive, unmindful, or unconcerned; to become listless.

Divrydus, a. (divryd) Unmindful, unconcerned.

Divrydwç, s. m. (divryd) Unconcernedness; listlessness.

Divrys, a. (brys) Without haste, or bustle.

Divrysiad, s. m. (divrys) A ceasing to hasten.

Divrysiaw, v. n. (divrys) To cease hastening.

Divrysiawl, a. (divrys) Unexpeditious, dilatory.

Divrythawl, a. (brythawl) Untumultuous.

Divrythiad, s. m. (brythiad) A hushing a tumult.

Divrythu, v. n. (brythu) To cease from tumult.

Divrythwç, s. m. (brythwç) Freedom from riot.

Divryw, a. (bryw) Without vigour; unfertile.

Divrywiad, s. m. (divryw) A divesting of vigour.

Divrywiau, v. n. (divryw) To lose strength; to lose fertility, or luxuriance; to impoverish.

Divrywiau, a. (divryw) Tending to impoverish.

Divuçez, a. (buçez) Without morality, immoral.

Divuçezawl, a. (divuçez) Tending to immorality.

Divuçeziad, s. m. (divuçez) A becoming immoral.

Divuçezu, v. n. (divuçez) To become immoral.

Divud, a. (mud) Not dumb, not speechless.

*Aed i Vynyw—
I ſymniad, verç, os mud vyz,
Yn zivud wen i Zavyz.*

*The maid let her go to Mynyw, if she should be dumb to remove
it, that she may be a fair one free from dumbness for David.*

D. ab Edmunt, i Fudanes.

Divuz, a. (buz) Gainless, without profit; to deprive of, to bereave.

Divuziad, s. m. (divuz) A rendering unprofitable; bereavement, deprivation.

Divuziant, s. m. (divuz) A bereavement.

Divuziau, v. a. (divuz) To divest of profit; to deprive of, to bereave.

Divuziau

D I V

Divuziawg, a. (divuz) Having no gain, unprofitable, or gaining no profit.

Ac ymlid yn zivuziawg—a crugant.

And unprofitably they pursued. G. ab Arthur.

Divuziawl, a. (divuz) Unprofitable; gainless.

Divul, a. (mul) Immodest, or not bashful.

Divuldra, s. m. (divul) Want of modesty, or shame.

Divuner, a. (muner.) Without aid; unprotected.

*C'varcav i'm divuner vrawd,
Allwez byzin, buz ner,
Pwy wledyç wedy Deuhanner?*

I will greet my discarded brother, the key of difficulty, the gift of the lord, who will govern after Deuhanner? Cywess Myrzin.

Divurn, a. (murn) Without evil machination.

Divurniad, s. m. (divurn) A divesting of plots, or secret machinations. *a. Free from bad design.*

*Cyvlawn gadarn varn, divurniad gynghor,
Cadair glodryz ryz, ced argleidriad.*

A just and powerful judgment, a counsel void of premeditated evil, a liberally celebrated choir, the protection of property. Rbiffordyn.

Divurniaw, v. n. (divurn) To cease from plotting.

Divurniawl, a. (divurn) Free from evil design.

Divursendawd, a. (mursendawd) Unaffected.

Divwlç, a. (bwicç) Without a breach; perfect.

Divwng, a. (mwng) Without wavering; steady.

*Pendevig Crugcaith maith mygyr zivwng;
Peniadur Prydain, prydaist deliwng.*

The sovereign of Crugcaith far extending, dignified and steady; monarch of Britain worthy of the muse.

Em ab M. ab Rbaurd, i R. ab Llywelyn.

Divwriad, s. m. (bwriad) A want of design. *a.*

Having no design; unintent; thoughtless.

Divwriadawl, a. (divwriad) Undesigning; uncontriving; unpremeditating.

Divwriadu, v. n. (divwriad) To cease designing.

Divwrw, a. (bwrw) Without design, inconsiderate.

A ydym ni yn pwyfaw mor ziggyrwng ar anadliad Duw, yr hwn syz yn ein freenau yn barawd i vined allan wrth ei arç ev? Ac a ydym ni mor zivwrw, mor zivezw, a dodi ein pwys a'n goglyd ar zim is eilaw ev?

Are we depending so immediately upon the breath of God, the which is in our nostrils ready to go out at his command? And are we so improvident, so thoughtless, as to place our dependance and our hope upon any thing below him? Ier. Owain.

Divwyn, a. (mwyn) Yielding no enjoyment; of no use, of no profit; unprofitable. *Divwyn ac anolo, unprofitable and worthless.*

Divwynadwy, a. (divwyn) Not to be enjoyed.

Divwynaw, v. a. (divwyn) To divest of enjoyment; to make unprofitable.

Divwynawl, a. (divwyn) Yielding no profit.

Divwynedig, a. (divwyn) Unenjoyed; unpossessed.

Divwyniad, s. m. (divwyn) A being unenjoyed.

Divwyniant, s. m. (divwyn) Nonenjoyment; dispossession, or deprivation. *a. Without profit.*

Tir divwyniant, unprofitable land. Welsh Laws.

Divydraiz, a. (divydyr) Unmetrical; loose.

Divydrawl, a. (divydyr) A divesting of metre.

Divydru, v. a. (divydyr) To divest of metre.

Divydyr, a. (mydyr) Without metre, or measure.

Divyzinaw, v. a. (byzinaw) To disband an army.

Divyzinawl, a. (byzinawl) Tending to disband.

Divyziniad, s. m. (byziniad) A disbanding.

Divvyr, a. (myvyr) Without study; unstudious.

Divvyrdawd, a. (divvyr) Extempore; unstudious.

Divvyrdodawl, a. (divvyrdawd) Extemporaneous.

Divvyrez, s. m. (divvyr) Unstudiedness; extemporality, extemporariness.

Divvyriad, s. m. (divvyr) A being unstudied.

Divvyriaw, v. n. (divvyr) To cease studying.

Divvyriawl, a. (divvyr) Not contemplative.

D I V

Divygw, a. (bygw) Unintimidated; unscared.

Ys da ei gampau heb gwypaw'n avrw, Ys iawn zivygwl o'i vygythiaw.

Goodly his actions without sinking into abjectness, surely it is right to be unintimidated from threatening him.

Llygad Gwr, i R. Maelawr.

Divygwth, a. (bygwth) Without threatening.

Nid av vi o'r deyrnas veçan hon; yz wyv yno yn ei çafel yn llonyz ysmwyth, dioval, divygwth.

I will not go out of this little kingdom; I am there enjoying quietly, in ease, without care, without threatenings.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Divygylaiz, a. (divygw) Not tending to scare.

Divygyliad, s. m. (divygw) A ceasing to scare.

Divygylu, v. n. (divygw) To cease to frighten.

Divygylus, a. (divygw) Unintimidating, not apt to scare, awe, or frighten.

Divygythiad, s. m. (divygwth) A being without threatening; a ceasing to threaten.

Divygythiaw, v. n. (divygwth) To cease threatening.

Divygythiawl, a. (divygwth) Unthreatening.

Divyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (div) A fragment, a broken piece; a crumb, a morsel; a gobbet, a collop, or piece of meat. *Ni bu zivyn i'm genau bezyro, there has not been a morsel in my mouth this day.*

Wyd—

Divyn cam deuviniawg chl.

A crooked collop two edged and narrow. Iolo Geç, i'r tawd.

Divyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divyn) A breaking into pieces, a taking to pieces; dilaceration; the act of anatomizing.

Divyniadawl, a. (divyniad) Anatomical.

Divyniadu, v. a. (divyniad) To anatomize.

Divyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (divyn) Anatomy.

Divyniaethawl, a. (divyniaeth) Anatomical.

Divyniaw, v. a. (divyn) To cut into pieces; to hack small, to mince, to hash; to carve.

Divyniawg, a. (divyn) Being in pieces.

Divyniawl, a. (divyn) Tending to cut in pieces.

Divyniedig, a. (divyn) That is cut in pieces.

Divynig, a. (divyn) That is in pieces; lacerated.

Tebygav, zull dig,

O ziva pendevig,

O zull divynig,

O Leon luryg.

I imagine, and indignantly, that the chieftain was destroyed in a butchering manner, from the corset of Leon. L. G. Colbi.

Divyngial, a. (divwng) Not wavering, or stammering; articulate, clear. *Llevaru yn zivyngial, to speak without stammering.*

Divyngiawl, a. (divwng) Tending to make steady.

Divyngu, v. a. (divwng) To divest of wavering.

Divyngus, a. (divwng) Unstammering; clear.

Darlain—

Evengyl yn zivyngus.

To read the Gospel without stammering. D. ab Gwilym.

Divyr, s. m.—pl. divrau (div) A throw, or cast; a measure, or metre in music.

Divyr, a. (myr) Having the thought or mind diverted, or taken off; diverting, pleasant, delightful; joyous, cheerful, merry, gladsome.

*A dwyn i'r aa, a divyr,
Yn y tany dyn a'i tyr.*

And deeply will go, and diverting, into the fire the man that shall break it. D. ab Gwilym.

Divyrbwyll, a. (byrbwyll) Not short-witted, considerate.

Divyredig, a. (divyr) Diverted, or amused.

Divyredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (divyredig) Divertisement.

DIF

Divyredigawl, a. (divyredig) Divertive, amusing.
Divyrgar, a. (divyr) Diverting, or entertaining.
Divyrgarwç, s. m. (divyrgar) Divertingness.
Divyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (divyr) A diverting.
Divyriawl, a. (divyr) Tending to divert.
Divyru, v. a. (divyr) To divest of thoughtfulness; to divert, to amuse, to cause mirth, or joy; to please. *Divyru'r amser*, to divert the time away.
Divyrus, a. (divyr) Divertive, or amusing.
Divyrusfwrwyz, s. m. (divyrus) Divertingness.
Divyrwç, s. m. (divyr) Divertisement, diversion, pastime, amusement; pleasure, delight.

Nid divyrwç ond mligi.

There is no diversion like the greyhound.

Adage.

Divyrwr, s. m.—pl. divyrwyr (divyr—gwr) A diverter, or amuser.

Divysgawl, a. (mysgawl) Unblended, unmixed.
Divysgi, a. (mysgi) Without mixture, or chaos.
Divysgiad, s. m. (mysgiad) A making unmixed.
Divysgu, v. n. (mysgu) To cease blending together.
Divyw, a. (byw) Not alive, lifeless, inanimate.
Divywâad, s. m. (divyw) Exanimation.
Divywâawl, a. (divyw) Exanimate, exanimous.
Divywâu, v. n. (divyw) To exanimate, to swoon.
Divywiad, s. m. (divyw) A depriving of life.
Divywiad, v. a. (divyw) To deprive of life.

O varw ei daid oer vu'r dyz,
 Y divywiadwyd Eivionyz.

Owing to the death of his grandfather difinal was the day, when Eivionyz was deprived of life. *G. Hiraethawg, m. R. Vyçan.*

Divywiadwç, a. (divyw) Inanimate, lifeless.
Divywiadwl, a. (divyw) Exanimate; inanimate.
Divywyd, a. (divyw) Inanimate; exanimate, lifeless. *s. m.* An inanimate thing.

Pob divywyd a volir am ei arzerçogwryz, a'i ryvezed, a'i ragored, a'r lles a gair oziwrtho.

Every thing inanimate is to be praised for its sublimity and its being so wonderful: for its beauty and its being so excellent, and the benefit that is to be received from it. *Barzas.*

Dif, s. m.—pl. t. od (div) A cast or throw; a blow.

Bwrw maen trwm, a bwr mewn tryst,
 Bwrw difod lle o'r dyfist.

Throwing the maffy stone, and the bar in the bustle, dealing blows where the conflict raged. *D. Llwyd Mathau.*

Difaeth, s. m.—pl. difeuthion (dif) A casting off, or ejection; what is cast away, or ejected; an outcast; a waif, or what is unowned. *Difaeth Brenin*, the king's waif, being any thing unowned; or as it is otherwise called, *Pynwarc Brenin*; under which may be comprehended, the sea, wilds, downs, forests, highways, and all unowned goods; and in addition to those must be reckoned the unmarried women, on account of his being the guardian of their honour, and he therefore received the virgin fee, or *Amobrawy*, on the marriage of every one, according to their respective ranks.

Pob da heb berçenawg y fyz zifaeth brenin.

Every thing without an owner is the king's waif. *Welsh Laws.*

Difaeth brenin yw tervynau y cymmydoz.

The boundaries of the commots are the king's waif.

Welsh Laws.

Difaeth, s. m.—pl. difeuthyz (faeth) What is unfecund, a desert, or barren place.

Difaeth, a. (faeth) Not fecund, not rich, unfruitful; barren; worthless; vile.

Difaith, s. m.—pl. difeithyz (faith) Wilderness.

Gnawd aelwyd zifyz yn zifaith.

The hearth of the faithless will be a wilderness

Adage.

DIF

Difaith, a. (faith) Not open, or clear; wild, unclean, vile, foul, or filthy. *Mor difaith*, a rough sea. *Myn y gwr difaith!* By the wicked one! *An oath.*

Nid difaith ond yflum.

Nothing is so filthy as the bat.

Adage.

Difawd, s. f.—pl. difodion (fawd) Misfortune.

Difawd, a. (fawd) Luckless, unfortunate.

Rhygelwir Tren trev zifawd.

Tren will be called a luckless town.

Llywarc Hen.

Difawz, s. m. (fawz) Extinction; what is extinct. *a.* Extinct, extinguished.

Difawz, v. a. (fawz) To extinguish, to put out.

Dinas a zifyz zifaith.

A town will extinguish a wilderness.

Adage.

Difeithder, s. m. (difaith) The state of being choaked up; foulness, filthiness, or uncleanness; lewdness; viciousness.

Ni byddai cymmaint o zifeithder, drygvoes, annuwioledeb, ac anwirez ar droed ag y fyz y dyz hezy ymhlith dynion—ond oherwyz hyu.

There would not be so much uncleanness, immorality, ungodliness, and iniquity on foot as we find this day amongst men—but because of this. *Ne-fes Williams.*

Difeithdir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (difaith—tir) Uncleared land, uncultivated land; a wild.

Difeithva, s. f.—pl. difeithvëyz (difaith—ma) A place overgrown with thickets.

Difeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difaith) A making into a wilderness; devastation.

O zifeithiad Lloegyr llavn dyar wrth uz,
 Nid wrth vedyr ei alar:

From the devastation of Lloegyr tumultuous was the blade handled by the chief, not according to measure the grief after him. *Gwalchmai.*

Difeithiaw, v. a. (difaith) To throw into confusion, to make havock of, to devastate, to destroy, to lay waste.

Difeithiawl, a. (difaith) Tending to devastate.

Difeithle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (difaith—lle) A place overgrown with thickets.

Difeithwç, s. m. (difaith) Wilderness; foulness; uncleanness; viciousness.

Ni luz dywyni zifeithwç.

A benediction will not prevent viciousness.

Adage.

Difer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dif) Defence. *v. a.* To guard, to protect, or to defend.

Diferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difer) A defending, a guarding.

Diferiawg, a. (difer) Having defence; guardian.

Yr arynaig lew law diferiawg.

The untimidating lion with the protecting hand.

Meilyr.

Diferiawl, a. (difer) Defensive, protecting.

Diferu, v. a. (difer) To protect, to defend, to guard.

Aed lew i gynhwrv cad Duw a'i difer.

Let the brave go into the confusion of the battle God will defend him. *Adage.*

Difer vi vy Rhi, rhwyv ysbrydawl.

Protect me my lord, thou spiritual leader.

Gwalchmai.

Roed glew a'i difero.

Let him be brave that defends it.

Adage.

Diferyd, v. a. (difer) To defend, protect, or guard.
Diferyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (difer) A defender, or protector.

Difeuthiad, s. m. (difaeth) A divesting of fertility.

Difeuthiaw, v. a. (difaeth) To make sterile, or poor.

Difeuthiawl, a. (difaeth) Tending to become barren, or desert; unprolific.

Difais,

DIF

Diflais, a. (flais) Not slippery, secure, certain.

Ar deulu Brynaic be i'c barnafwn,
Diliw dyn yn vyw ni's gadawfwn;
Cyvaillta gollais, diflais oezwn.

Of the Brynaic tribe if I had judged you, not the shadow of a man would I have left alive; a friend I have lost and I was secure.
Aneurin.

Hon yw vy ngorfwysfa yn oes befoz diflais.
Secure to eternity this is my resting place. *Davys Zu, Ps. 132.*

Diflan, a. (plan) Evanescent, or fleeting.

Diflanawl, a. (diflan) Evanescent, fleeting.

Diflanedig, a. (diflan) Evanescent; vanished.

Diflaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diflan) A vanishing.

Diflanrwyf, s. m. (diflan) Evanescent, fleeting-ness.

Diflant, s. m. (diflan) Evanescent; the state of being vanished; oblivion.

Diflanu, v. n. (diflan) To disappear, to vanish.

Difleifdor, s. m. (diflais—tôr) A cover of safety.

Difleifdor Tewdor, tor difryd;
Dyfyrth hael tir Brogyael, bro glyd.

The secure covering of Tewdor, a shield of defence; the generous one will support the land of Brogyael a peaceful region.
Cynzeu.

Difleifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diflais) A securing.

Difleifiaw, v. a. (diflais) To make permanent; to make safe, or certain; to secure.

Difleifiaw yfwyzawg ar ganlyn hawl.
To secure the sheriff to prosecute the cause.
H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Difleifiawg, a. (diflais) Unexposed; secure.

Difleifiawl, a. (diflais) Tending to make secure.

Difozadwy, a. (difawz) Extinguishable, quenchable, that may be put out.

Difozawl, a. (difawz) Tending to extinguish.

Difozedig, a. (difawz) Extinct, extinguished.

Difozedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (difozedig) Extinction.

Difozî, v. a. (difawz) To extinguish, to quench.

Arwaefav a zifyz zifaith.

A general demand will destroy a wilderness. *Adage.*

Difoziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difawz) Extinction; a putting out, or quenching.

Difoziant, s. m. (difawz) Extinction; abolition.

Difozwr, s. m.—pl. difozwyr (difawz—gwr) One who makes extinct, or who extinguishes.

Diforz, a. (forz) Without a road, or pathless.

Diforziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diforz) A being pathless.

Diforziant, s. m. (diforz) The state of being without a road, or untravelled.

Difred, v. a. (difer) To protect, to defend.

Difredawg, a. (difred) Having defence; guardian.

Difredawl, a. (difred) Defensive, protecting.

Difrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difred) A protecting.

Faw draig difrediad i bobyl Vrython;
Dwvyn darogan dewin drywon.

Glorious the protection of the Supreme to the Brython people; profound is the prophecy divine of the druids.
Tmarwar Lluz Mawr.

Difrediant, s. m. (difred) Protection, or defence.

Difredu, v. a. (difred) To defend, or to protect.

Difredus, a. (difred) Protecting, guardian.

Difreidiad, s. m.—pl. difreidiaid (difred) A defender, protector, or guardian.

Yfymi ri ryvel difreidiad:
Difryd wyr eryr ardwyad.

For me there is a chief, protector in the war: men will guard the eagle of authority.
Ein. ab Gwgan.

Gwythawg Rhyvoniawg difreidiaid.
Furious the defenders of Rhyvoniog. *Aneurin.*

Difreidiaw, v. a. (difred) To defend, or protect.

DIF

Difreidiawg, a. (difred) Having defence, guardian. *s. m.* A guardian, or protector.

Tymp pan dreing terwyn torv difreidiawg;
Cwynis ni byzis difreidiawg.

The season when it expires, furious will be the protecting host; lamented its not being hindered. *Meliyr.*

A garo Dewi, da difreidiawg—
Car Duw.

He that loves Dewi, the good protector, God will love.
Gwynvarg Bryceiniawg.

Difreidiawl, a. (difred) Defensive, protecting.

Difreidiwr, s. m.—pl. difreidwyr (difred—gwr)

A protector, a defender, or guardian.

Difro, a. (fro) Without activity, or vigour.

Angerz Urien is: agrogeny:

Cyrcyniad yn mhob bro,
Yn wysg Llovan llaw zifro.

The wrath of Urien is stilled: I am assailed by grief; a searcher in every region after Llovan with the feeble hand. *Llywarc Hen.*

Difrwyn, a. (frwyn) Uncurbed, unrestricted.

Difrwynaw, v. a. (difrwyn) To clear of restraint.

Difrwynawl, a. (difrwyn) Unrestrictive.

Difrwyniad, s. m. (difrwyn) A taking off restraint.

Difrwyth, a. (frwyth) Without fruit, or produce; unfruitful, unprofitable; feeble; weak.

Yc all difrwyth wneyd adwyth.
The feeble may be able to do harm. *Adage.*

Difrwythaw, v. a. (difrwyth) To render unproductive, or fruitless; to impoverish; to weaken; to become unproductive, or barren; to become dried up; to become enfeebled; to become useless. *Difrwythaw yr amser, to trifle away the time.*

Pä am y mae ev yn difrwythaw y tir.
Wherefore doth it cumber the ground. *Luke. xiii. 4.*

Dewr Owain deuruz liw for—
Difrwythws daear o'i vod y'nggarar:
Aed a'i car gan wyllon!

The plant Owain with cheeks of the colour of the rose: the earth is become barren for his being in prison: may the sprites of the gloom take him that confines him. *Hywel Vael ab Grifri.*

A difrwythoez ei law ev.

And his hand became withered. *i. Kings, xiii. 4.*

Difrwythawl, a. (difrwyth) Tending to be unfruitful; unproductive; tending to enfeeble.

Difrwythdawl, s. m. (difrwyth) Want of fruitfulness, or fertility; listlessness.

Difrwythder, s. m. (difrwyth) Unprofitableness; inefficacy, feebleness.

Difrwythiad, s. m. (difrwyth) A rendering unproductive, or abortive; an enfeebling.

Difrwythiant, s. m. (difrwyth) A feebleness.

Difryd, v. a. (difer) To defend, to protect.

Difuant, a. (fuant) Unfeigned, undisguised.

Difuantrwyf, s. m. (difuant) Unfeignedness.

Difuantu, v. n. (difuant) To cease dissembling.

Difur, a. (fur) Without perception, information, or skill; void of knowledge.

Difuriaw, v. a. (difur) To divest of skill, to render destitute of the skill to order, or form.

Pan na wyl pobloz tostur pla.
Pob tra yn diva, ac yn difur

Since the people do not behold the misery of the evil, every excess destroying; and divesting of order. *Cynzeu.*

Difwyn, s. m. (dif—gwyn) Defence, or protection.

Difwyn, v. a. (dif—gwyn) To defend, to protect.

Y zifwyn y cam cymmaint ei afaith.
He that defends the wrong equally participates. *Cynzeu.*

Difwynawl, a. (difwyn) Defensive, protecting.

Difwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difwyn) A defending.

Difwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (difwyn) A defender.

Difwys, s. m.—pl. t. yz (dif) What is precipitate, downright, or impending; a precipice. *Difwys o wlatu, a great fall of rain.*

Cymau a welai, a difwys, a garw amzyrwyys.

Deep glens he could see, and precipices, and rugged water-bounded scenes. *Br. Max. Wledig.—Mabinogion.*

Difyz, a. (fyz) Faithless, infidel. *s. m.* An infidel.
Difyg,

DIG

Difyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dif) A lapse; a defect, or failure; want. *Difyg ar yr baul, neu'r lleuad*, an eclipse on the sun, or the moon; *difyg gwynt*, shortness of breath.

Can un a'r llall o'r beirz yn yr orfesz hon y cevais y pennillion cynnrys ag oez yn zifyg yn llyvyr Llywelyn Sion.

From one or the other of the bards in this assembly I obtained the verses for examples that were a deficiency in the book of Llywelyn Sion. *Ed. Davy.*

Difygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyg) A failing; a becoming defective; a flagging; defatigation.

Difygiaw, v. a. (difyg) To fail; to be wearied; to be defective, or deficient.

Ni zifyg arv ar was gwyg.

A brave man will not be at a loss for a weapon. *Adage.*

Ni zifyg fôn ar ynvyd.

A dunce will not fail of a rod. *Adage.*

Difygiawl, a. (difyg) Deficient, defective; weary.

Difygiolder, s. m. (difygiawl) Defectiveness.

Difygiwr, s. m.—pl. difygwyr (difyg—gwr) One who fails, or is deficient; a defaulter.

Difyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dif) Protection, defence.

A Dewi a'n difer, a'n difyn vyz,
A'i wyrth a'n difyrth rhag pob difyz.

And Dewi will protect us, and our defence he will be, and his merit will support us against every infidelity. *Gwynvâr Brycheiniawg.*

Difyn, v. a. (dif) To act on the defensive, to guard.

Difynadwy, a. (difyn) Defensible, that may be guarded, or defended.

Difynawl, a. (difyn) Defensive, protecting.

Difynedig, a. (difyn) That is defended, or guarded.

Difyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyn) A defending.

Difyniant, a. (fyniant) Unprosperous; unlucky.

Difyniedig, a. (fyniedig) Not having prospered.

Difynu, v. a. (difyn) To defend, to protect, to guard.

Difynwr, s. m.—pl. difynwyr (difyn—gwr) A defender, protector, or guardian.

Dîg, s. m. (dy—îg) Motion to act; emotion; passion, anger, wrath, ire. displeasure.

Dîg, a. (dy—îg) Angry, displeased, or wrathful.

Dig pawb rhag a'i car o's cawz.

Every one is angry with the one that loves him if he slights. *Adage.*

Digablez, s. m. (digabyl) Freedom from calumny.

Digabliad, s. m. (digabyl) A ceasing to calumniate.

Digablu, v. n. (digabyl) To cease from calumny.

Digabyl, a. (cabyl) Without contumely; reproachless, irreproachable.

Digabyl barabyl gan bawb o'i van,
Digrivwç elwç elyv egwan.

A reproachless discourse by every body from his place, the pleasantness of rejoicing is poor gain. *Ll. P. M.*

Digadarn, a. (cadarn) Not powerful, not strong.

Digadarnâad, s. m. (digadarn) A being unstrengthened; a divesting of power, or strength.

Digadarnâawl, a. (digadarn) Unstrengthened.

Digadarnâu, v. a. (digadarn) To divest of strength.

Digadarnwç, s. m. (digadarn) Want of power.

Digadarnyd, a. (digadarn) Without fortitude, or might.

Digae, a. (cae) Without a fence, or inclosure.

Digaead, a. (digae) Not close, not shut up.

Digaeedig, a. (digae) Unclosed, or uninclosed.

Digaer, a. (caer) Without a wall of defence.

Digaerawl, a. (digaer) Unfortified; dismantled.

Digaeriad, s. m. (digaer) A dismantling, a divesting of fortification.

Digaeru, v. a. (digaer) To unfortify, to dismantle.

Digaeth, a. (caeth) Not confined, or restrained.

DIG

Digaethawl, a. (digaeth) Unconfined; unrestricted.

Digaethiad, s. m. (digaeth) A being unconfined.

Digaethiwaw, v. a. (digaeth) To free from bondage.

Digaethiwawl, a. (digaeth) Not tending to confine, restrain, or enslave.

Digaethiwed, a. (digaeth) Void of confinement.

Digaethu, v. a. (digaeth) To divest of confinement.

Digaine, a. (caine) Having no branches, or boughs.

Digais, a. (cais) Without attempt, or effort to attain; reachless; negligent.

Digaled, a. (caled) Not hard, or obdurate; flexible.

Owain—

Dinegyv neges rhodolion:
Digaled am ged, am geinlon.

Owain, who refuses not the errand of wanderers, not stings for treasure, nor for jewels. *Hywel Fael ab Grifri.*

Digalon, a. (calon) Heartless, faint-hearted; cowardly; dispirited, or disheartened.

Digalonawg, a. (digalon) Not hearty, or bold.

Digalonawl, a. (digalon) Disheartening.

Digalondid, s. m. (digalon) Faint-heartedness.

Digalonedig, a. (digalon) Disheartened, appalled.

Digaloni, v. a. (digalon) To dishearten, to discourage; to be discouraged, or dispirited.

Digaloniad, s. m. (digalon) A disheartening.

Digalonrwyg, s. m. (digalon) Dispiritedness.

Digalonus, a. (digalon) Disheartening, discouraging.

Digalonwr, s. m.—pl. digalonwyr (digalon—gwr) A disheartener, a discourager.

Digam, a. (cam) Not crooked, or bent; undistorted.

Digamiad, s. m. (digam) A divesting of crookedness.

Digamrwyg, a. (camrwyg) Without unjust sway.

Digamu, v. a. (digam) To divest of crookedness.

Digamwaith, a. (digam—gwaith) Void of iniquity.

Digamwez, a. (camwez) Void of iniquity.

Digamwezawg, a. (digamwez) Not iniquitous.

Lle rhiczawg, digamwezawg,
Lle gwarezawg llu gweryzon.

A magnificent place, free from licentiousness, the tranquil abode of a host of virgins. *Gr. ab M. ab Davy, i'r Ileandy.*

Digamwezawl, a. (digamwez) Not iniquitous.

Digamweziad, s. m. (digamwez) A divesting of iniquity; a ceasing to transgress.

Digamwezu, v. n. (digamwez) To cease from iniquity; to divest of transgression.

Digamwezus, a. (digamwez) Not apt to transgress.

Digamwri, a. (camwri) Without iniquity.

Digangau, a. (cang) Without branches, or boughs.

Digapan, a. (capan) Having no cap, or hat.

Digapaniad, s. m. (digapan) A pulling off a cap.

Digapanu, v. a. (digapan) To pull off the cap.

Digar, a. (câr) Not loved, or cherished; forlorn.

Digarad, a. (digar) Disregarded, destitute, forsaken, neglected, forlorn. *s. m.* A forlorn one.

Gnawd digarad yn llys.

One neglected at court is common. *Adage.*

Preizini bawb i bob digarad.

All would hunt for every forlorn one. *Ll. P. M.*

Na'm gwallaw o'th law, gwallus drevad,

Na'm gollwng gan liu du digarad.

Let me not fall from thy hand, fallible is my station, suffer me not to go with the black discarded host. *Cynzelu.*

Digaradwy, a. (digarad) Unamiable, unlovely.

Digaradrwyg, s. m. (digarad) Forlornness; neglect.

Digare

DIG

Digare, *a.* (*carc*) Without care; unanxious.
 Digarçar, *a.* (*carçar*) Without confinement.
 Digarçarawl, *a.* (*digarçar*) Unimprisoned.
 Digarçariad, *s. m.* (*digarçar*) A letting at large.
 Digarçarw, *v. a.* (*digarçar*) To free from confinement.
 Digarz, *a.* (*carz*) Not straying, not transgressing.
 Digarzawl, *a.* (*digarz*) Not apt to stray about.
 Digarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*digarz*) A divesting of vagabond disposition.
 Digarzu, *v. a.* (*digarz*) To divest of contempt.
 Digarez, *s. m.* (*digar*) Irreproachableness. *a.* Without reproach; reproachless.

Gwared vi—
 Er dy heclion,
 Er dy goron,
 Wr digarez.

Deliver me, for the sake of thy piercing nails, and thy crown, thou reproachless man. *Gr. Gryg.*

Digaregu, *v. a.* (*careg*) To clear away stones.
 Digariad, *a.* (*digar*) Disregarded, destitute, neglected, or forlorn. *s. m.* A neglected one.

Baflan bren, neud gwanwyn
 Rhyz cogau, goleu ewyn:
 Wyr digariad gan vorwŷn.

Thou wooden crook, is it not the spring when the cuckoos are at liberty, and when the foam is bright; I am discarded with the maid. *Llywarc Hen.*

Clyd clawz i bob digariad.

The hedge is comfortable to every forlorn one. *Adage.*

Digartrev, *a.* (*cartrev*) Homeless; houseless.
 Digaru, *v. n.* (*digar*) To cease loving; to discard.

Yn wir, tyngai, ni weryd
 Dy zigaru: ni bu i'm bryd.

Indeed, I swear it, it will not do to discard thee; it was not my intention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Y mwyav, cuav a'i câr,
 Hithau, Degau, a'i digar.

He that loves her the most, and most affectionately, she, Tegau, then discards him. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Digas, *a.* (*câs*) Without hatred; not hated.
 Digafawg, *a.* (*digas*) Having no enmity, or hate.
 Digafez, *s. m.* (*digas*) Freedom from enmity.
 Digafiad, *s. m.* (*digas*) A divesting of hatred.
 Digafineb, *a.* (*digas*) Free from enmity.

Heb neb zigafineb fon,
 Yn tybied ein harteblon.

Without any one, free from enmity the intimation, guessing at our answers. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Digafnaç, *a.* (*casnaç*) Napless; not shaggy.
 Digafrwyz, *s. m.* (*digas*) Freedom from hatred.
 Digafu, *v. n.* (*digas*) To cease from hating, or disliking.

Digawz, *a.* (*cawz*) Without strait, or difficulty.
 Digawn, *s. m.* (*dig*) Enough, sufficiency. *a.* Enough, or sufficient. *v. n.* To suffice; to be able.

Digawn da diwyd genad.

A messenger is good enough if diligent. *Adage.*

Arçav i Zuw, canys digawn,
 Cymmod o'm pegawd; pegu nid iawn.

I will intreat of God, for he can, to be appeased because of my sin; for to sin is not right. *Cynzeithu.*

Digder, *s. m.* (*dîg*) Anger, wrath, or displeasure.
 Digned, *a.* (*cêd*) Without treasure, or riches.
 Dignedawl, *a.* (*diged*) Not apt to heap up riches.
 Digheden, *a.* (*ceden*) Without a nap, napless.
 Dighedeniad, *s. m.* (*digeden*) A burling; the act of clearing cloth from nap.
 Dighedenw, *v. a.* (*digeden*) To burl; to clear of nap.
 Dignedu, *v. a.* (*diged*) To divest, or spoil of treasure.
 Digeinciaw, *v. a.* (*digainc*) To lop of branches.
 Digeintaç, *a.* (*ceintaç*) Without bickering.
 Digeintaçawl, *a.* (*digeintaç*) Uncontentious.
 Digeintaçiad, *s. m.* (*digeintaç*) A ceasing to bicker.

DIG

Digeintaçu, *v. n.* (*digeintaç*) To cease wrangling.
 Digeithder, *s. m.* (*digaeth*) Freedom from confinement, restriction, or bondage.
 Digeithiwaw, *v. a.* (*digaeth*) To liberate, to free.
 Digeithiwawl, *a.* (*digaeth*) Unrestrictive, not tending to confine, or restrain.

Digeithiwed, *a.* (*digaeth*) Without confinement.

Canataa izynt vnyed yn rhyz i wladoz y byd i breswylaw yn zigeithiwed.

Suffer them to go at liberty to the kingdoms of the world to dwell without restraint. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Digel, *a.* (*cêl*) Not secret, or hidden; open.
 Digelawg, *a.* (*digel*) Unsecluded, unsecreted.
 Digelu, *v. n.* (*digel*) To cease hiding; to expose.

Llywr darogan Bran ym brawd y eu
 Vab Dyvnwal arial gai digelu.

Perfect the prediction of Bran, my brother in sentiment, the son of Dyvnwal, who brings to light the vigor of the fee. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Digelwyz, *a.* (*celwyz*) Without falsehood.
 Digelwyzawg, *a.* (*digelwyz*) Not apt to falsify.
 Digellwair, *a.* (*cellwair*) Without jocularly.

Digoll-wawd barz digellwair,
 Da ei clod di-ugelair.

She that is not without the praise of the serious bard, fair in her fame, and meek her speech. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Digellweiriad, *s. m.* (*digellwair*) A being void of jokes, freedom from jocularly.

Digellweiriaw, *v. n.* (*digellwair*) To cease joking.

Digellweirus, *a.* (*digellwair*) Not jocular.

Digemi, *a.* (*digam*) Exempt from crookedness.

Digen, *a.* (*cen*) Having no scales, or crust.

Digenawl, *a.* (*digen*) Not squamous, or scaly.

Digenedlawg, *a.* (*digenedyl*) Ungenerated; not of numerous family.

Digenedliad, *s. m.* (*digen*) A being void of generation, a being ungenerated.

Digenedlu, *v. n.* (*digenedyl*) To cease generating.

Digenedyl, *a.* (*cenedyl*) Without a family.

Digenvigen, *a.* (*cenvigen*) Without envy

Digenvigenawl, *a.* (*digenvigen*) Unenvious.

Digenvigeniad, *s. m.* (*digenvigen*) A ceasing to envy; a divesting of envy.

Digenvigenu, *v. n.* (*digenvigen*) To cease envying, to become unenvious.

Digeniad, *s. m.* (*digen*) A scaling, or peeling off.

Digenu, *v. a.* (*digen*) To scale, or take off the scales.

Digeraint, *a.* (*ceraint*) Having no kindred.

Digerz, *a.* (*cerz*) Songless; not agreeable to art.

Pencerz o zigerz ni zigonid.

A master of the song [would not be] satisfied with what is not song. *Phyllip Brydydd.*

Digerth, *a.* (*certh*) Not evident, or conspicuous; not imminent. *Ozigerth*, except.

Digerthu, *v. a.* (*digerth*) To make unobscure.

Digeryz, *a.* (*ceryz*) Without reproof, or rebuke.

Digeryzawl, *a.* (*digeryz*) Unreproved, unchastized; impunitive, unpunishable.

Digeryziad, *s. m.* (*digeryz*) A being unrebuked.

Digeryzu, *v. n.* (*digeryz*) To cease chastising.

Digeryzwc, *s. m.* (*digeryz*) Irreproveableness; impunity; exemption from reproof.

Can dozwyv â digeryzwc
 Na zala vâ casvar cas hezwc.

Since I am come with impunity, cherish no odiously-fuming anger disagreeable to peace. *Cynzeithu, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Digerygaw, *v. a.* (*ceryg*) To take out the stones.

Digiad, *s. m.* (*dîg*) A becoming angry; a displeasing.

Digiaw, *v. a.* (*dîg*) To offend, to affront; to be offended, to be angry, or displeased.

Hawz yw digiaw dig,

It is easy to affront the angry.

Adage.
 Digiawl,

DIG

- Digiawl, *a.* (dîg) Tending to anger, or displeasure.
 Digib, *a.* (cîb) Having no husk, shell, or pod.
 Digibaw, *v. a.* (digib) To shell, to divest of husks.
 Digibawl, *a.* (digib) Tending to cast the shell.
 Digibiad, *s. m.* (digib) A shelling, or casting of the shell, or husk.
 Digiedig, *a.* (dîg) Affronted, offended, displeased.
 Digig, *a.* (cîg) Without flesh, fleshless, not fleshy.
 Digigaw, *v. a.* (digig) To divest of, or wear off the flesh.

Pa fawl un â zigiga un cyvreithiwr i godi ei grombil ei hun.
 How many a one doth a single lawyer make bare of flesh to swell out his own paunch.
Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

- Digil, *a.* (cîl) Without retreat; not giving way.
 Digiliad, *s. m.* (digil) A being without retreating.
a. Free from retreating.

Llewiad digiliad, galon grynu,
Llawrozed nozed Nuz gyfodlu.

A depredator that retreats not, the terror of the foes, the ready-handed refuge that may be compared with Nuz.
Gr. ab M. ab Davy.

- Digiliaw, *v. n.* (digil) To cease from retreating.
 Digilwg, *a.* (cilwg) Without a frown; kind.
 Diglaer, *a.* (claer) Not splendid, or bright.
 Diglav, *a.* (clav) Not sick, or indisposed.
 Diglau, *a.* (clau) Not continual; unsteady.
 Diglevyçawl, *a.* (diglav) Not apt to sicken.
 Diglevyçiad, *s. m.* (diglav) A convalescence.
 Diglevyçu, *v. n.* (diglav) To cease being sick.
 Diglevyd, *a.* (diglav) Free from infection.
 Digliw, *a.* (cliw) Incompact, incoherent, deformed.
 Digliwdawd, *s. m.* (digliw) Incompactness.
 Diglod, *a.* (clod) Without fame, not famed; without praise, not praiseworthy.

Diglod pob anhawzgar.
 Whatever is unamiable is void of praise.
Adage.

- Diglodez, *s. m.* (diglod) Want of fame, or renown.
 Diglodrwyz, *s. m.* (diglod) Want of celebrity.
 Diglof, *a.* (clôf) Not lame, or halting; perfect.

Diglof ei moliant hyd wlad oglez.
 Free from halting is her fame as far as the north country.
Rhysierdyn.

- Diglofez, *s. m.* (diglof) Freedom from lameness.
 Diglofi, *v. a.* (diglof) To divest of lameness.
 Diglofiad, *s. m.* (diglof) A curing of lameness.
 Diglofni, *a.* (diglof) Void of halting, not lame.
 Diglust, *a.* (clust) Earless; void of hearing.
 Diglwm, *a.* (clwm) Without a knot, not knotty.
 Diglwyv, *a.* (clwyv) Without infection, sane.
 Diglwyvaw, *v. a.* (diglwyv) To cure of disorder.
 Diglwyvawl, *a.* (diglwyv) Uninfectious.
 Diglwyviad, *s. m.* (diglwyv) A curing of ailment.
 Diglymawl, *a.* (diglwm) Tending to untie.
 Diglymiad, *s. m.* (diglwm) A divesting of knots.
 Diglymu, *v. a.* (diglwm) To divest of knots.
 Digllawn, *a.* (dîg) Full of rage, or displeased.
 Digllonder, *s. m.* (digllawn) Displeasure, wrath.
 Digllonez, *s. m.* (digllawn) Displeasure, anger.
 Diglloni, *v. n.* (digllawn) To be displeased.

Cozedig yz wyv o ziglloni.
 I am oppressed with displeasure.
Cynxelw.

- Dignap, *a.* (cnap) Without a knob, not knotty.
 Dignapiad, *s. m.* (dignap) A divesting of knobs.
 Dignapiaw, *v. a.* (dignap) To divest of knobs.
 Dignapiawl, *a.* (dignap) Tending to rid of knobs.
 Dignewyll, *a.* (cnewyll) Having no kernels.
 Dignewylliad, *s. m.* (dignewyll) A taking out of kernels.

DIG

- Dignewyllu, *v. a.* (dignewyll) To take out the kernel.
 Digozawl, *a.* (digawz) Inoppressive; unstraitened.
 Digozi, *v. a.* (digawz) To divest of difficulty.
 Digoziad, *s. m.* (digawz) A ridding of difficulty.
 Digoziant, *a.* (digawz) Free from strait, or danger.

Duw a'n dyfyrth yn zigoziant oziwrth y tân.
 God will uphold us free of harm from the fire.
Lt. G. Hergeff.

Ev â vu ymblyth y bleiziau yn zigoziant.
 He has been amongst the wolves secure from danger.
Mabinogion.

- Digoed, *a.* (coed) Without timber, woodless.
 Digoedawl, *a.* (digoed) Tending to rid of trees.
 Digoedi, *v. a.* (digoed) To divest of timber, or wood.

Tir â zigoeter pum mlynz y dylŷr ei aredig.
 Land that shall be grubbed for five years it ought to be ploughed.
Wesb Law.

- Digoeg, *a.* (coeg) Not empty, undeceiving.
 Digoegz, *s. m.* (digoeg) Freedom from deception.
 Digoegni, *s. m.* (digoeg) Freedom from deceit.
 Digoegryw, *a.* (digoeg—rhyw) Not of a base sort.
 Digov, *a.* (dîg—ov) Emotion of temper; ire.
 Digovaint, *s. m.* (digov) Displeasure; anger.
 Digovi, *v. n.* (digov) To be displeased, or angry.

Deuzeg mil yn y gymman
A gredwys drwy lev Ieuan:
Golyant, gobrynant ran,
Yn nevoz nis digovant.

Twelve thousand in the convention believed through the voice of John, they worship, they merit their portion, in heaven they will not be wrathful.
Taliesin.

- Digoviad, *s. m.* (digov) A being displeased.
 Digoviant, *s. m.* (digov) Displeasure, anger.
 Digovus, *a.* (digov) Apt to be displeased, angry.
 Digoll, *a.* (coll) Without a lapse, perfect. *Dyn digoll*, a well-shaped man. *Y sigoll lwyd*, brown-wort; called also, *Y benzu*, and *llyfiau'r gyn-sarex*.

- Digolled, *a.* (digoll) Free from loss, or damage.

A vo digywilyz a vyz digolled.
 He that is shameless will be free from loss.
Adage.

- Digollediad, *s. m.* (digolled) Indemnification; a securing from loss.

- Digolledig, *a.* (digoll) Not lost; undamaged.
 Digolledrwyz, *s. m.* (digolled) An indemnity.
 Digolledu, *v. a.* (digolled) To make good a loss.
 Digolliant, *s. m.* (digoll) Freedom from loss.
 Digon, *s. m.* (dig) Enough, sufficiency. *a.* Enough. *v. n.* To be able. *Digon da*, good enough, very well; *Digon call*, cunning enough. *Digon mab Alar*, a warrior so called, who lived in the sixth century.

Digon o zyledogrwyz,
A bonez, oez rinwez rwyz.
Enough of nobility and pedigree was a passing virtue.
E. Samuel.

Digon Crist trist yn llawen.
 Christ can make the sad to be joyful.
Adage.

- Digonawd, *s. m.* (digon) Sufficiency, a satisfying.
 Digonawl, *a.* (digon) Sufficient, abundant; fated.
 Digonez, *s. m.* (digon) Sufficiency; abundance.
 Digoni, *v. a.* (digon) To effect, to make, to do; to do what is adequate; to be able, may, or can; to satisfy, to satiate, to fill, to fate.

A zigonais o gam—mazu.
 What I have committed of wrong—forgive. *Gw. Brycheiniog.*

Pwy â zigon vazeu peçodau?
 Who is able to forgive our sins? *W. Salisbury.*

A galwn ar y gwr a'n digones.
 And let us call on him that made us. *Taliesin.*

Llys y daw deon i'w zarymred,
Llys Eva i veirz y digoned.
 The hall where strangers shall come to frequent, the hall of Eva for bards it was made, *Cynxelw, i Eva v. Madawg.*
 Digoniad

DIG

Digoniad, s. m. (digon) A effecting; a sufficing.
Digoniannawl, a. (digoniant) Efficacious; prevailing; triumphant.
Digoniannu, v. a. (digoniant) To effectuate; to make effectual; to make sufficient; to triumph.
Digoniannus, a. (digoniant) Effectual; prevalent; triumphant; tending to suffice.
Digoniant, s. m.—*pl.* digoniannau (digon) Effectuation; action; power; sufficiency; prevalence; triumph; conquest; superiority.

Pan vo fon am zigoniant,
 Dy roi'n uwg pob dewr a wnant.

When there is mention made of *superiority*, every hero will acknowledge thee the first.

T. Prys.

O bu drin ar y mab draw,
 A blynyzoz blin izaw,
 Ei gynnyz a'i zigoniant
 A dyv—

If yonder youth has been involved in conflict, and has had years of trouble, his prosperity and abundance shall multiply.

Guto'r Glyn.

Digonoldeb, s. m. (digonawl) Satiety; abundance.
Digonoli, v. a. (digonawl) To satiate; to satisfy.
Digonolrwyd, s. m. (digonawl) Sufficiency; satiety; plenty, or abundance.
Digor, s. m. (dig) A habit, or passion.
Digorf, a. (corf) Without a body, bodiless.
Digorfawl, a. (digorf) Unembodied, unbodied.
Digorfawr, a. (digorf) Uncorporeal, unbodied.
Digorfi, v. a. (digorf) To disembody, to unbody.
Digorfiad, s. m. (digorf) A disembodying.
Digorforawl, a. (digorfawr) Tending to disembody; disembodying; unembodied; uncorporeal.
Digorfori, v. a. (digorfawr) To disembody.
Digorforiad, s. m. (digorfawr) A disembodying.
Digosp, a. (cosp) Unpunished, or unchastized.
Digospawl, a. (digosp) Not liable to punishment.
Digospi, v. n. (digosp) To cease from punishing.
Digospiad, s. m. (digosp) Exemption from punishment; a being unchastized.
Digost, a. (cöst) Free of expence, or cost.
Digostiad, s. m. (digost) A saving from cost.
Digostiaw, v. n. (digost) To save from expence.
Digraf, a. (crâf) Not sharp, careful, or particular.

Gwreiz-vab Grufuz, zigrafav am rêg,
 Yn nezvau mawr-deg Nuz a Mordav.

The manly son of Grufuz, the most unparticular about a gift, after the transcendent maxims of Nuz and Mordav.

Bleddyn Vardd, m. Llywelyn II.

Digrafawl, a. (digraf) Unimpressive; undiscerning.
Digrafez, s. m. (digraf) Want of perception.
Digrafiad, s. m. (digraf) A divesting of acuteness.
Digrafu, v. n. (digraf) To cease holding in view.
Digraid, a. (craid) Without ardency; impassionate.
Digraif, a. (craif) Without warmth, or cherishing.
Digrain, s. m. (craïn) A wandering, a stray, a going out of the way; error. *Myned ar si-grain*, to go astray.

Ni goelir dyn ar zigrain;
 Ni wyr neb beth yw ei zamwain.

A man when on his *stray* will not be believed, nobody knows what is his fate.

Ad. ab Llywarc.

Digrain, a. (craïn) Wandering; astray; abroad.

Digrain yw ochain pawb yn uchel.

Loud is the grieving of every one abroad.

Cynxelw.

Digrawn, a. (crawn) Without accumulation.
Digred, a. (créd) Without belief; infidel.
Digredawl, a. (digred) Unbelieving; faithless.
Digredu, v. n. (digred) To cease believing.
Digreedig, a. (creedig) Uncreated, unformed.
Digreidiad, s. m. (digraid) A divesting of ardency.
Digreidiaw, v. a. (digraid) To divest of ardency.

DIG

Digreidiawl, a. (digraid) Unpoignant, unardent.
Digreifiaw, v. n. (digraif) To cease forgiving.

Cain deyrn, cyn byc digreifiaw,
 Can zivwyn oes-gwyn eigarant,
 Can Zuw Rhên yn rhan wefiviant,
 Can ziwez pob bugez byc fant.

Fair chieftain, ere thou art void of warmth by disappointing the life-craving foes, with God the Creator in the share of the aylum, by terminating every existence mayest thou be a saint.

Ll. P. Moç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Digreifiawl, a. (digraif) Unforgiving; severe.
Digreulawn, a. (creulawn) Not cruel, or fierce.
Digreulondeb, s. m. (digreulawn) Gentleness.
Digreulonder, s. m. (digreulawn) Gentleness.
Digreuloni, v. n. (digreulawn) To become divested of fierceness, or ferociousness.
Digribzail, a. (cribzail) Without extortion.
Digribzeiliaw, v. n. (digribzail) To cease cheating.
Digriv, a. (criv) Amusing, facetious, merry, pleasant, delightful.

Ac o'i nerth y cwarzwn,
 Ac y byzwn zigriv.

And by his power I would laugh, and I should be merry.

Taliesin.

Digrivâad, s. m. (digriv) The art of amusing, or pleasing; a being diverted.
Digrivâawl, a. (digriv) Tending to amuse.
Digrivâu, v. a. (digriv) To amuse; to make mirth, to please; to be amused, or pleased.

Rhai drwg, â gafant yma drythyllwç a gwlezu, a zigriveir o edryc, ac o ymgysgu a'r gwreigeg teg, ac a valçir o'r gwiffoz mawrwerthiawg, ac a ymzerçavant o oludoz, ac adeiladau mawr ezig.

Wicked ones, that receive here voluptuousness and feasts, shall be diverted with gazing on, and sleeping with the fair women, and shall be made proud with the costly garments, and they shall exalt themselves with riches and magnificent buildings.

Elucidarius.

Digrivzoeth, a. (digriv—doeth) Merry and wise.
Digrivez, s. m. (digriv) Ludicrousness; mirth.
Digrivgall, a. (digriv—call) Merrily discreet.
Digriviaith, s. f. (digriv—iaith) Burlesque.
Digrivwas, s. m. (digriv—gwâs) A comic man.
Digrivwç, s. m. (digriv) Amusement; pleasantry; pleasure, mirth, delight.

Nid digrivwç ond gwalç.

There is no amusement like a hawk.

Adage.

Digrivwez, s. f. (digriv—gwez) A ludicrous appearance. *a.* Grotesque, ludicrous.
Digrintaç, a. (crintaç) Not stingy, or miserly.
Digroen, a. (croen) Having no skin, or crust.
Digroeni, v. a. (digroen) To excoriate, to flay; to pare off the crust, or surface.
Digroeniad, s. m. (digroen) Excoriation; a flaying.
Digronawl, a. (digrawn) Unaccumulating.
Digroni, v. n. (digrawn) To cease collecting.
Digroniad, s. m. (digrawn) The state of being unaccumulated. *a.* Profuse, unbounded.

Rhaiz â grenia, rawd roz digroniad.

He would grasp a spear the unbounded giver to the throng.

Rhiflerdyn.

Erbyn vy marwawl, ziwezawl zyz,
 Eur-dad, digroniad dy garennyz!

Accept my mortal, my concluding day! father of purity, unbounded is thy love!

Ll. Gog, ab Meuryg Hen.

Digrybwyll, a. (crybwyll) Unintimated, unhinted.
Digryç, a. (cryç) Not wrinkled, or not ruffled.
Digryçawl, a. (digryç) Tending to make smooth.
Digryçiad, s. m. (digryç) A divesting of roughness.
Digryçni, a. (digryç) Clear from wrinkles, or curls.
Digryçu, v. a. (digryç) To clear of wrinkles.
Digryn, a. (crÿn) Without trembling, or shaking.
Digrynawl, a. (digryn) Not apt to tremble.

DIG

Digryniad, s. m. (digryn) A being without shaking.
Digryno, a. (cryno) Incompact, untidy; careless.

Goreu un gwr ei wyneb,
 Gwr ni wyr zigaru neb;
 Gwr arianawg digryno,
 Gwr ywaiaur vely gro

A man of the best countenance, one that knows not how to discard any body; a man abounding with riches that do not board it; a man is he whose gold is common as the pebbles.

L. G. Cethi.

Digrynôad, s. m. (digryno) The state of being unaccumulated.

Digrynôawl, a. (digryno) Not apt to amass, or heap.

Digrynôeb, s. m. (digryno) Uncollectedness.

Digrynôl, v. n. (digryno) To cease accumulating.

Digu, a. (cu) Not affectionate, not loving.

Hylad beirz digeirz, digu o'i dwyn;
 Hylvz cwyn cyn daru.

The bounteous to the bards, it is unlovely that she should be taken away; prosperous is grief since she is vanished.

Sevryn.

Diguz, a. (cuz) Unconcealed, or unhidden.

Grufuz ziguz ymzygiad
 Ab Cynvrig, Wyndodig dad.

Grufuz of open demeanour, the son of Cynvrig, a Venedocian fire

D. ab Gwilym, i G. Gryg.

Diguzadwy, a. (diguz) Unconcealable; open.

Diguziad, s. m. (diguz) The state of being unhidden.

Diguziaw, v. a. (diguz) To unhide; to bring to light.

Diguziawg, a. (diguz) Unconcealed, conspicuous.

Ar lles beirz bwrz diguziawg,
 Ar lled byd boed hirhoedlawg.

For the benefit of bards the conspicuous board, abroad in the world may he be long-lived.

Ein Wan, i R. ab Llywelyn.

Diguziawl, a. (diguz) Not apt to conceal, or hide.

Digus, a. (dîg) Displeasing; displeased; vexatious.

Dyrys o vab, diwres vu,
 Digus na caid ei dagu.

A mischievous chap, without a spark of passion was he, it is vexatious but that he could be choaked.

Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Vysan, i Eizig.

Digust, a. (cust) Without contact; unobscured.

Hyd y gwyl golwg digust,
 Hydyr yw, ac y clyw clust.

As far as the infallible sight may ken, certain it is, and as far as the ear can hear.

D. ab Gwilym.

Digwez, s. f. (dig—gwez) A countenance of displeasure.

Digones Dovyz digwez arnav,
 Marw Morgeneu, marw Mordav,
 Marw Morien, marw a garav!

The Creator has wrought upon me displeasure, the dying of Morgeneu, the dying of Mordav, the dying of Morien, the dying of whom I love!

Cyvoeth Myrziin.

Digwl, a. (cwl) Blameless, or unblameable.

Digwlg, a. (cwlsg) Void of sleep, or sleepless.

Digwyz, a. (cwyz) Without a lapse, or fall.

Digwyzaw, v. n. (digwyz) To cease falling.

Digwyzawl, a. (digwyz) Not tending to fall.

Digwyzedig, a. (digwyz) That is not fallen.

Digwyziad, s. m. (digwyz) A ceasing to fall.

Digwyp, a. (cwyp) Without a lapse, or fall.

Diwraiz cybyziaeth, a dewrez y dyn,
 Dwy-gamp vynawg yn zigwyp vonez.

Baseless the avarice, and the gallantry of the man, who has the two-fold qualities of the courteous, and is of pedigree without a lapse.

Sevryn.

Digwypadwy, a. (digwyp) That cannot fall.

Digwypaw, v. n. (digwyp) To cease falling.

Digwypawl, a. (digwyp) Not tending to fall.

Digwypiad, s. m. (digwyp) A ceasing to fall.

Digyvaill, a. (cyvaill) Having no friend, friendless.

Digyvannez, a. (cyvannez) Not domestic.

Digyvannezawl, a. (digyvannez) Uninhabited.

Digyvannezriad, s. m. (digyvannez) A divesting of habitation; a desolating.

DIG

Digyvannezu, v. n. (digyvannez) To desolate.

Digyvarwyz, a. (cyvarwyz) Uninformed, unskilled.

Digyvarwyzaw, v. n. (digyvarwyz) To cease informing; to cease from guiding.

Digyvarwyzawl, a. (digyvarwyz) Not apt to inform.

Digyvarwyzriad, s. m. (digyvarwyz) A want of information; a being uninformed.

Digyvarwyzyd, a. (digyvarwyz) Without guidance, instruction, or information.

Digyvez, a. (cyvez) Not sharing the feast.

Neud nad rhyz by llyw, llew Trevgarnez;
 Neud trwm o'i eisiau dau digyvez!

Is it not that my chief is not at liberty, the lion of Trevgarnez, are not two destitute of feasting penive because he is wanting.

Gwll. Zu, m. Syr Gr. Llywd.

Digyveilliaç, a. (digyvaill) Without friendship.

Digyveilliad, s. m. (digyvaill) A becoming unsocial; a ceasing to be friends.

Digyveilliaw, v. n. (digyvaill) To cease being friends; to withdraw from society.

Digyvieuad, s. m. (cyvieuad) A disconnection.

Digyvieuaw, v. a. (cyvieuaw) To disjoin.

Digyvieuawl, a. (cyvieuawl) Unconjoined.

Digyvluz, a. (cyvluz) Free from impediment.

Seithwyr y buam, dinam, digythruz,
 Digyvluz eu cyvlam.

Seven persons we have been without a stain, undisturbed and unrestrained in their joint career.

Ein. ab Gwgon.

Digyvluziad, s. m. (digyvluz) A being unimpeded; a divesting of hinderance.

Digyvluziaw, v. n. (digyvluz) To cease impeding.

Digyvluziawl, a. (digyvluz) Unobstructive.

Digyvlwyn, a. (cyvlwyn) Unconnected, unattached.

Gwr llwrwllu Lloegrwys digyvlwyn.

A man void of attachment towards the Lloegrian host.

Cynceiaw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Digyvlwynaw, v. a. (digyvlwyn) To disattach.

Digyvlwyniad, s. m. (digyvlwyn) A disattaching.

Digyvnerth, a. (cyvnerth) Helpless; unaided.

Y trigolien duon—anwybodus a digyvnerth ydynt! ac am hye yn hawl a baint brodyr.

The black inhabitants they are ignorant and helpless; and for that reason under the claim and privilege of brothers.

Iolo Morgantwg.

Digyvnerthawl, a. (digyvnerth) Not auxiliary.

Digyvnerthiad, s. m. (digyvnerth) A divesting of help, support, or assistance.

Digyvnerthwyz, s. m. (digyvnerth) Helplessness.

Digyvnerthu, v. a. (digyvnerth) To divest of help.

Digyvnewid, a. (cyvnewid) Without intercourse.

Digyvnewidiad, s. m. (digyvnewid) Want of commerce, or intercourse; freedom from changing.

Digyvnewidiaw, v. n. (digyvnewid) To cease changing together.

Digyvnewidiawl, a. (digyvnewid) Uncommutable.

Digyvoeth, a. (cyvoeth) Destitute of wealth.

Digyvoethawg, a. (digovoeth) Unwealthy; poor.

Digyvoethedig, a. (digyvoeth) Unendowed.

Digyvoethi, v. a. (digyvoeth) To spoil of wealth.

Ni vez namyn Duw digyvoethi dyn,
 Digarz Lywelyn, lew tra gweilgi.

No one has a right except God to divest man of riches, uninjured Lywelyn thou who art a lion beyond the sea.

Hywel Fael ab Grifri.

Digyvoethogawl, a. (digyvoethawg) Tending to impoverish, or divest of wealth.

Digyvoethogi,

DIG

Digyvoethogi, v. a. (digyvoethawg) To spoil of wealth; to make poor.

A gwybyz di nad evelly dyly ai dalu i mi; myvi yn ei gyvoethogi ac yntau i'm digyvoethogi.

And know that it is not so he should requite me; I enriching him, and he to make me poor. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Digyvoethogiad, s. m. (digyvoethawg) A divesting of wealth; a making poor, or impoverishing.

Digyvraid, a. (cyvraid) Wanting what is necessary.

Digyvraith, a. (cyvraith) Without any law.

Digyvran, a. (cyvran) Having no participation.

Digyvranadwy, a. (digyvran) Not to be participated.

Digyvranawg, a. (digyvran) Unparticipating.

Digyvranawl, a. (digyvran) Unparticipated; absolute.

Digyvraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (digyvran) A being without participation.

Digyvranaeth, s. m. (digyvran) Exemption from sharing, or participating; absolutism.

Digyvranrwyz, s. m. (digyvran) Unparticipateness.

Digyvranu, v. n. (digyvran) To cease participating, or sharing together.

Digyvrviv, a. (cyvrviv) Of no account; reputeless.

Digyvrwng, a. (cyvrwng) Without intervention, immediate, or proximate.

Yr hen zaeaf ynteu, a'r rhan hyny o'r nevoz ag a lofgir (yr hon yw y rhan ag fyz yn dwyn perthynas zigyvrwng i'r zaeaf hon) nid ydynt i'w troi yn zim, ond i'w hadnewysu i vod yn gartref cyfawnder.

The old earth then, and that part of the heavens as shall be burnt (the which is the part that bears immediate relation to this earth) they are not to be turned to nothing, but to be renovated to be the abode of righteousness. *Jer. Owein.*

Digyvrwyz, a. (cyvrwyz) Unpropitious, or unprosperous.

Ni byz digyvrwyz wrth ei gilyz.

He will not be unpropitious to his follower.

Myrcin.

Digyvrwyzaw, v. n. (digyvrwyz) To become unpropitious; to cease prospering.

Digyvrwyzawl, a. (digyvrwyz) Unpropitious.

Digyvrwyziad, s. m. (digyvrwyz) A being unpropitious, want of prosperity.

Digyvryngadwy, a. (digyvrwng) That cannot intervene; that will not admit a separation.

Digyvryngawl, a. (digyvrwng) Unintervening.

Digyvryngiad, s. m. (digyvrwng) Unintervention.

Digyvryngrwyz, s. m. (digyvrwng) Immediateness.

Digyvryngu, v. n. (digyvrwng) To cease intervening.

Digyvwng, a. (cyvwng) Without an intervening, immediate, without a space between.

Digyvyng, a. (cyvyng) Unconfined, not strait.

Cynran, ran gyvran gyvradw wellyng barz, Balç digarç, digyvyng.

An original proprietor, who divides his share, who commiserates with the dejected bard, he is stately, unblemished and unrestricted. *Cynzelw, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.*

Digyvyngawl, a. (digyvyng) Not apt to confine.

Digyvyngiad, s. m. (digyvyng) A being unstraitened; a being made capacious.

Digyvyngu, v. a. (digyvyng) To divest of straitness, narrowness, or difficulty.

Digyfelyb, a. (cyfelyb) Matchless; incomparable.

Digyfraw, a. (cyfraw) Undisturbed; composed.

Digyfröawl, a. (digyfraw) Not tending to disturb.

Digyfröedig, a. (digyfraw) Unagitated; unmoved.

Digyfröi, v. n. (digyfraw) To cease agitating.

Digyfröus, a. (digyfraw) Not apt to be agitated.

Digyliad, s. m. (digwl) Irreprehension; a clearing.

Digylu, v. a. (digwl) To free from blame; to clear.

DIG

Digylus, a. (digwl) Irreprehensible, blameless.

Digymhar, a. (cymhar) Matchless, unmatched.

Digymharez, s. m. (digymhar) Matchlessness.

Digymhariad, s. m. (digymhar) A being unmatched; a being without comparison.

Digymhariaeth, s. m. (digymhar) Exemplarity.

Digymharu, v. n. (digymhar) To cease matching.

Digymhell, a. (cymhell) Unconstrained; unoffered.

Digymhorth, a. (cymhorth) Succourless, helpless.

Digymhorthawl, a. (digymhorth) Not apt to aid.

Digymhorthi, v. n. (digymhorth) To cease aiding.

Digymhorthiad, s. m. (digymhorth) A being unaided, want of support; a ceasing to aid.

Digymhruz, a. (cymhruz) Not fullen, or glum.

Ev fyz—

Digymhruz wrth eirgiad.

He is not marese to the petitioner.

Cynzelw.

Digymhwyll, a. (cymhwyll) Irrational; silly.

Davyz—

Digymhar gerz digymhwyll,

Dod ar awen d'aur enau

Nawz Duw, ac na zywed au.

Davyz of matchless song void of reason, resign the muse of thy golden tongue to the will of God, and tell not a falsehood.

D. ab Gwilym, ym 22. a'r bratod.

Digymhwyllaw, v. n. (digymhwyll) To cease being rational; to cease reasoning.

Digymhwyllawg, a. (digymhwyll) Irrational.

Digymhwylliad, s. m. (digymhwyll) Irrationality.

Digymmal, a. (cymmal) Jointless; unjointed.

Digymmalawg, a. (digymmal) Having no joints.

Digymmaledig, a. (digymmal) Dislocated.

Digymmaliad, s. m. (digymmal) A dislocation.

Digymmalu, v. a. (digymmal) To dislocate.

A'm holl efigyn—

Eilwaith a zigymmalwyd.

And all my bones a second time were dislocated.

W. Middleton, Ps. 22.

Digymmeriad, a. (cymmeriad) Without acceptance; of no account, or estimation.

Digymmeriadawl, a. (digymmeriad) Unacceptable.

Digymmrad, a. (cymmrad) Void of evil intent.

Dirnad digymmrad gym'ryd bedyz.

A harmless intimation the taking of baptism.

Gwalmai.

Digymmrodawl, a. (cymmrodawl) Unconciliatory; not apt to be congenial, unlovable.

Digymmrodez, s. m. (cymmrodez) An unreconciled state; want of sociableness.

Digymmwêz, a. (cymmwêz) Without jesting.

Digymmw, a. (cymmw) Cloudless, unclouded.

Digymmylawg, a. (digymmw) Not cloudy.

Digymmylu, v. n. (digymmw) To clear of clouds.

Digymmysg, a. (cymmysg) Uncompounded, pure.

Digymmylgez, s. m. (digymmysg) Unmixt state.

Digymmygiad, s. m. (digymmysg) A unmixing; a being uncompounded, or unblended.

Digymmysgu, v. a. (digymmysg) To unmix.

Digynvyl, a. (cynvyl) Without contention.

Gwell cyvoeth bycan yn llonyz zigynvyl, no syvoeth mawr yn avlonyz, ovalus, dan ygwth a thalu teyrnged i'wyr Rhuvain.

Better is a little dominion quietly without strife, than great dominion, if in trouble and anxiety, under the awe and the paying of tribute to the men of Rome. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Digynhen, a. (cynhen) Without dispute, or strife.

O byz heb fori, cri cryv,

Digynhen ydyw genyv.

If he should be unoffended, powerful the cry. it is uncontented with me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Digynhenawl, a. (digynhen) Unquarrelsome.

Digynheniad, s. m. (digynhen) A ceasing to strive.

Digynhenu, v. n. (digynhen) To cease from strife.

Digynhenus, a. (digynhen) Uncontentious.

DIG

- Digynhwrw, a.** (cynhwrw) Undisturbed, unagitated; dispassionate; calm, tranquil.
Digynnalïaeth, a. (cynnalïaeth) Void of support.
Digyniad, a. (cyniad) Without elevation; level.
Digynnezv, a. (cynnezv) Void of virtue.
Digynnezvawl, a. (digynnezv) Tending to divest of virtue, or property.
Digynnezviad, s. m. (digynnezv) A divesting of virtue, or inherent quality.
Digynnezvu, v. n. (digynnezv) To divest of a quality, or virtue.
Digynneiliaeth, a. (cynneiliaeth) Void of support, or maintenance.
Digynniwair, a. (cynniwair) Unfrequented.
Digynnor, a. (cynnor) Without a support.
Digynnorth, a. (cynnorth) Without support.
Digynnorthwy, a. (digynnorth) Helpless; unaided.
Digynnorthwyad, s. m. (digynnorthwy) A ceasing to support, or assist.
Digynnorthwyaw, v. n. (digynnorthwy) To desist from aiding, or supporting.
Digynnorthwyawl, a. (digynnorthwy) Not tending to succour, or support.
Digynnrygez, a. (cynnrygez) Void of harm.

*Daeth Gaerlleon deg anrhegion digynnrygez.
 Gaerlleon came with fair presents void of mischief.
 Gr. a. M. ab Davydd.*

- Digynnyz, a.** (cynnyz) Void of increase.
Digynnyzawl, a. (digynnyz) Unincreasing.
Digynnyziad, s. m. (digynnyz) A decreasing.
Digynnyzu, v. n. (digynnyz) To cease growing.
Digynnyrç, a. (cynnyrç) Unproductive; barren.
Digynnyrçawl, a. (digynnyrç) Unproductive.
Digynnyrçiad, s. m. (digynnyrç) A ceasing to yield.
Digynnyrçu, v. n. (digynnyrç) To cease producing.
Digynnyred, a. (cynnyred) Unfrequented; solitary.
Digynnysgaeth, a. (cynnysgaeth) Void of portion.
Digynnysgaethawl, a. (digynnysgaeth) Not tending to enrich, or endow.
Digynnysgaethiad, s. m. (digynnysgaeth) A divesting of endowment; a being unportioned.
Digynnysgaethu, v. a. (digynnysgaeth) To divest of portion, or endowment.
Digynghan, a. (cynghan) Discordant; discord.
Digynghanez, a. (cynghanez) Inharmonious.
Digynghor, a. (cynghor) Unadvised; injudicious.

*Dyn, pe can gryved a dau,
 Digynghor i dwg angau.
 Man, if as strong as two, death without advice will take him.
 Meredydd ab Rhys.*

- Digyngwez, a.** (cyngwez) Unassimilating.
Digyngyd, a. (cyngyd) Inconsiderate; injudicious.
Digyrrieth, a. (cyrrith) Not miserly; bountiful.

*I deg eryr digyrrieth
 Aed y glôd val ôd a gwllith.
 To the fair eagle void of meanness let praise go like the snow and dew.
 Gut. Owain.*

- Digyrriethrwyz, s. m.** (digyrrieth) Bounteousness.
Digysdadliad, a. (cysdadliad) Incomparable.
Digysgiad, s. m. (digwsg) A ceasing to sleep.
Digysgu, v. n. (digwsg) To awake, to cease sleeping.
Digysfellt, a. (cysfellt) Unadapted; unsuitable.
Digysfelliad, s. m. (digysfellt) A making unmeet.
Digysfellt, v. a. (digysfellt) To make unsuitable.
Digysfellt, a. (cysfellt) Disjunct, uncopulative.
Digysfelliad, s. m. —pl. t. au (digysfellt) Disjunction; a disjoining; a being unjoined.

DIH

- Digyffylltu, v. a.** (digysfellt) To disconnect.
Digywair, a. (cywair) Without order, or accuracy; out of order, or trim; out of tune.
*Paid—
 A'th gowyz iaith zigywair.
 Cease with thy jingling of discordant language. D. ab Gwilym.*
Digyweiriad, s. m. (digywair) A being unregulated.
Digyweiriaw, v. a. (digywair) To put out of order.
Digyweiriawl, a. (digywair) Tending to disorder.
Digywilyz, a. (cywilyz) Shameless, impudent.
Digywilyzdra, s. m. (digywilyz) Shamelessness.
Digywilyziad, s. m. (digywilyz) A becoming shameless, or impudent.
Digywilyziaw, v. n. (digywilyz) To cease being ashamed; to become impudent, or brazen.
Dihad, a. (hâd) Having no seed, or seedless.
Dihæz, a. (hæz) Without attainment; unmerited.
Dihæziannawl, a. (dihæziant) Undeserving.
Dihæziant, a. (dihæz) Without desert; unmerited.
Dihaer, a. (haer) Not asserted, or disputed.
Dihavarç, a. (havarç) void of listlessness; active; energetic; courageous, bold.

*Arthur zihavarç ateb,
 Ni fai gelyn i'th wyneb;
 Rhag aneu ni zianc neb.
 Arthur of bold answer, a foe will not stand before thee; from death none will escape.
 Tmz. Arthur ac Eliwlad.*

*Mab Llywarc zihavarç zyndid.
 The son of Llywarc of undaunted manhood. Ll. P. Mç.*

- Dihavarçawl, a.** (dihavarç) Not apt to be listless; of an active disposition.

*Rhowc y marc diharçawl,
 Y marc ai dwg yn mirais diawl.
 Bestow the steed that is not restive, the steed will bear him to the arms of the devil.
 T. Pry.*

- Dihavarçez, s. m.** (dihavarç) Undauntedness.
Dihavarçiad, s. m. (dihavarç) A divesting, or becoming divested of listlessness.
Dihavarçu, v. n. (dihavarç) To become bold.
Dihail, a. (hail) Without service; unserved.
Dihain, a. (hain) Not epidemic; uninfected.
Dihaint, a. (haint) Freedom from infection.
Dihalawg, a. (halawg) Unpolluted, undefiled.
Dihalen, a. (halen) Void of salt, or saltless.
Dihaleniad, s. m. (dihalen) A divesting of salt.
Dihalenu, v. a. (dihalen) To divest of salt.
Dihalogedig, a. (dihalawg) Unpolluted; pure.
Dihalogi, v. a. (dihalawg) To divest of pollution.
Dihalogiad, s. m. (dihalawg) A making undefiled.
Dihalogrwyz, s. m. (dihalawg) Undefiledness.
Dihallt, a. (hallt) Not salt, or not saline.
Dihalltu, v. a. (dihallt) To divest of saltiness.
Dihamzen, a. (hamzen) Without leisure.
Dihamzenawl, v. a. (dihamzen) Not at leisure.
Dihamzenu, v. a. (dihamzen) To divest of leisure.
Dihanvod, a. (hanvod) Void of existence.
Dihanvodez, s. m. (dihanvod) Non existence.
Dihap, a. (hap) Luckless, or unfortunate.

*Y byd—
 Dihawzgar vrant, ni çarwn,
 A dihap vyth ydyw hwn.
 The world, of unamiable importance, I would not love, and ever luckless it is.
 T. Pry.*

- Dihatriad, s. m.** —pl. t. au (hatriad) Denudation.
Dihatru, v. a. (hatru) To undress, to strip.
Dihawz, a. (hawz) Not easy, or facile.

*Ni çollir o'i thir, nago'i thewdor annez,
 Tiedvez, er dihez dihawz hebgor,
 Ni llevais neb trais tros ei hyfgor,
 Ni cymhwyl heb twyll tyllu ei dor.
 Of its land, and of its thick-covered habitation there will not take place the loss of a single foot, notwithstanding discord a-fault to avoid; no one will dare to trespass over its bound, none will by deceit pierce its door.
 Llywelyn Parç, i Eglwys Cadogan.*

Dihawzamawr,

DIH

Dihawzamawr, a. (hawzamawr) Unwelcome.

Trist-lam i'r zihawzamawr,
Talcen moel myharen mawr.

Bad luck to the *unwelcome one*, with the bare phiz of a great
wether. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zylluan.*

Dihawzgar, a. (hawzgar) Disagreeable, unlovely.
Dihawzgarwg, s. m. (dihawzgar) Disagreeableness.
Dihawl, a. (hawl) Claimless, void of right.
Dihawnt, a. (hawnt) Void of alacrity; listless.
Dihawntwyz, s. m. (dihawnt) Listlessness.
Dihawntus, a. (dihawnt) Listless; backward.
Dihez, s. m. (hez) Discord. a. Without peace.

Nid eizundedwyz dihez
The prudent will not wish for *discord*. *Adage.*

Gwyzyl, a Brython, a Rhomani,
A wnaont dihez a divygi,

The Gwyzelians, and the Brythons, and the Romans will create
discord and confusion. *Myrcin.*

Dihezadwy, a. (dihez) Unappeasable, implacable.
Dihezawg, a. (dihez) Unappeased; unpeaceable.

Pan zyfon dros vôr gwyr eneirçiawg—
Erzi heb vedi yu mya dihezawg.

When the hyperborean men shall cross over the sea—fields will be
left unrecaped, in a *tumultuous* world. *Myrcin.*

Diheziad, s. m. (dihez) A divesting of peace.
Dihezu, v. a. (dihez) To render untranquil.
Diheiliad, s. m. (dihail) A ceasing to serve.
Diheiliaw, v. n. (dihail) To cease attending.
Diheiliawg, a. (dihail) Having no attendance.
Diheiniad, s. m. (dihain) A being uninfected.
Diheiniaw, v. a. (dihain) To clear of infection.
Diheiniawl, a. (dihain) Not tending to infect.
Dihen, a. (hên) Not old, not aged; unantique.
Diheny, s. m. (hanu) He that is without origin,
or proceedeth not; God. *Yr Hen Zibeny, the*
Ancient of Days.
Diheuzwg, s. m. (dihaez) Want of attainment.
Diheuzyd, a. (dihaez) Void of merit, or attain-
ment.
Diheurad, s. m. (dihaer) A giving up, or a ceasing
to assert; an apology.

Vy aur! cymmer ziheurad,
Ac iawn, lle ni ellir gwad.

My jewel! accept an *apology*, and amends, where there is no
room for denial. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Diheuradwy, a. (diheurad) That may be excused.
Diheuraw, v. a. (dihaer) To apologize; To cease
asserting, or insisting.
Diheurawl, a. (dihaer) Apologetical; excusable.

Y ziareb ziheurawl
Si wir i'm oes, eiriau mawl;
Dig am y gwir—

The *excusing* adage is verified in my life: displeased because of
the truth. *T. Prys.*

Diheureb, s. f. (dihaer) The paroimia; an adage.
Diheuredig, a. (dihaer) Unasserted; apologized.
Diheurwr, s. m.—pl. diheurwyr (dihaer—gwr)
An apologist.

Diheuryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dihaer) An apologist.
Dihewyd, a. (hewyd) Void of ardency, or zeal.
Dihil, a. (hîl) Having no progeny, or issue.
Dihiliad, s. m. (dihil) A want of generating.
Dihiliawg, a. (dihil) Ungenerated; unproduced.
Dihinez, s. m. (hinez) Tempestuous weather.
Dihoced, a. (hoced) Fraudless; downright, ho-
nest, sincere, fair, open.

Tir prynoc, llwyzoed ar lled;
Tycia pryniad dihoced.

He purchased land, he prospered all around; a bargain void of
fraud will thrive. *Wat. Clywedawg.*

Dyro, Duw, vawrez drugarezion;
Duw, wyd y caidwad dihocedion.

God of infinite mercies bestow; God, thou art the protector of
the upright ones. *W. Middleton.*

DIH

Dihocedawl, a. (dihoced) Not apt to defraud.

Dydi a'i cedwi rhag hawl;
Cedwi bawb dihocedawl.

Thou wilt keep them from being called to account; thou wilt
keep every body that is *not deceitful*. *W. Middleton.*

Dihocedrwyz, s. m. (dihoced) Freedom from fraud,
or deceit; openness of dealing.
Dihocedu, v. n. (dihoced) To cease from deceit.
Dihoen, a. (hoen) Void of vivacity; dispirited,
dejected, cheerless, indisposed.
Dihoenawl, a. (dihoen) Tending to deject.
Dihoenedig, a. (dihoen) Enfeebled, withered.
Dihoenez, s. m. (dihoen) Dispiritedness; langour.
Dihoeni, v. n. (dihoen) To become languid, fee-
ble, or faint; to pine, to wear away; to wither,
fade, or decay.

Gnawd i arz, pe'd vai'r harzav
Edwi'n ol dihoeni hav.

It is the fate of a garden, if it were the finest, to *wither* when
the summer *dies away*. *Gronwy Owain.*

Dihoeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihoen) A becoming
languid; a pining; a withering.
Dihoenus, a. (dihoen) Dispirited, languid; un-
well, or indisposed.
Dihof, a. (hōf) Unamiable, unagreeable; unloved.
Dihofez, s. m. (dihof) Unamiableness; disgust.
Dihofi, v. n. (dihof) To cease loving, or liking.
Dihofiad, s. m. (dihof) A ceasing to love, or like.
Dihofiant, s. m. (dihof) Want of affection.
Diholedig, a. (dihawl) Unclaimed, undemanded.

—Oez diholedig trevtad
A geiswys Caranmael y'ng had.

Unclaimed was the inheritance which Caranmael fought for by
combat. *Llywarc Hen.*

Diholi, v. a. (dihawl) To divest of claim, or de-
mand; to cease claiming.

Blwyzyn a hanner â lithrafai er pan ziholefyd o'i wlad, ac yn
gwiblaw trwy yr eigiawn.

A year and a half had elapsed since the time *he had been banished*
from his country, and was wandering on the ocean. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihawl) A disclaiming.
Dihort, a. (hort) Without reprehension; free
from disgrace, irreproachable.
Dihortiad, s. m. (dihort) Irreprehension.
Dihortia, v. n. (dihort) To cease reprehending.
Dihortia, a. (dihort) Unreprehended.
Dihuz, a. (huz) Without a covering.
Dihuzaw, v. a. (dihuz) To uncover; to expose.
Dihuzawl, a. (dihuz) Uncovered, unobscured.
Dihuziad, s. m. (dihuz) The act of uncovering.
Dihuziant, s. m. (dihuz) The want of covering.
Dihoven, a. (huvan) Having no cream.
Dihoveniad, s. m. (dihoven) A taking off cream.
Dihuyenu, v. n. (dihoven) To fleet, or skim
milk.

Dihul, a. (hul) Without a covering, or facing.
Dihuliad, s. m. (dihul) A divesting of covering.
Dihuliaw, v. a. (dihul) To uncover. *Dibuliaw y*
bwrz, to clear the table.

Dihun, a. hun) Void of sleep, or sleepless.
Dihunad, s. m. (dihun) A waking, or rousing.
Dihunaw, a. (hunan) Void of self, disinterested.
Dihunanez, s. m. (dihunan) Disinterestedness.
Dihunaw, v. a. (dihun) To wake, to awake.

Dihunid â brydero.

He that studies *let him be sleepless*. *Adage.*

Dihunawg, a. (dihun) Having no sleep, unsleepy.
Dihunawl, a. (dihun) Not soporific; unsleepy.
Dihwyl, a. (hwyl) Out of trim; disarrayed.
Dihwylaw,

D I L

Dihwylaw, *v. a.* (dihwyl) To untrim, to disarray; to strip, to undress; to divest.

Dihwyliad, *s. m.* (dihwyl) A divesting of trim; a disarraying; a stripping, or undressing.

Dihwylus, *a.* (dihwyl) Not in trim; unprosperous.

Dihyder, *a.* (hyder) Without reliance, or hope.

Dihyderawl, *a.* (dihyder) Unrelying, mistrustful.

Dihyderiad, *s. m.* (dihyder) Want of reliance.

Dihyderu, *v. n.* (dihyder) To cease relying, to mistrust.

Dihyvryd, *a.* (hyvryd) Unpleasant, unagreeable.

Am Zavyz dyz dihyvryd,
Ab Grufuz, grym gythruz gryd.

After Davyz it is a dismal day, the son of Grufuz, the energy of the rage of battle.

Dihyll, *a.* (hyll) Not ugly, not unfightly; fair.

Dil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (îl) What is effected, the effect of an agency, work; structure, texture.

Dil mêl, a honeycomb.

Dilaçar, *a.* (llaçar) Not gleaming; not ardent.

Diladrad, *a.* (lladrad) Void of theft; honest.

Dilaes, *a.* (llaes) Not hanging low; not trailing.

Dilaesiad, *s. m.* (dilaes) A curtailing, or tucking.

Dilaesu, *v. a.* (dilaes) To curtail; to tuck up.

Dilaeth, *a.* (llaeth) Destitute of milk; weaned.

Dilaethiad, *s. m.* (dilaeth) A depriving of milk.

Dilaethu, *v. a.* (dilaeth) To divest of milk; to wean.

Dilavar, *a.* (llavar) Not loquacious; silent.

Yni mae mawr wae, marwar cyllffirig;
Yni mae godrig dig dilavar.

In it there are woes extreme, and sulphury embers; in it there is the abode of silent wrath.

Dilavarez, *s. m.* (dilavar) Taciturnity; silence.

Dilavariad, *s. m.* (dilavar) A ceasing to speak.

Dilavaru, *v. n.* (dilavar) To cease speaking; to recant.

Dilavur, *a.* (llavur) Illaborate, void of toil.

Dilain, *a.* (dil) Abounding with effect; being acted, or worked upon; agitated; consumed.

Y dragon coeling, nid coelvain ei zwyn;
Ys coel brwyn braw dilain.

The ominous chief, his being taken away is no glad tidings; it is the sign of the pang of consuming grief.

Rhyzyly dilain gwleiziadon.

The feasting ones ought to be worked upon.

All diliw dilain draig erhy.

Like the agitated shadow is the intrepid leader

Dilaith, *a.* (llaith) Not moist, humid, or damp.

Dilan, *a.* (glan) Without a shore; shoreless.

Dilawç, *a.* (llawç) Without protection, or keep.

Dilawen, *a.* (llawen) Not merry, not joyous.

Dilawenyz, *a.* (dilawen) Without mirth.

Dile, *a.* (lle) Without place; extinct; void.

Dilead, *s. m.* (dile) A divesting of place; abolition, abrogation, repeal.

Dilëadwy, *a.* (dilëad) That may be abolished.

Dilëaw, *v. a.* (dile) To blot out, to raze; to abolish.

Dilëawd, *s. m.* (dile) A blotting out, a cancelling.

Dilëawl, *a.* (dile) Tending to do away, or blot.

Dileç, *a.* (lleç) Not given to sculking.

Dileçawl, *a.* (dileç) Not apt to sculk, or hide.

Dileçiad, *s. m.* (dileç) The state of being unhidden.

Toredwynt luynt twryv dileçiad frawz,
Trofan y nghyrc bawz Tryfan angad.

A whirlwind's sudden sweep in the active onset, that is conspicuous, is the shaft in the outrageous conflict, with Tryfan's grasp.

D I L

Diled, *a.* (lled) Without breadth, or extent.

Diledaç, *a.* (lledaç) Not of base extraction.

Diledawl, *a.* (diled) Not apt to dilate, or spread.

Dileddyb, *a.* (lleddyb) Unsuspected, unsuspicious.

Hof—
O doe iatai dileddyb.

Delightful would it be should the unsuspected messenger come.

Diledvryd, *a.* (lledvryd) Void of listlessness.

Diledvrydez, *s. m.* (diledvryd) Alertness, or activity of mind; discretion.

Diledvryou, *v. n.* (diledvryd) To cease being listless; to become active about, or circumpect.

Diledvrydus, *a.* (diledvryd) Of unwavering mind.

Diledgawz, *a.* (lledgawz) Void of indignity.

Diledgrevyz, *a.* (lledgrevyz) Void of half-believing, or wavering faith.

Neu zifyd ei vod a dan glodryz
Dyfynt diledgrynt, diledgrevyz?

By being under the highly fatal one, will not the tranquil, the sincere believing vale, be protected?

Diledgynt, *a.* (lledgynt) Void of attack, or onset.

Dilediad, *s. m.* (diled) Inexpansion, want of breadth.

Dilediaith, *a.* (llediaith) Free from corrupt accent, dialect, or provinciality.

Diledlev, *a.* (lledlev) Void of impure accent.

Llon vyz yn nyz ac yn nos,
Llew zilediev za lwyd-los.

Cheerful will be both night and day, with voice melodious, the goodly grey piper.

Diledlyth, *a.* (lledlyth) Void of dejection.

Na cafo gwedi diledlyth,
Na gymun am i van v. th.

May he not receive a consoling word, nor communion ever for he is fair one.

Diledrith, *a.* (lledrith) Void of delusion.

Diledrithes, *s. m.* (diledrith) Undelusive-ness.

Diledrithiaw, *v. n.* (diledrith) To cease to delude.

Diledrithiawg, *a.* (diledrith) Undelusive.

Diledrithawl, *a.* (diledrith) Undelusive.

Diledryw, *a.* (lledryw) Not heterogenial, or of mixed sort; undegenerate.

Diledrywiad, *s. m.* (diledryw) A becoming congenious; a divesting of generation.

Diledrywiaw, *v. a.* (diledryw) To divest of a mixture of sorts; to become unheterogeneous.

Diledrywiawl, *a.* (diledryw) Undegenerating.

Dilezvawl, *a.* (dilezyv) Unyielding; rigid.

Dilezviad, *s. m.* (dilezyv) A being unyielding.

Dilezvu, *v. n.* (dilezyv) To become unyielding.

Dilezyv, *a.* (llezyv) Not flagging, yielding, or giving way; obstinate; not oblique; not declining; direct; downright; sincere.

Dilezyv Gyfredin, Universal Justice, a book of legal authority, so called.

Ev a'i lain—
Rhuz diluz, dilezyv gydymdaith.

He with his ruddy blade unopposed, a sincere companion.

Hael Owain—
Gwr dilezyv priy-zezyv Pryderi.

Generous Owain, an unbiased man agreeable to the primary maxim of Pryderi.

Dilëedig, *a.* (dile) Divested of place; extinct; annulled, abrogated, or abolished.

Dilëedigaeth, *s. m.* (dilëedig) Abrogation, extinction.

Diler, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dil) Instrument, or tool.

Dilerbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (diler—pren) A measuring rod, or pearch.

Diles, *a.* (llës) Void of benefit, or good; useless.

Dilesawl, *a.* (diles) Unbeneficial, unprofitable.

Dileses

DIL

Dilefz, s. m. (diles) Uselessness; unprofitableness.

Dilefg, a. (llefg) Not weak, or flimsy, unfeeble.

Dilegiad, s. m. (dilefg) A becoming unfeeble.

Dilegu, v. n. (dileg) To be divested of feebleness.

Dilefiad, s. m. (diles) A rendering unbeneficial.

Dilefiant, s. m. (diles) Disadvantage; harm.

Dilezrwyz, s. m. (diles) Uselessness; damage.

Dilefu, v. n. (diles) To become unbeneficial.

Dilëu, v. n. (dile) To divest of place, or locality; to blot out, to raze, to put out, to exterminate; to abolish, to abrogate, to annul. *Dilëu pegodau, to remit sins.*

Dilëwr, s. m.—pl. dilëwyr (dile—gwr) Cancellor.

Dilew, a. (glew) Void of skill, or cunning.

Dilewddid, s. m. (dilew) Want of cleverness.

Dilewyç, a. (llewyç) Unilluminated; gloomy; pale.

Dilewyçawl, a. (dilewyç) Unresplendent.

Dilewyçiad, s. m. (dilewyç) Want of light.

Dilewyçu, v. n. (dilewyç) To cease to illumine.

Diliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dil) Operation; work.

Diliaw, v. a. (dil) To work; to make accurate.

Dilid, a. (llid) Void of anger, or displeasure.

Dilidiad, s. m. (dilid) A becoming appeased.

Dilidiaw, v. n. (dilid) To be appeased; to assuage.

Dilidia'r dyn dyledawg.

Be pacified, thou noble fair one. D. ab Gwilym, i Vorurze.

Dilidiawg, a. (dilid) Void of ire; uninflamed.

Dilidiawl, a. (dilid) Of a tendency to assuage.

Dilig, a. (dil) That is wrought, or made accurate.

Dilin, a. (dil) That is acted upon; worked, or wrought; beaten; made fine. *Hual dilin, a fine-wrought fetter.*

A'r brenin Salomon a wnaeth dau gant o darianau aur dilin.

And king Salomon made two hundred shields of fine gold. 1 Kings. 10. 16.

Diliw, a. (lliw) Colourless. *s. m.* A phantom.

Diliwiad, s. m. (diliw) A divesting of colour.

Diliwiant, s. m. (diliw) Want of colour.

Diliwiaw, v. n. (diliw) To lose colour, to grow pale; to discolour, to divest of colour.

*Diliwials am dalewyn,
Dau wae vi, ni wyr hi hyn!*

For her with forehead like foam I grew pale, twice woe to me, she knows not this! Syr S. Llaiw.

Diliwiawl, a. (diliw) Tending to discolour.

Diloçi, v. n. (dilawç) To cease from protecting.

*Oez gyr ban broved, cyfred cyvor,
Graid goluç dyluç alioçtor.*

When he was tried there was pursuit and universal running, violently he strews about and scatters so as not to be saved. Cynzeio, 10. Gwynedd.

Diloçiad, s. m. (dilawç) Want of protection.

Dilog, a. (llôg) Without hire, or interest.

Dilon, a. (llon) Not at ease, pleased, or content.

*Adelioez côv dy alar
I'm calon zilon zolur.*

Remembrance of thy grief, has formed in my pensive heart a disease. Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.

Diloni, v. n. (dilon) To become cheerless.

Diloniad, s. m. (dilon) A becoming cheerless.

Dilonyz, a. (llonyz) Not quiet, easy, or at rest.

Dilonyzawl, a. (dilonyz) Tending to disquiet.

Dilonyziad, s. m. (dilonyz) A ceasing to be quiet.

Dilonyzu, v. n. (dilonyz) To become restless.

Dilonyzwc, a. (dilonyz) Without quietness.

Diluz, a. (lluz) Void of restraint; irresistible.

Grym diluz Dillus fab Ervai.

The irresistible strength of Dillus the son of Ervai. Cynzeio, 10 Gwynedd.

DIL

Diluzaw, v. a. (diluz) To divest of obstruction; to cease hindering, or restraining.

Diluzawl, a. (diluz) Unobstructive, unresisting.

Diluzed, a. (diluz) Void of resistance, or restraint.

*Golygon gleiffon—
Vy floor viwdeg, lle'r ydyn'
Diluzed ynt i laz dyn.*

The blue eyes of my Cynthia passing fair, wherever they be they are without restraint to kill a man. H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.

Diluzediad, s. m. (diluzed) A divesting of restraint.

Diluzedu, v. a. (diluzed) To divest of weariness.

Dilun, a. (llun) Without form; awkward.

Diluniad, s. m. (dilun) A divesting of form.

Diluniaw, v. a. (dilun) To divest of form.

Dilwç, a. (llwç) Without dust; immaculate.

Dilwçyr, a. (llwçyr) Undeiled; unpolluted.

Dilwrv, a. (llwrv) Not apt to flinch; uncowardly.

Dilwybraw, v. a. (dilwybyr) To blot out a track.

Dilwybriad, s. n. (dilwybyr) An obliterating.

Dilwybyr, a. (llwybyr) Pathless, or trackless.

Dilwyz, s. f. (dil—gwyz) Celandine; called also,

dilwyz welen, y ziccolub, y zicwythyl, gwell na'r aur, llym y llygaid, llyfiau'r wenol, llyfiau'r llaw.

Dilwyz, a. (llwyz) Unprosperous, or luckless.

*Dos ymaith rhag dy siomi,
Dilwyz daith, neu dy laz di.*

Go thee hence lest thou be deceived, unprosperous the journey, or thou mayest be killed. D. ab Gwilym.

Dilwyzaw, v. n. (dilwyz) To cease prospering.

Dilwyzianawl, a. (dilwyziant) Unpropitious.

Dilwyzianu, v. n. (dilwyziant) To become unprosperous, or unfortunate.

Dilwyzianus, a. (dilwyziant) Unprosperous.

Dilwyziant, a. (llwyziant) Void of prosperity.

Dilwyzus, a. (dilwyz) Unpropitious; abortive.

Dilwyn, v. n. (llwyn) To cease keeping, to shed.

Clywyd y zalar yn crynu gan dwryv fodlau y milwyr yn dilwyn euau.

The earth was felt to tremble from the violence of the heels of the warriors shedding of souls. Gr. ab Artbur.

Dilwyth, a. (llwyth) Without a load, or cargo.

Dilwythaw, v. a. (dilwyth) To unload; to discharge.

Dilwythiad, s. m. (dilwyth) The act of unloading.

Dilygiad, s. m. (dilwç) A clearing of dust.

Dilygu, v. a. (dilwç) To clean from dust.

Dilyd, v. a. (llyd) To follow, to follow after, to pursue; to give one's mind to a thing. *Dilyd gwirionez, to follow equity; yn dilyd llettygarwç, given to hospitality.*

Nend caeth i'm dilyd lid llawerez;

*Nend caeth beir cyvliath am eu cyvez.
Doth not the displeasure of many pursue me; are not the national bards restrained from their feasts?*

Gwll. Zu o Arven.

Dilyvniad, s. m. (dilyvyn) A divesting of smoothness.

Dilyvnu, v. n. (dilyvyn) To divest of smoothness.

Dilyvyn, a. (llyvyn) Not smooth, or sleek.

*Oez dilyvyn aur a datai,
Oez diluz buz myn y bai.*

The gold that he was worth was not smooth without an obstacle was gain wherever he was. Bleddyn Fardd.

Dilygad, a. (llygad) Without eyes, or sightless.

Dilygeidiad, s. m. (dilygad) A divesting of sight.

Dilygeidiaw, v. a. (dilygad) To pull out the eyes.

Dilygawl, a. (dilwçyr) Unpolluting, not apt to spoil, or perish; unperishable.

Dilygredig, a. (dilwçyr) Unpolluted; unspoiled.

Dilygrez, s. m. (dilwçyr) Undeiledness; purity.

Dilygriad, s. m. (dilwçyr) A being undeiled.

Dilygru, v. a. (dilwçyr) To divest of pollution.

Dilyn,

DIL

Dilyn, *v. a.* (llyn) To follow, to pursue; to imitate.

Dilynadwy, *a.* (dilyn) That may be followed.

Dilynawl, *a.* (dilyn) Following; imitative.

Dilynedig, *a.* (dilyn) That is followed, or pursued.

Dilynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilynedig) The act or state of following; imitation.

Dilyngar, *a.* (dilyn) Apt to follow, or imitate.

Dilyngarwç, *s. m.* (dilyngar) Aptness to follow.

Dilyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilyn) A following, or pursuing; imitation; also a follower, or disciple.

Dilyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilyn) A following.

Dilyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dilyn) A follower, a pursuer; an imitator; a disciple.

Dilyniedyzes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dilyniedyz) Disciple.

Dilyr, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dil) Instrument; tool.

Dilyrbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (dilyr—pren) A measuring rod, a perch, or pole.

Y brawd ail-ieuav â zyly ranu y tyzynnau, canys dilyrbren vyz ev yna, a'r hynav zewisaw.

The second youngest son ought to divide the tenements, for in that case he is the meter, and the eldest to choose. *Welsh Laws.*

Dilys, *a.* (llys) Not to be rejected; unavoidable, certain; secure. *Yn zilys*, certainly. *Dilys gen- yv*, I am certain of it.

Ni zaliav zilys o zyn.

I shall not lay hold of a certain person.

Adage.

Dilysdawd, *s. m.* (dilys) Certainty; security.

Dilysedig, *a.* (dilys) Unrejected; secured; sure.

Dilysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilys) A making certain.

Dilyfiant, *s. m.* (dilys) Unavoidableness. *a.* Unrejected, not disallowed.

Dilyfiantrwyz, *s. m.* (dilyfiant) Certitude.

Dilyfiawl, *a.* (dilys) Unexceptionable; unrejected.

Dilyfioldeb, *s. m.* (dilyfiawl) Unexceptionableness.

Dilyfwrwyz, *s. m.* (dilys) Certitude; security; warranty.

Sev yw dilyfwrwyz, bod yn warant i'r neb a'i pryno, hyd na allo arall na dala, na damdwng, na frowi meizant, namyn ei vod yn eizaw ev.

Certitude implies the warranting of a thing to him that shall buy it, so that another can nor hold, nor have interest in, nor prove possession, but that it is his own property. *Welsh Laws.*

Dilyfu, *v. n.* (dilys) To cease rejecting; to accept; to certify; to make certain.

Dilyfwç, *s. m.* (dilys) Certitude; security.

Awn a'r vrys i'th lys, a'th zilyfwç,
Mal yr âa o'r glyn gwenyn i gwç.

We will repair in haste to thy court, and thy security, as bees go to a hive from the vale. *W. Llyn, i R. Pygan.*

Dilyfwr, *s. m.—pl. dilyfwyr* (dilys—gwr) A certifier; one who makes certain, or sure.

Dilyfyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dilys) Certifier; securer.

Dilyth, *a.* (llyth) Void of feebleness, or weakness.

Nid rhaid, zelv euraid zilyth,
It ovn peçawd vethl-gnawd vyth.

There is no occasion, infallible golden image, for thee to be ever afraid of flesh-tempting sin. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Yn gaer dal, yn geirw dilyth,
Yn gadernyd i'n byd byth.

As a towering wall, as vigorous flags, and a continual strength to our state. *Ieuan Waed Da.*

Dilywodraeth, *a.* (llywodraeth) Anarchical.

Dilywodraethawl, *a.* (dilywodraeth) Anarchical.

Dilywodraethiad, *s. m.* (dilywodraeth) A divesting of government, or authority.

Dilywodraethu, *v. n.* (dilywodraeth) To cease governing; to divest of government.

DIM

Dill, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ill) A plait, or fold.

Gwn—

A hyd y llawr dilliau hwni.

A gown with its folds trailing the ground.

S. Tudur.

Dillad, *s. pl. aggr.* (dill) Apparel, or clothes.

Bonez a dywys,
Dillad a gynnwys.

Nobility will lead, clothes will shelter.

Adage.

Dilladawl, *a.* (dillad) Relating to clothing.

Dilladedig, *a.* (dillad) Furnished with clothes.

Dilladus, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dillad—ma) Wardrobe.

Dilladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dillad) An apparelling, or clothing; drapery.

Dilladu, *v. a.* (dillad) To clothe, or to array.

Ar ei ol—

Pwy zillada noeth di vrawd,
Pwy bair y tlawd o vara?

After him, who will clothe the naked and forlorn, who will support the poor with bread? *T. ab Ieuan Madawg.*

Dilladwr, *s. m.—pl. dilladwyr* (dillad—gwr) A cletcher; a maker of habits; a tailor.

Dilledyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dillad) An arrayer.

Dilledyn, *s. m. dim.* (dillad) A garment, or habit.

Dilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dill) A folding over.

Pob dilliad caud cuall,
Mall llong, dros ymyl y llall.

Every folding close and sharp, like in a ship, over the edge of the other. *Guto'r Glyn, i arvan gwynion.*

Dilliadwr, *s. m.—pl. dilliadwyr* (dilliad—gwr) A plaiter, a folder.

Dilliaw, *v. a.* (dill) To plait, to fold over; to rabbet.

Dilliawg, *a.* (dill) Abounding with folds; or plaited.

Dilliedig, *a.* (dilliad) Folded, plaited; rabbeted.

Dilliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dilliad) A folder.

Dilliwr, *s. m.—pl. dillwyr* (dill—gwr) A folder.

Dillni, *s. m.* (dill) Smartness; elegance.

Llavyn marwor—
Dillni beirz y deillir.

A fire colour slip, it is reckoned the ornament of bards.

R. Goc Eryri, i wragyr.

Dillyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dill) A pretty thing; a jewel; an ornament. Dillynion ymadrawz, beauties of language.

Llunais gerz o zillynion
I geisaw dyhuzaw hon.

I have composed a song of beauties to try to reconcile this fair one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dillyn, *a.* (dill) Neat, trim, spruce; gay, fine; pretty.

Dillynder, *s. m.* (dillyn) Smartness, elegance.

Dillynez, *s. m.* (dillyn) Smartness; prettiness.

Delw zoeth hudolaiz lawn,
Dillynes y dwyll uniawn.

A cunning figure most fascinating, the jewel of downright deception. *Gutyn Owain.*

Dillynes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dillyn) A smart female.

Dim, *s. m.* (im) A nought, nothing, a trifle; a something; all; every thing. *y dim lleiaw*, the least trifle; *dim wy*, the skin which surrounds the egg in the shell.

Nid dim ond Duw, nid Duw ond dim.

The only nothing is God, and the only God is nothing. *Barthol.*

Nid anveidrawl ond dim, nid dim ond Duw.

Nothing is the only incomprehensible, God is the only nothing. *Adage.*

Dim, *a.* (im) Nothing, nought; any, anything; no, none, not any. *Dim gwaith*, no work; *dim*

DIN

Dim yn y byd, nothing in the world; *beb dalu dim* without being worth any thing.

Dyly maç ni zyly zim.
He deserves a surety that deserves nothing. *Adage.*

Gwell Duw na dim.
God is better than anything. *Adage.*

Marw vyz Einiawn dawn dinam.
Ozyna ni vyz da dim.
Einion of faultless genius will be dead, thenceforth nothing will be good. *Gr. ab Gwrgencu.*

Dim, *adv.* (im) Nothing, or in no degree.

Dimai, *s. f.*—*pl.* dimeiau (dim) Halfpenny.

Pen punt a llofgwrndimai.
The head of a pound and tail of a halfpenny. *Adage.*

Dimez, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dim) Nothingness; nothing.

Dim o zimezion cred.
Nothing of the *notings* of christendom. *Adage.*

Dimeiwert, *s. f.* (dimai—gwerth) Halfpenny-worth.

Din, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (in) What surrounds, what is an extremity, border or limit; a fortified hill, or mount; a camp; a fort. It forms the names of a great number of places in those countries which were inhabited by the *Cymry*. Hence the *dunum*, *dinum*, or *dinium*, of the Romans; the *tune*, *don*, *ton*, and *town* of the English.

Dinacâad, *s. m.* (dinag) Exemption from denial.

Dinacâawl, *a.* (dinag) Not apt to refuse, or deny.

Dinacâu, *v. n.* (dinag) To desist from refusing.

Dinag, *a.* (nag) Without exception, or denial.

Dinag draig dinas cerzorian.
Void of refusal is the lord of the city of songsters. *H. Poel ab Grifri.*

Dinam, *a.* (nam) Unexceptionable; without exception; certain; blameless.

Hi nith i des yfblenyç,
A'i mam oez wawr zinam zyz.
She the niece of the bright sunshine, and her mother was the spotless dawn of the day. *D. ab Gwilym, i Perwuz.*

Arwr Dinevwr dinamed adav,
Neud athwyr a'th weled
Yn benav, yn benaeth o'r gred?
Hero of Dinevwr with a hand so unused to except, by seeing thee am I not become the first, the chief of christendom? *Ll. P. Moç.*

Dinamez, *s. m.* (dinam) Unexceptionableness; certainty.

Dinas, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oz (din—as) A fortress, a fortified town; a city. It forms the names of several places in Wales; as *Bryn Dinas*, *Dinas Corwyn*, *Dinas Marwzwy*, and *Dinas Faraon*, the old name of *Dinas Emrys*, in Snowdon.

Dinafaiz, *a.* (dinas) Like a city, city-like.

Dinafawl, *a.* (dinas) Civic, or relating to a city; municipal; civil. *Moçiau dinafawl*, manners of the town.

Dinafvraint, *s. m.*—*pl.* dinafvreintiau (dinas—braint) The privilege of a city.

Dinaflywodraeth, *s. m.* (dinas—llywodraeth) Municipal government, or police.

Dinafwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dinafwyr (dinas—gwr) A citizen, a freeman of a city.

Dinaw, *v. a.* (din) To encompass, to entrench.

Dinawz, *a.* (nawz) Void of protection, or refuge.

Dinbyç, *s. m.* (din—pyç) The enveloped sin, as the word implies. Many places in Wales are so called; and most of them, if not all, are remarkable for having a *Carnex*, probably raised as a memorial of some noted criminal.

DIN

Dinegyv, *a.* (dinag) Without a negative, or denial.

Dur goç bārllaçar, llawç deon,
Dinegyv neges rhodolion.
With the reddened steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers, void of denial to the travellers. *H. Poel ab Grifri.*

Dinerth, *a.* (nerth) Impotent, unable, feeble, weak.

Dinerthawl, *a.* (dinerth) Tending to enervate.

Dinerthez, *s. m.* (dinerth) Impotence, feebleness.

Dinerthiad, *s. m.* (dinerth) Enervation; a weakening, or enfeebling.

Dinerthu, *v. a.* (dinerth) To debilitate, to enervate.

Dinefig, *a.* (dinas) Belonging to, or produced in a city. *Brethyn dinefig*, superfine cloth.

Mi av i—
Zwyn oes mewn trev zinefig.

I will go to spend life in a privileged town. *Guto'r Glyn*

Dinesfyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dinas) A citizen, a freeman of a city; a denizen.

Dinesfyzawl, *a.* (dinesfyz) Municipal; relating to a city, or a citizen.

Dinesfyziad, *s. m.* (dinesfyz) Enfranchisement.

Dinesfyziaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dinesfyz) Municipality.

Dangaws dy vod dy hunan yn wr rhyç o zinesfyziaeth Crist.
Shew that thou art thyself a free man of the immunity of Christ. *R. Vyçan, Ym. Duwioledeb.*

Dinesfyziaethawl, *a.* (dinesfyziaeth) Municipal.

Dinesfyziaw, *v. a.* (dinesfyz) To denizen, to enfranchise.

Dinewid, *a.* (newid) Void of change, or motion.

Dinewidiad, *a.* (dinewid) Without a changing. Duw dinewidiad, the unchangeable God.

Dinewidiaw, *v. n.* (dinewid) To cease changing.

Dinewidiawl, *a.* (dinewid) Unchangeable.

Dinidraw, *v. a.* (dinidyr) To disentangle, to free.

Dinidrawl, *a.* (dinidyr) Tending to disentangle.

Dinidrez, *s. m.* (dinidyr) Freedom from embarrassment, disengagement.

Dinidri, *s. m.* (dinidyr) Disengagement.

Dinidriad, *s. m.* (dinidyr) A disembarassing.

Dinidyr, *a.* (nidyr) Void of hinderance, or delay.

Yn zinidyr, without delay, presently.

Diniwaid, *a.* (niwaid) Harmless; innocent.

Diniwed, *a.* (niwed) Harmless, or innocent.

Diniwedu, *v. a.* (diniwed) To save from harm; to indemnify; to make harmless.

Llawenau a orug Priav, gan obeithiaw anvon Esonia ei çwaer adrev draçevyn, a diniwedu o wyr Groeg wyr Troea am y dirmyg a gawsynt.

Priam thereupon rejoiced, hoping that Esonia his sister would be sent home again, and that the men of Greece would make amends to the men of Troy on account of the offence they experienced. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Diniweidiad, *s. m.* (diniwaid) A divesting of harm; a rendering harmless; a making amends.

Diniweidiaw, *v. a.* (diniwaid) To divest of harm.

Diniweidiawl, *a.* (diniwaid) Not apt to hurt.

Diniweidrwyç, *s. m.* (diniwaid) Harmlessness.

Dinod, *a.* (nôd) Not remarkable, of no account.

Dinodawl, *a.* (dinod) Unremarkable; unobvious.

Dinodez, *s. m.* (dinod) Want of notoriety; obscurity.

Dinodi, *v. a.* (dinod) To divest of notoriety.

Dinodig, *a.* (dinod) Void of ostentation.

Gwr dinodig gwr bergig bār.

An unostentatious man, a hero of the spear flesh of the chase. *Cynzeçw, i Riryç Vioçw.*

Dinoz, *a.* (noz) Without juice, juiceless; dry.

DIO

Dinozed, a. (dinawz) Defenceless, or unprotected.

Dinoeth, a. (noeth) Not naked, or exposed.

Dinoethi, v. a. (dinoeth) To cover nakedness.

Dinwyv, a. (nwyv) Without vigour, or briskness.

Wrth Vablon avon dinwyvau ifod
Eistezaſom innau.

By the river of Babilon void of energies below we also sat.
W. Middleton.

Dinwyvaw, v. a. (dinwyv) To divest of liveliness.

Ni allyd, rhag trymwyd tranc,
Zinwyvaw y zyn ievanc.

Thou couldst not, because of the sad thought of dissolution, calm
the passion of the young damsel. *Meſſyr Harri, i Ieu. Tew.*

Dinwyvawl, a. (dinwyv) Apt to divest of vigour.

Dinwyviad, s. m. (dinwyv) A divesting of briskness, vigour, or liveliness,

Dinwyviant, s. m. (dinwyv) Freedom from liveliness, or warmth of passion; continence.

Dinwyth, a. (nwyth) Harmless, void of mischief.

Dinwythaw, v. a. (dinwyth) To divest of harm.

Dinwythawl, a. (dinwyth) Not apt to do harm.

Dinwythiad, s. m. (dinwyth) A making harmless.

Dinyç, a. (nyç) Void of pain, or torture.

Dinyñ, s. m. dim. (din) An edge, or border.

Dinyſtradwy, a. (dinyſtyr) That may be ruined.

Dinyſtraw, v. a. (dinyſtyr) To destroy, to overthrow.

Dinyſtrawl, a. (dinyſtyr) Destructive, pernicious.

Dinyſtredig, (dinyſtyr) Demolished; ruined.

Dinyſtriad, s. m. (dinyſtyr) A destroying; a razing.

Dinyſtroldeb, s. m. (dinyſtrawl) Destructiveness.

Dinyſtrolrwyç, s. m. (dinyſtrawl) Destructiveness.

Dinyſtrwr, s. m.—pl. dinyſtrwyr (dinyſtyr—gwr)
A destroyer, or demolisher.

Dinyſtyr, s. m.—pl. dinyſtrau (din—yſtraw) Destruction.

Camau a beiau lle bor,
A yr zinyſtyrar zynion.

Iniquities and faults where they are will bring destruction on men
W. Llwyn.

Diobaith, a. (gobaith) Void of hope. *s. m.* Despair.

Ev mōlir pawb wrth i waith;
Ni çar Dovyç diobaith.

Every body will be praised according to his work; God loves not
despair. *Lleved.*

Y galon fyç yn vwy ei thwyll na dim, a drwg diobaith ydyw.

The heart is fuller of deceit than anything, and is desperately
wicked. *Ier Owain.*

Diobeithiad, s. m. (diobaith) A despairing.

Diobeithiaw, v. n. (diobaith) To cease hoping; to despair; to become hopeless.

Ac val yd oçynt yn diobeithiaw o hyny, enaçav eu cenadau yu
ymgwelyd o Germania, a Çeldric yn dywysawg arnazynt a çwe-çan
llong canthyt yn llawn o varçogion arvawg.

And as they were despairing in consequence of that, behold their
embassadors returning from Germany, with Çeldric as a leader over
them accompanied with six hundred ships full of armed men.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Diobeithiawl, a. (diobaith) Apt to despair.

Diobeithiwr, s. m.—pl. diobeithwyr (diobaith—gwr)
A despairer, a hopeless man.

Diober, a. (gober) Unprofitable, or useless.

Dioberi, s. m. (diober) A thing of naught; a trifling.

DIO

Dioberu, v. a. (diober) To render unprofitable to.

Oa tir a halyç, manegi pa zyz i'th zyoresgynwyd o hono, a fy le y
mae y tir, a fa vrainç yz izo; a manegi pa un d'r tri diebryd yth
zioberwyd o'th eizaw.

If it is land thou art claiming, then to declare what day thou
wert dispossessed of it, and where the land is situated, and what
privilege appertains to it; and to declare by which of the three dis-
seisins thou wert deprived the enjoyment of thy property.

Welsh Laws.

Dioberwr, s. m.—pl. dioberwyr (diober—gwr) A
worthless idle fellow; a loiterer; a drone.

Ni zyly cyvraith ar neb waeth no i allu; ac nid oes i minnau allu
ac nid wyv zioberwr; ac nid wyv yn fo ianghywiad rhag yr hawl
hono.

The law should impose upon no one more than his ability, and
to me there is not the ability; and I am not one void of industry; and
I do not flee to a foreign country from that action. *Welsh Laws.*

Dioberyç, s. m.—pl. i. ion (diober) An Idler, a
drone.

Diogel, a. (goçel) That is not avoided; unavoidable.

Diogelawg, a. (diogel) Not apt to avoid; or de-
cline.

Diogelgar, a. (diogel) Not apt to avoid, or ward
off.

Diogelgarwç, s. m. (diogelgar) Intrepidity.

Diogeliad, s. m. (diogel) A ceasing to avoid.

Diogelyd, v. n. (diogel) To cease avoiding.

Diogwith, a. (goçwith) Not awkward, or un-
handy.

Celvyzodau mau ni vo marwawl,
I voil vy rhi, rwyv angerçawl
Rhyvel diogel, diogwith hawl.

My arts may they not be inanimate, to praise my prince, the fa-
rious leader in the unavoidable war, whose title is not insignificant.
Iin. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Ierwerth.

Diodgar, a. (diawd) Given to drinking.

Diodgarwç, s. m. (diodgar) Fondness for drinking.

Diodi, v. a. (diawd) To give drink; to drink.

Hi a aeth ac a lanwoez y goſtrei o'r dwyr, ac a ziodoç y llac
She went and she filled the pitcher of the water, and she supplied
with drink the young man. *Genesis, xxi. 19.*

Diodiad, s. m. (diawd) A supplying with drink.

Diodid, a. (odid) Not scarce; not dubious. *Camp
ziodid, a remarkable exploit.*

Diodor, a. (godor) Uninterrupted; continual.

Oedi cyvraith yn ziodor.

Delaying the law continually. *Welsh Laws.*

Diodrig, a. (godrig) Void of loitering, or delay.

Diodwr, s. m.—pl. diodwyr (diawd—gwr) A tip-
pler.

Diozev, a. (gozev) Exempt from suffering.

Diozevadwy, a. (diozev) Impassible; unbearable.

Diozevawl, a. (diozev) Not apt to bear; impa-
tient.

Diozevgar, a. (diozev) Impatient; impassive.

Diozevgarwç, s. m. (diozevgar) Impassibility.

Diozeviad, s. m. (diozev) Exemption from suffer-
ing, or bearing.

Diozevus, a. (diozev) Impatient, not apt to bear,
or suffer.

Dioed, a. (oed) Void of delay. *Yn zioed, with-
out delay, off hand, immediately.*

Dioedi, v. n. (dioed) To cease delaying, or lin-
gering.

Dioediad, s. m. (dioed) Exemption from delay.

Dioedran, a. (oedran) Not of age, under age.

Ni ellir canlyn cwyn unig rhag mab dioddran heb ei dād, neç
geidwad, tra dylyo vod droſto.

An action cannot be prosecuted singly against a son under age
without his father, or his guardian, whilst he should answer for
him. *Welsh Laws.*

Dioer,

DIO

Dioer, a. (goer) Doubtless; certainly, verily.

Mygyr hyloyw magwyr hoyw-loer,
Morvuz deg ei deurz dioer!

The bright wall illumed by the playful moon, so is Morvuz doubtless, whose cheeks are fair.

Dioerder, a. (oerder) free from cold; warm.

Dyred i'r llwyn, mwyn yw mai,
Dioerder yw'r clyd ir-dai.

Come to the grove, sweet is May, free from chillness are the fresh retired bowers.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dioval, a. (goval) Void of care, careless, negligent; in anxious; at ease, composed, tranquil.
Mae o'n bur xioval, he is very comfortable.

Dyvod, cyd byc dioval,
A wna dy dwyll yu dy dal.

Whilst thou art negligent, thy deceit will appear in thy face.

Robin Zu.

Diovalez, s. m. (dioval) Carelessness; in anxiety.

Diovaliad, s. m. (dioval) A becoming careless.

Diovalon, a. (dioval) Void of cares, or anxiety.

Diovalrwyd, s. m. (dioval) Carelessness; ease.

Diovalu, v. n. (dioval) To become careless.

Diovalus, a. (dioval) Not careful; in anxious.

Diovalwç, s. m. (dioval) Carelessness, negligence.

Diover, a. (over) Not vain, or not abortive.

Mellnau—lle daw a'i helynt,
Diover gwaith dwyr a gwynt.

The mills—where he comes with his concern, not vain the labour of water and wind.

Gutyn Owain.

Dioverez, a. (diover) Void of carelessness, or trifling. *Wyn yn xioverez*, I am in earnest.

Diovervryd, a. (diover—bryd) Void of triflingness.

Diovid, a. (govid) Void of affliction; unaffected.

Diovidiad, s. m. (diovid) A ceasing to grieve.

Diovidiaw, v. n. (diovid) To cease from grieving.

Diovidiawl, a. (diovid) Unafflicting, ungrievous.

Diovnawd, a. (diovin) Intrepid, not timorous.

Gweleifi wledig dŷ diownawd,
Ovni i ovyn evnys giwdawd.

I beheld a prince wrathful and intrepid, the tribe of hostility dread his fear.

Cynzelio, i'r argl. Rhys.

Diovnawg, a. (diovin) Unfearful, or undaunted.

Diovnawl, a. (diovin) Not fearful, undaunted.

Diovni, v. a. (diovin) To put out of fear, or dread.

Diovniad, s. m. (diovin) A being void of fear.

Diovnogrwyd, s. m. (diovnawg) Fearlessness.

Diovnus, a. (diovin) Not timorous, or fearful.

Diovregez, s. m. (govregez) Earnestness, gravity.
a. Void of trifling; earnest, diligent.

Diovryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (govryd) Freedom from indecision of mind; determination, resolution, decision; vow; a renouncing by an oath.
Cymmeryd diovryd brawd, to undertake the decision of a sentence, or to take upon one the functions of a judge.

Diovrydai, s. c.—pl. diovrydeion (diovryd) Devotee.

Diovrydawg, a. (diovryd) Determined; devoted; votive. *Dyn diovrydawg*, a man bound by a vow, a votary, or devotee.

Diovrydawl, a. (diovryd) Devoted, votive, votary.

Diovrydedig, a. (diovryd) Devoted, votive; abjured.

Diovrydez, s. m. (diovryd) Decidedness; devotedness.

Diovrydiad, s. m. (diovryd) A deciding; a vowing.

DIO

Diovrydu, v. a. (diovryd) To determine, to resolve; to make a vow; to abjure; to renounce by oath; to become decided.

Diovrydwr, s. m.—pl. diovrydwyr (diovryd—gwr) One who is resolved, or decided; a devotee, a votarist, or votary.

Diovrydyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diovryd) A devotee.

Diovin, a. (ofyn) Void of fear, undaunted.

Diogan, a. (gogan) Reproachless; irreprehensible.

—I'r llawr aeth
Llawer marcog diogan,
A llawer mil o wyr man.

To the ground went many a reproachless knight, and many a thousand of vulgar men.

S. Tudur.

Dioganair, a. (diogan—gair) Undetractive.

Dioganawl, a. (diogan) Undetractive; unslandered.

Dioganiad, s. m. (diogan) A ceasing to detract.

Dioganu, v. n. (diogan) To cease reproaching.

Dioganus, a. (diogan) Unreproachful, undetractive.

Dioganwr, s. m.—pl. dioganwyr (diogan—gwr)

One who is free from detraction, or reproach.

Diogel, a. (gogel) Unexposed; secure, certain.

Po dyvnav y mor deogelav vyz y llong.

The deeper the sea most secure will be the ship.

Adage.

Diogelawg, a. (diogel) That is made secure.

Diogelez, s. m. (diogel) Security, safety; certainty.

Diogeliad, s. m. (diogel) A securing, a making safe.

Diogelrwyd, s. m. (diogel) Security; certainty.

Diogelu, v. a. (diogel) To make safe, to secure.

Diogelwç, s. m. (diogel) Security, safety, certainty; caution.

Diogelwr, s. m.—pl. diogelwyr (diogel—gwr.)

One who makes safe, a securer; a confirmer.

Diogi, v. n. (diawg) To grow lazy. *s. m. Laziness, idleness; slothfulness, sluggishness.*

Dioglawd, a. (goglawd) Not murmuring; silent.

Diogwyz, a. (gogwyz) Uninclined, unbiassed.

Diogwyzaw, v. n. (diogwyz) To cease inclining.

Diogwyzawl, a. (diogwyz) Not inclining, or leaning; not apt to incline.

Diogwyziad, s. m. (diogwyz) A being unbiassed.

Diogyvarç, a. (gogyvarç) Unconspicuous.

Diogyving, a. (gogyving) Unconstrained.

Hwyliais, a çevais, a cyvor dirving,
Hail diogyving hael-deg Ivor.

I steered to, and obtained, with great abundance, the unfined hospitality of Ivor frankly generous.

D. ab Gwilym.

Diogyfred, a. (gogyfred) Void of apprehension.

Diogyn, s. m. dim. (diawg) An idler, or a drone.

Diogyweg, a. (gogyweg) Not apt to be noisome.

Diogel i nawz i'r neb a'i cyrço,
Diogan i vro diogyweg.

Secure his protection to such as shall repair to it, void of scandal his country free from noisousness.

Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Zewi.

Dioheb, a. (goheb) Void of answer; unanswerable.

Gwnawn erzaw, cyn braw breuolaeth,
Dioheb wofeb wafanaeth.

I would do for him, before the dread of dissolution, a service of unquestioned kindness.

Cynzelio.

Diohebawl, a. (dioheb) Not answering.

Diohebiad, s. m. (dioheb) Want of answer.

Diohebu, v. n. (dioheb) To cease answering.

Diohir, a. (gohir) Without delay; undeterred.

Diohiriad, s. m. (dihir) A ceasing to delay.

Diohiriaw, v. n. (dihir) Unprotractive.

Diohiriawl, a. (dihir) Unprotractive.

Diohor, a. (gohor) Free from sluggishness.

Nid ezyw hehod raglod ragor;
Ni'm golo Gymro, gwr dihor.

There is not without thee superior preeminence of fame; I am not protected by the Welshman, a man void of inertness.

Cynzelio, i. O. Gwynedd.

Diol,

DIO

- Diol, *a.* (ol) Having no mark, or trackless.
 Diolaeth, *s. m.* (diol) The act of obliterating.
 Diolaith, *a.* (golaith) Free from death; unslain.

Tra vuam yn faith tri-faith ni'n beiziai,
 Ni'n cilial cyn a'n laith;
 Nid oes, yfywaeth! o'r faith
 Namyn tri trin diolaith.

Whilst we were seven three sevens would not dare us, would
 not cause us to flee before we were slain: there are not, alas! of
 the seven only three unslain in the conflict. *Llywelyn Parw.*

- Diolç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (iolç) Thanks; praise;
 Diolç, *v. a.* (iolç) To thank, to give thanks.

Ni ziylç angen ei borthi.
 Necessity will not thank being maintained. *Adage.*

- Diolçdreth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (diolç—treth) Tribute
 of thanks; thanksgiving; sacrifice.

Caswallawn, o açaws y vuzygoliaeth hono ynghyd â dirvawr
 lawenyd a dalws diolçdrethau i'r dwywau, a galw atto ei gydym-
 deithion a gydavuriefynt ag ev; ac yn herwys braint pob un a'i
 lavur talu izynt eu gwafanaeth o amlav rozion.

Caswallon, in consequence of that victory, with extreme re-
 joicing offered sacrifices to the Gods, and he called to him his com-
 panions who had assisted him in his labours; and with respect to
 the rank and labour of each he rewarded their service with many
 gifts. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diolçgar, *a.* (diolç) Thankful, grateful; obliged.
 Diolçgarwç, *s. m.* (diolçgar) Thankfulness, gra-
 titude; thanksgiving.
 Diolçiad, *s. m.* (diolç) A thanking; thanksgiving.
 Diolçus, *a.* (diolç) Thankful, grateful, obliged.
 Diolçwr, *s. m.*—*pl. diolçwyr* (diolç—gwr) A
 thanker.
 Dioledig, *a.* (diol) Annulled, or abrogated.
 Diolez, *s. m.* (diol) The state of being blotted out.
 Dioleu, *a.* (goleu) Lightless, not light, dark.
 Dioli, *v. a.* (diol) To blot out tracks, or traces.
 Dioliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diol) An obliteration.
 Diolo, *v. a.* (golo) To develop, to uncover.

A bar yndo cyn diolo.
 Having wrath in him before the discovering. *Gwalçmai.*

- Diolöad, *s. m.* (diolo) A developing, or exposing.
 Diolöez, *s. m.* (diolo) Development, exposedness.
 Diolor, *a.* (diol) Exterminating; obliterative.
 Diolrain, *a.* (olrain) Uninvestigated; implicit.
 Diolud, *a.* (golud) Destitute of wealth, or riches.
 Dioluz, *a.* (goluz) Void of obstruction, or let.

Gwalçmai ervai arv dioluz,
 Gwalç maws hynaws traws tros vor uz.

Gwalçmai he is like with the weapon not to be opposed, an ami-
 able and kind hero untractable beyond the british sea. *Einion.*

- Diolwç, *v. a.* (iolwç) To shew gratitude.

Ev â zaw i zwyn yr einwç;
 Ev ai dwg, ac nyw diolwç.

He will come to take your possession; he will take it, and he
 will not return thanks. *Ll. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.*

- Diolwg, *a.* (golwg) Sightless, or void of sight.
 Diommez, *a.* (gommez) Void of refusal.

Cyvodwn, arçwn arç ziommez.

We will arise, we will crave a request not to be refused.
Gw. Bryçeinlawg.

- Diorawen, *a.* (gorawen) Destitute of joy.
 Diorçrawn, *a.* (gorçrawn) Uncollected, unheaped.

Mereduz llofruz Lloegrwys diarçar,
 Diorçrawn orthywys.

Mereduz, the ruthless slaughterer of the Lloegrans, the un-
 heaping leader. *Ll. P. Moç, i V. ab Cynan.*

- Diorçuz, *a.* (gorçuz) Uncovered; exposed. *Men-
 euyd diorçuz, undisguised pleasure.*

Digarz gerz ei gëd diorçuz,
 Diheveirç gytuz dirvawr uz.

Unrestricted for the song his uncovered treasure, incessant will be
 the affliction for the eminent chief. *Cyngeirw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

DIO

- Diorçuziad, *s. m.* (diorçuz) An exposition.
 Diorçuziaw, *v. a.* (diorçuz) To uncover, to de-
 velop; to unmask, to expose.
 Diorçuziawl, *a.* (diorçuz) Tending to develop.
 Diorçwyl, *a.* (gorçwyl) Free from business.
 Diorvod, *a.* (gorvod) Unconstrained; unconcerned.

Dos yn yr all awr o'r nös yn arav ziorvod yni çefyç ymzizan a
 rhai onazynt.

Go in the second hour of the night slowly, and unconcerned until
 thou shalt get to discourse with some of them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diorvynyz, *a.* (gorvynyz) Void of ascent.

A maenor Deivi diorvynyz,
 Ac Aber Gwyli biau gwyl wlyz.

And the region of Teivi free from declivity, and Aber Gwyli
 belong to the bashful mild one. *Gw. Bryçeinlawg, i Zeusi.*

- Diorhëwg, *a.* (gorhëwg) Without audacity.

Y rhiaid ziorhëwg
 A'r ael zu urael a zwg.

The bashful fair one with the black eyebrows who wears asbestos.
Iolo Geç.

- Diorhoen, *a.* (gorhoen) Destitute of joy.
 Dioriawg, *a.* (oriawg) Unfickle, constant.
 Diormail, *a.* (gormail) Free from oppression.

Madawg a'i ceidw can urzas,
 Bryn diormail, diormes;
 Bre ugel braint arazangaws,
 Lle trydar, Llecysgar llys.

Madog defends it with honour, the unoppressed, unmolested
 hill; a towering mount denoting privilege, a place of bustle, the
 hall of Lleç Yfagar. *Cyngeirw, i V. ab Meridux.*

- Diormes, *a.* (gormes) Free from molestation.
 Diorfen, *a.* (gorfen) Endless, or perpetual.
 Diorfwys, *a.* (gorfwys) Restless; perpetual.
 Diorfwysdra, *s. m.* (diorfwys) Restlessness.
 Diorfav, *a.* (gorfav) Unstationary; fickle.

Llawen eizun vun vyd diorfav,
 Llewair rygwbl-air ni rygblav.

Jocund is the desirable fair one of incessant life, she speaks over-
 plainly a word I shall not precondemn. *Ll. P. Moç.*

- Diorfavawl, *a.* (diorfav) Unstationary.
 Diorfavez, *s. m.* (diorfav) Inconstancy.
 Diorfaviad, *s. m.* (diorfav) A becoming unstat-
 ionary; a wavering.
 Diorfez, *a.* (gorfez) Having no throne.
 Diorfezawl, *a.* (diorfez) Tending to dethrone.
 Diorfeziad, *s. m.* (diorfez) A dethroning.
 Diorfezu, *v. a.* (diorfez) To dethrone.

Er mwyn diorsezu anwybodaeth—cynnorthwywç iaith y Cymry.
 For the sake of dethroning of ignorance, encourage the language
 of the Welsh. *H. Parri.*

- Diorwag, *a.* (gorwag) Not vain, or trifling.

Mawr yw hap gwr adnapai
 Y wraig vwyn ziorwag vai.

Great is the luck of the man who should know the kind woman
 who is free from vanity. *Rhys ab Harri.*

- Diorwagder, *s. m.* (diorwag) Freedom from vanity.
 Diorwagez, *s. m.* (diorwag) Seriousness, earnestness.
 Diorwan, *a.* (gorwan) Free from weakness; stout.

Deryw d'euro'n
 Darw diorwan,
 Dirwd arian,
 Doriad wirez.

Thou hast been extolled as a potent bull, with money free from
 rust, whose education is truth. *S. Fyçan.*

- Dioryvig, *a.* (goryvig) Unpresuming, uncurious.

Dioryvig dyn ni welo,
 Ni zidawr, ni zawr cwz vo.

Uncurious the man that sees not, that is not unconcerned; that
 is not concerned what he shall be. *Llewelyn.*

- Dios, *a.* (os) Unmoved; doubtless; express.

DIR

Diofgo, *a.* (ofgo) Void of declination, or bias.
Diofgoawl, *a.* (diofgo) Not apt to incline.
Diofgorz, *a.* (golgorz) Having no retinue.
Diofgryn, *a.* (golfgryn) Free from agitation.

Temie a rozes i Veuno yn dragywyawl, ac yn ziofgryn, trev;
ac yno yr adeiloes Beuno eglwys.

Temie gave unto Beuno for ever, and not to be shaken, a ham-
let, and there Beuno built a church. *Buſſez Beuno.*

Diotā, *v.* *a.* (diawd) To guzzle drink, to tipple.
Diotāç, *s. m.* (diawd) Sottishness, tippling.
Diotai, *s. c.* (diawd) A tippler, or a boozier.
Diotty, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diawd—ty) Tippling
house.
Diotwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diotwyr (diawd—gwr) Booser.
Dir, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (îr) Truth; certainty; force,
or impulse; compulsion; necessity.

Cywir yn y dir nid oez.

Perfect in the truth he was not. *G. ab. I. ab Ll. Vyſan.*

Dir, *a.* (îr) True; certain, sure; necessary. *Dir*
yw, it must, it must needs be. It is used as a
prefix in composition, implying *extremely*, or
vehemently.

Ys dir i hael à rozo.

He is sure that gives to the liberal.

Adage.

Cryd ar hên angeu ys dir.

A fever on the aged is certain death.

Adage.

A vo da gan Zuw ys dir.

What seemeth good to God is certain.

Adage.

Tri feth dir y byzant: eithav gallu, eithav deall, ac eithav car-
iad Duw.

Three things are certain to be: plenitude of power, plenitude
of knowledge, and plenitude of the love of God. *Barzai.*

Diraz, *a.* (grâz) Having no degree, or rank.
Diraziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diraz) Degradation.
Diraziaw, *v. a.* (diraz) To degrade; to cashier.
Diraziawl, *a.* (diraz) Tending to degrade.
Diraziedig, *a.* (diraz) Degraded, or cashiered.
Diragzarbod, *a.* (rhagzarbod) Improvident.
Diragvarn, *a.* (rhagvarn) Void of prejudice.
Diragvarnawl, *a.* (diragvarn) Unprejudiced.
Diragvwriad, *a.* (rhagvwriad) Improvident.
Diragvyvyr, *a.* (rhagvyvyr) Unpremeditated.
Diragoval, *a.* (rhagoval) Void of foresight.
Diragor, *a.* (rhagor) Destitute of excellence.
Diragorez, *s. m.* (diragor) Want of excellence.
Diragori, *v. n.* (diragor) To cease excelling.
Diragoriaeth, *a.* (diragor) Void of excellence.
Diragrith, *a.* (rhagrith) Void of dissimulation.
Diragrithiaw, *v. n.* (diragrith) To cease from
hypocrisy, or dissimulation.
Diragrithiawl, *a.* (diragrith) Not hypocritical,
not used to dissimulation.
Diragrithrwyz, *s. m.* (diragrith) Freedom from
hypocrisy, or dissimulation.
Diragwel, *a.* (rhagwel) Without foresight.
Diragweledig, *a.* (diragwel) Unforeseen.
Diragweliad, *a.* (diragwel) Improvident.
Diraianu, *v. a.* (graiān) To clear of gravel.
Diraid, *a.* (rhaid) Void of necessity; useless.

Eb y wrac wrth Vedwyr: O dydi zireitav o'r dynion! Ni wz-
est, ni wzoſti o'r byd pa boen gyntav a ozevys drwy angeu ygan
efgymunedig anghyngel y fyz yna.

Saith the hag to Bedwyr: O thou most unlucky of men! thou
knowest not, thou knowest not in the world what torture thou
shalt first suffer by death from an accursed monster which is there.
Gr. ab Arthur

Diran, *a.* (rhan) Having no share, or part.

Cafwallawn a ymrozes i warder, ac ni mynws bod ei neilaint yn
ziran o'r deyrnas.

Cafwallawn gave himself up to mildness, and he would not that
his nephews should be destitute of a share of the kingdom.
Gr. ab Arthur.

DIR

Diranawl, *a.* (rhan) Undivided, unshared.
Diranedig, *a.* (diran) Undivided, unshared.
Dirawn, *a.* (grawn) Having no grain, or seed.
Dirboen, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (poen) Torture; pang.
Dirboenawl, *a.* (dirboen) Tending to torture.
Dirboeni, *v. a.* (dirboen) To excruciate.
Dirboeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dirboen) A torturing.
Dirçwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwant) Ardent desire.
Dirçwantawl, *a.* (dirçwant) Covetous, greedy.
Dirçwantu, *v. a.* (dirçwant) To lust after.
Dirçwennyç, *v. a.* (dirçwant) To lust after.
Dirçwys, *s. m.* (çwys) Profuse sweat, desudation.
Dirçwysawl, *a.* (dirçwys) Tending to sweat much.
Dirçwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dirçwys) Desudation.
Dirçwysu, *v. n.* (dirçwys) To sweat profusely.
Dirçan, *a.* (tân) Greatly distended, or spread.
Dirdaniad, *s. m.* (dirdan) A greatly distending.
Dirdanu, *v. a.* (dirdan) To expand greatly.

Ym cafwy yn dirdan.

May he find me greatly expanding.

Taliessin.

Dirdra, *s. m.* (dir—tra) Excess of oppression;
outrage.

Dirdrais, *s. m.*—*pl.* dirdreifiaw (trais) Outrage.

Dirdreifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dirdrais) A violently
oppressing.

Dirdreifiaw, *v. a.* (dirdrais) To oppress greatly.

Dirdreifiawl, *a.* (dirdrais) Violently oppressive.

Dirdreifiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dirdreiswyr (dirdrais—
gwr) A violent oppressor.

Dirdyn, *s. m.* (tÿn) A forcible pull, or pluck.

Dirdynawl, *a.* (dirdyn) Greatly lugging; dragging.

Dirdynedig, *a.* (dirdyn) Violently distended.

Dirdynva, *s. f.*—*pl.* dirdynvëyz, (dirdyn) A vio-
lent tension; a tug, or pluck.

Dirdyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dirdyn) Violent ten-
sion; a tugging, or lugging.

Dirdÿnu, *v. a.* (dirdyn) To pull violently, to
drag.

Ond ar ol dirdÿnu bywyd anefinwyth—trengws.

But after dragging on an uneasy life he expired. *Hanesion.*

Dirdynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dirdynwyr (dirdyn—gwr) A
violent tugger, or one who pulls greatly.

Dirzwys, *a.* (dwys) Greatly condensed.

Dirzwysaw, *v. a.* (dirzwys) To condense greatly.

Dirzwysawl, *a.* (dirzwys) Greatly condensed.

Dirzwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dirzwys) Conden-
sation.

Direb, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (eb) A true saying; adage.

Edryç—

Air rhybuz y direbion.

Notice the word of advice of the proverbs. *S. Matwæw.*

Direidi, *s. m.* (diriad) Mischievousness, naughti-
ness. *Yr wyf yn llawn o zireidi*, thou art full
of mischievous tricks.

Direidiad, *s. m.* (diraid) A rendering useless.

Direidiaw, *v. a.* (diraid) To make useless.

Direidiawl, *a.* (diraid) Tending to be useless.

Direswm, *a.* (rheswm) Irrational; foolish.

Diresymawl, *a.* (direswm) Apt to be foolish.

Diresymez, *s. m.* (direswm) Irrationality.

Dirvaint, *s. m.* (maint) Hugeness of bulk.

Dirvarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (barn) Harsh sentence.

Dirvawr, *a.* (mawr) Very large, huge, or vast.

Dirvawrez, *s. m.* (dirvawr) Hugeness; egregious-
ness, exorbitance.

Dirvod, *v. n.* (bod) To be of necessity; to be.

Tôid gwaneg tra gro

Tir Dulyn dirbo.

Should the waves be spread on the beach be it the land of Dulyn.
Taliessin.

Dirgais,

DIR

Dirgais, a. (cals) A violent effort, or exertion.
Dirganvod, v. a. (canvod) To behold stedfastly.

Ac y gydag i dirganvu, bryfiaw á wnaeth, ac ymlaen pawb yf-
 gyvlaid y bieth.
 And when he had perceived, he made haste, and before every one
 he snatched the wreath.
H. Diweza Arthur.

Dirgar, a. (câr) Much-loved, or over fond.
Dirgariad, s. m. (dirgar) Excess of affection.
Dirgaru, v. a. (dirgar) To love to excess.
Dirgeifiad, s. m. (dirgais) A greatly exerting.
Dirgeifiaw, v. a. (dirgais) To make great effort.
Dirgeifiawl, a. (dirgais) Violently exerted.
Dirgel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cêl) A secret place.
Dirgel, a. (cêl) Hidden, secret; abstruse.
Dirgelaiz, a. (dirgel) Of a secret nature; dark.
Dirgeledig, a. (dirgel) Concealed, or hidden.
Dirgeledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirgeledig) The
 state of being hidden; a secret, or mystery.
Dirgeledigaethawl, a. (dirgeledigaeth) Cabalistic.
Dirgeledigaethu, v. a. (dirgeledigaeth) To make
 a secret, or mystery of.
Dirgeledigawl, a. (dirgeledig) Cabalistical.
Dirgelez, s. m. (dirgel) Privacy; abstruseness.
Dirgelva, s. f.—pl. t. on (dirgel—ma) A hiding
 place, a private retreat.
Dirgelgynghor, s. m. (dirgel—cynghor) Privy-
 council.
Dirgeli, s. m. (dirgel) Privacy, or secrecy.
Dirgeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirgel) A secreting.
Dirgelrwyd, s. m. (dirgel) Covertness; mystery.
Dirgelu, v. a. (dirgel) To secrete, to conceal.
Dirgelwç, s. m. (dirgel) Secrecy, or privacy.
Dirglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. au (clwyv) An agony.
Dirglwyvaw, v. a. (dirglwyv) To agonize.
Dirglwyvawl, a. (dirglwyv) Agonizing.
Dirglwyviad, s. m. (dirglwyv) An agonizing.
Dirglymawl, a. (clymawl) Astringent.
Dirglymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clymiad) Astriction.
Dirglymu, v. a. (clymu) To tie straitly.
Dirgrynawl, a. (crynawl) Convulsive.
Dirgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryniad) Convulsion.
Dirgrynu, v. a. (crynu) To convulse, to agitate;
 to tremble greatly, to be convulsed.

Dryllieez, dirgrynoez dacar gron—Wener,
 Duoez ar hanner dyz yr hinon.

The round earth became shattered, and became convulsed; on the
 Friday at midday the serene day became black.
G. ab I. ab Ll. Vysan.

Dirgwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) Sad complaint.
Dirgwynaw, v. a. (dirgwyn) To grieve sadly.
Dirgwynawl, a. (dirgwyn) Sadly-grieving.
Dirgwyniad, s. m. (dirgwyn) A sadly grieving.
Diriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dir) A urging; impulse.
Diriadwy, a. (diriad) Compellable, impellable.
Diriaid, a. (dir) Mischievous; unlucky.

Adwyth diriaid heb agaws.

The hurt of the mischievous is without cause, *Adagt.*

Nid rhaid dangaws diriaid i gwn.

It is not necessary to shew the mischievous to dogs. *Adagt.*

O gwnaeth Golydan gyvlavan ziriad,
 Bid ar ei enaid yr anwrez;
 Taraw Cadwaladyr colovyn elysu.

If Golydan committed a mischievous crime, on his soul be the
 iniquity; the smiting of Cadwaladyr the pillar of warfare,
Phylip Brydycc.

Diriawl, v. a. (dir) To necessitate; to urge, to
 press; to force, or compel; to impel.

Mi á ziriwn am zwy-roz.

I would press for two gifts.

D. ab M. ab Tudur.

Diriawg, a. (dir) That is necessitated; urged.

DIR

Diriawl, a. (dir) Necessitating; urgent, pressing.
Diried, a. (dir) Fated; unlucky; mischievous.

A vo diried ar vor diried vyz ar dir.

He that is unlucky at sea will be unlucky on land. *Adagt.*

Ceifiaw diried yn ei dyzyn.

To seek for the unlucky in his dwelling. *Adagt.*

Diried, v. a. (dir) To necessitate, urge, impel.
Diriedig, a. (dir) Necessitated; urged, impelled.
Dirieidiaw, v. n. (diriad) To become unlucky.
Dirieidiawl, a. (diriaid) Apt to be unlucky.
Dirieidwr, s. m.—pl. dirieidwyr (diriaid—gwr)
 An unlucky, or worthless person.

Yr hâv nefav gwedi hyny y cyvodes Owain ar ei cweugeinved a
 ziriidwyr a lladron, ac y zaeth ev ag wynt ar ryvel i vlaenau Car-
 edigion.

The next summer after that Owain rose with the aid of six score
 of necessitous men and thieves, and he came with them in a hostile
 manner to the upper parts of Cardiganthire. *L. Morganwg.*

Dirinwez, a. (rhinwez) Destitute of virtue;
 profligate; degenerate.

Dirisg, a. (rhisg) Having no bark, or peel.

Dirisgaw, v. a. (dirisg) To decorticate, to bark.

Dirisgedig, a. (dirisg) Decorticated; stripped.

Dirisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirisg) Decortication.

Diriwr, s. m.—pl. diriwr (dir—gwr) One who
 necessitates; a contrainer, or enforcer; one who
 presseth hard, a dunner, or urger.

Dirlais, s. m.—pl. dirleifiaw (llais) Exclamation;
 emphasis, or *ecphonesis*.

Dirleifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirlais) An exclaiming.

Dirleifiaw, v. a. (dirlais) To exclaim, to cry out.

Dirleifiawl, a. (dirlais) Exclamatory; shrieking.

Dirlon, a. (llon) Very contented, or pleased.

Dirloni, v. a. (dirlon) To make very contented.

Dirloniad, s. m. (dirlon) A supremely pleasing.

Dirmyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myg) Irony; contempt;
 slight, disparagement; dishonour.

Frawz wallaw anaw anewyg
 I vynu i vynes a'm dirmyg.

The tumultuous pouring of the effusion of genius upward to go
 with my degradation. *Cynochu, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Dirmygawl, a. (dirmyg) Contemptuous, slighting.

Dirmygedig, a. (dirmyg) Contemned, slighted.

Dirmygiad, s. m. (dirmyg) A contemning.

Dirmygu, v. a. (dirmyg) To contemn, to despise,
 to slight, to disparage, to degrade.

Câs a zirmygo Zuw a dyn.

Odious is he that slighteth God and man.

Adagt.

Dirmygir ni wellir.

What is not seen will be slighted.

Adagt.

Y pengwafrawd biau gapanau y brenin o'r byz crwyn wrthyt;
 a'i ybardunau o'r byzant euraid, neu arianaid, neu cryzaid, pan
 zirmycer.

The chief groom claims the caps of the king if there are skins to
 them; and his spurs, if they are of gold, or of silver, or of copper,
 when they are cast off. *Welsh Laws.*

Dirmygus, a. (dirmyg) Contemptuous, slighting.

Dirmygwr, s. m.—pl. dirmygwyr (dirmyg—gwr)
 A contemner, sligher, or disparager.

Dirnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (riad) Discernment.

Dirnad, v. a. (riad) To explain, to expound, to in-
 terpret; to comprehend, to perceive, to discern.

Dirnadadwy, a. (dirnad) Comprehensible, discern-
 ible.

Dirnadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirnad) Explication,
 exposition; comprehension, or discernment.

Dirnadiad, s. m. (dirnad) An expounding; a dis-
 cerning, or comprehending.

Dirnadu, v. a. (dirnad) To explicate; to discern.

Dirni, s. m. (dir) Necessity; urgency; behoof.

Dirnwyv,

DIR

Dirnwyv, s. m. (nwyv) Excess of wantonness.

Mawr o was bräs oez y brawd,
O zirnwyv amyl i zyrnawd.

A huge fellow and fat was the friar, through excess of lust frequent was his blows.

Dirnwyvaw, v. a. (dirnwyv) To make wanton; to become brisk, or vigorous to excess.

Dirnwyvawl, a. (dirnwyv) Very wanton.

Dirodres, a. (rhodres) Void of vain flirting.

Dirozev, v. n. (gozev) To bear, or suffer much.

Dirovyn, v. a. (govyn) To intreat; to conjure.

Dirollwng, v. a. (gollwng) To let go abruptly.

Pecawd, pan orfener â zrollwng varwolaeth.

Sin, when it is accomplished will let in death. *W. Salisbury.*

Dironi, v. a. (dirawn) To shed the grain. *Yd yn dironi*, corn shedding the grain.

Dironiad, s. m. (dirawn) A shedding of grain.

Dirper, v. n. (peru) To deserve, ought, should.

Gwir yw clôd hynod â hono tavawd
I'r aeriew parawd a'i dirpero.

True is the superior praise which the tongue asserts to the ready lion of slaughter that merits it. *Llygad Gwr.*

Ei golygon—

Aeron glan, dirperan' glôd.

Her eyes—bright berries, they deserve praise.

D. ab Gwilym.

Can ys dirper (rhaid) izynt hwy vod yn zarostyngedig.

For it is incumbent upon them to be in subjection.

W. Salisbury.

Dirperadwy, a. (dirper) Capable of meriting.

Dirperawl, a. (dirper) Tending to merit.

Dirperedig, a. (dirper) Merited, deserved.

Dirperiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirper) A meriting.

Dirperu, v. a. (dirper) To render obligatory; to be incumbent.

Yn ein tyau, ar ein meufyz,
Y dirpera i'n wezio.

In our houses, on our fields, it is incumbent upon us to pray. *Parç. R. Pritchard, o Lanymddyri.*

Dirprwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy) A supply.

Dirprwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirprwy) A supplying.

Dirprwyath, s. m. (dirprwy) Attorneyship.

Dirprwyaw, v. a. (dirprwy) To supply, or to perform another's office or duty; to oversee.

Ev â vagoz a'i dirprwyoez.

He begat him that supplied his place.

Adage.

Tra gellais newidiais wawd,
Dirprwyaw dy wr priawd.

Whilst I was able I changed the panegyric, supplying thy wedded husband. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dirprwywr, s. m.—pl. dirprwywyr (dirprwy—gwr) A suppliant; an attorney.

Dirus, a. (rhus) Free from starts; undaunted.

Dirusaw, v. n. (dirus) To cease starting back.

Dirusiad, a. (dirus) Free from starting.

Rhydaer ar aefawr ri dirusiad.

Over ardent on the shield the undaunted chief. *Rbifierdyn.*

Dirwacz, s. f. (gwacz) A loud cry, or outcry.

Dirwaen, s. f. (gwaen) A violent parting, or cleaving open.

Dirwaenawl, a. (dirwaen) Violently cleaved.

Dirwaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwaen) A dissevering, or cleaving asunder.

Dirwaenu, v. a. (dirwaen) To dissever; to cleave asunder.

Rhymdirwaen Duw, rhymdirwy,
Rhymdirwaeth ran hiraeth rwy.

God shall cause me to be separated, he will inflict a penalty on me, he has caused to me an over portion of grief. *Blezyn Parç.*

Dirwan, a. (gwân) Very weak, or enfeebled.

DIR

Dirwanâad, s. m. (dirwan) A weakening much.

Dirwanâawl, a. (dirwan) Tending to weaken.

Dirwanâu, v. a. (dirwan) To weaken greatly.

Dirwander, s. m. (dirwan) A debilitated state.

Dirwarth, a. (gwarth) A cover, or surface.

Dirwarthawl, a. (dirwarth) Overshadowing.

Dirwarthiad, s. m. (dirwarth) A covering over.

Dirwarthu, v. a. (dirwarth) To cover over.

A Sioned Dornas yno,
Wrth i vez a'i diawarthai vo!

And Sioned Thomas there, by his grave would be covering him, *L. Men.*

Dirwasg, s. f. (gwasg) Constriction, pressure.

Dirwasgawl, a. (dirwasg) Very constrictive.

Dirwasgiad, s. m. (dirwasg) A compressing.

Dirwasgu, v. a. (dirwasg) To compress much.

Dirwd, a. (rhwd) Free from rust, or corrosion.

Dirwen, s. f. (gwên) A broad smile; a laugh.

Dirwenawl, a. (dirwen) Risible, laughing.

Dirweniad, s. m. (dirwen) A laughing out.

Dirwenu, v. a. (dirwen) To smile, or to laugh.

Ni byzwv yn dirwen,
Oni molwv Urien.

May I not be rejoicing if I praise not Urien.

Taliesin.

Dirwest, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwest) Abstinence.

Dirwest ody.

The fast of the kiln.

Adage.

Dirwestawl, a. (dirwest) Abstinent, fasting.

Dirwestva, s. f.—pl. t. au (dirwest) A fasting.

Dirwestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwest) A fasting.

Dirwestrwyz, s. m. (dirwest) Abstinence.

Dirwestu, v. n. (dirwest) To fast, to abstain.

Llu yn dirwestu drostaw.

A host fasting on his account.

Guto'r Glyn.

Dirwgnag, a. (grwgnag) Void of murmuring.

Dirwnëyd, v. a. (gwnëyd) To do the utmost.

Dirwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (dir) A due; a penalty, fine, amercement, or forfeiture.

Dirwy caeth o'r lledrad cyntav â wnel cweugaint yw; o'r ail punt.

The fine of a villain for the first theft he shall commit is ten shillings; the second one pound. *Welsh Laws.*

Dirwyad, s. m. (dirwy) Imposition of a fine;

Dirwyadwy, a. (dirwyad) That may be fined.

Dirwyaw, v. a. (dirwy) To fine, to amerce.

Dirwyawg, a. (dirwy) That is fined, or mulcted.

Dirwyawl, a. (dirwy) Relating to a fine; penal.

Dirwyedig, a. (dirwy) Fined, or amerced.

Dirwyedigaeth, s. m. (dirwyedig) The act of fining.

Dirwym, a. (rhwym) Void of restriction.

Dirwymaw, v. a. (dirwym) To unbind; to loosen.

Dirwymawl, a. (dirwym) Tending to unbind.

Dirwymez, s. m. (dirwym) Disengagement.

Dirwymiad, s. m. (dirwym) A disengaging.

Dirwyn, s. m. (gwÿn) Excess of vital impulse, or affection; strong passion.

Handwv dirwyn vrwyn o'i vraw golled.

I am become of inflamed passion on account of his mournful loss; *Cynxelwa.*

Dirwystraw, v. n. (dirwystyr) To cease stopping.

Dirwystrawl, a. (dirwystyr) Unrestraining.

Dirwystredig, a. (dirwystyr) Uninterrupted.

Dirwystriad, s. m. (dirwystyr) Uninterruption.

Dirwystyr, a. (rhwystyr) Void of restraint.

Dirwyth, a. (rhwyth) Without murmuring.

Dirwÿus, a. (dirwy) Liable to a fine, or mulct.

Dirwywr, s. m.—pl. dirwywyr (dirwy—gwr) One who levies a fine, or penalty.

Dirwÿyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dirwy) A finer.

Dirybuz, a. (rhybuz) Subitaneous; sudden.

Dirydiad,

DIS

Dirydiad, *s. m.* (dirwd) A cleaning of rust.
 Dirydni, *s. m.* (dirwd) Clearness from rust.
 Dirydu, *v. a.* (dirwd) To clear from rust.
 Diryv, *a.* (rhyv) Destitute of forwardness.

Nid oez diryv ysgwyd.

There was not the want of forwardness of shield. *Aneurin.*

Diryvez, *a.* (rhyvez) Not marvellous.

Diryvez drwy leŵez draw
 Ved eizig heb vedw izaw.

It is not remarkable, over yonder lawn, that the jealous one is without any birch. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Diryvezawd, *a.* (diryvez) Not marvellous.
 Diryvyg, *a.* (rhyvyg) Void of presumption.
 Diryvygawl, *a.* (diryvyg) Unpresumptuous.
 Diryvygiad, *s. m.* (diryvyg) A ceasing to be bold.
 Diryvygu, *v. n.* (diryvyg) To cease presuming.
 Dirym, *a.* (grym) Void of power, or effect.

Av i Wynez, aml-wlez ym,
 Ar dy dŵr wr du dirym.

I will go to Gwynez, where I'm greeted with frequent feasts, in spite of thee thou black feeble one. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

Dirymawl, *a.* (dirym) Tending to weaken.
 Dirymedig, *a.* (dirym) Made of no effect; abolished, or abrogated.
 Dirymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirym) A debilitating.
 Dirymiauw, *v. a.* (dirym) To debilitate; to annul.
 Dirymiawl, *a.* (dirym) Tending to divest of power, or effect; tending to abrogate.
 Dirymu, *v. a.* (dirym) To debilitate; to make void, to render invalid, to abrogate.
 Diryw, *a.* (rhyw) Degenerate, or debased.
 Dirywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diryw) Degeneration.
 Dirywiaeth, *s. m.* (diryw) Degeneracy; baseness.
 Dirywiaw, *v. n.* (diryw) To degenerate; to debase.
 Dirywiawg, *a.* (diryw) Degenerated; debased.
 Dirywiawl, *a.* (diryw) Tending to degenerate.
 Dirywiedig, *a.* (diryw) Degenerated; debased.
 Dis, *prefix in composition* (di—ys) It has a negative force, like *un*, or *im* in English.

Disav, *a.* (sav) Not standing, or firm; falling.
 Disail, *a.* (fail) Void of foundation, or base.
 Disalw, *a.* (salw) Not vile, base, or debased.
 Disar, *a.* (fâr) Free from wrath, or passion.
 Disarâad, *s. m.* (disar) A ceasing to insult.
 Disarâawl, *a.* (disar) Uninsulting, unoffending.
 Disarâu, *v. n.* (disar) To cease from insulting.
 Disathrawl, *a.* (disathyr) Not trampled upon.
 Disathredig, *a.* (disathyr) Untrodden, unbeaten.
 Disathru, *v. n.* (disathyr) To cease treading.
 Disathyr, *a.* (fathyr) Untrodden, unbeaten.
 Disbar, *a.* (bâr) Void of wrath, or ire.
 Discamar, *a.* (cam) Scattered up and down.
 Discar, *a.* (câr) Hated, or inamiable.
 Discarad, *a.* (disar) Free from loving.
 Discaru, *v. a.* (disar) To disaffect; to hate.
 Discaul, *a.* (caul) Upcoagulated, uncurdled.
 Disceulad, *s. m.* (discaul) A being uncurdled.
 Disceulaw, *v. a.* (discaul) To discongeal.
 Disclof, *a.* (clof) Not lame, or halting.
 Disclofi, *v. a.* (disclof) To divest of lameness.
 Disclofiad, *s. m.* (disclof) A curing of lameness.
 Discraf, *a.* (crâf) Not keen to catch, or hold.
 Discrafawl, *a.* (discraf) Tending to disengage.
 Discrafiad, *s. m.* (discraf) A disengaging.
 Discrafu, *v. n.* (discraf) To let go; to disengage.
 Discuz, *a.* (cuz) Uncovered, or unconcealed.
 Discuziad, *s. m.* (discuz) A developing.
 Discuziaw, *v. a.* (discuz) To uncover; to open.
 Discyvrith, *a.* (cyvrith) Not appearing in unison; not congenial; austere, harsh; fierce. *Dy-*

DIS

wedyd yn ziscyvrith, to speak harshly; *Edrys y ziscyvrith*, to look fiercely.

Y geiriau discyvrith hynny a gyfröes y brenin ar lid.

Those disagreeable words moved the king to anger.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Discyvrithiad, *s. m.* (discyvrith) A rendering, or becoming uncongenial.

Discyvrithiaw, *v. a.* (discyvrith) To render uncongenial; to become harsh, or severe.

Discyn, *v. n.* (cynu) To descend; to alight, to dismount; to devolve; to take down.

Discynadwy, *a.* (discyn) Descendable; falling.

Discynawl, *a.* (discyn) Descending, falling.

Discynedig, *a.* (discyn) Descending, dropping.

Discynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (discynedig) The act of descending, or dismounting.

Discynva, *s. f.*—*pl. discynvëyz* (discyn) A place of descent; a descent.

Discyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (discyn) A descending; a coming down; a dismounting; devolution.

Cynzylan Gulhwg gynniwiad llew;

Blai zilyn ziscyniad;

Nid adfer Twrg trev i dad.

Cynzylan, like Culhwg, a lion in the toil; swift his coming down in the pursuit; Twrg will not restore the patrimony of his fire.

Llywarc Hen.

Discynial, *v. a.* (discyn) To be descending.

Rhag kannwynawl can

Llwg er dwg dyvel

Discynial allel

I bob dewr dyfel.

Before the congenial splendid light for the sake of bringing forward the imagination, to be able to descend to every daring exploration.

Taliesin.

Discynu, *v. a.* (discyn) To descend; to dismount.

Discynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. discynwyr* (discyn-gwr) One who descends; a dismounter.

Discynyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (discyn) A descender.

Disgarw, *a.* (garw) Not rough, or harsh.

Disgraid, *a.* (graid) Void of heat, or ardency.

Disgwall, *a.* (gwall) Free from defection.

Disgwrth, *a.* (gwrth) Void of resistance.

Disgyr, *a.* (gyr) Void of impulse, or drift.

Disgyrth, *a.* (gyrth) Not impelled, or driven.

Dishaul, *a.* (haul) Sunless, shaded from the sun.

Disheulaw, *v. a.* (dishaul) To shade from the sun.

Disiared, *a.* (siared) Void of talk, tacit; silent.

Disiglaw, *v. n.* (disigyl) To cease agitating.

Disiglez, *s. m.* (disigyl) Immobility; firmness.

Disigliad, *s. m.* (disigyl) A ceasing to agitate.

Disigyl, *a.* (figyl) Unshaken, unagitated; firm.

Dislaw, *adv.* (islaw) Below, or beneath.

Delw wyd a gavas dolur,

Dislaw i moz, dislaw mur.

A form thou art, of no mean appearance, that got a wound below the wall. *Ieu. Zu Dai Hwain.*

Disle, *a.* (lle) Divested of place; dislocated.

Dislead, *s. m.* (disle) A displacing; dislocation.

Disliw, *a.* (lliw) Colourless; pale, or wan.

Disliwiad, *s. m.* (disliw) A discolouring.

Disliwiaw, *v. a.* (disliw) To divest of colour.

Dislyncawl, *a.* (llyncawl) Tending to vomit.

Dislynciad, *s. m.* (llynciad) A vomiting.

Dislyncu, *v. a.* (llyncu) To vomit; to emit.

Dismanawl, *a.* (manawl) Evanescent, fleeting.

Dismaniad, *s. m.* (maniad) A disappearing.

Dismanu, *v. a.* (manu) To disappear.

Diso, *adv.* (iso) Beneath, below, or down.

Disodli, *v. a.* (sodli) To trip up the heels.

Disodliad, *s. m.* (sodliad) A tripping of heels.

Disozawl, *a.* (sozawl) Not sinking into.

Disozi, *v. n.* (sozi) To cease sinking into.

Disoziad, *s. m.* (soziad) A ceasing to sink in.

Disom

DIS

Disom, a. (som) Void of disappointment.
Disomawl, a. (disom) Undeceiving; certain.
Disomedig, a. (disom) Not deceived, or misled.
Disomi, v. a. (disom) To undeceive; to be explicit.
Disomiad, s. m. (disom) A ceasing to deceive.
Disomiant, s. m. (disom) Indecision; infallibility.
Dison, a. (fôn) Void of noise, or din; silent.

Lle dison dynion o daw.

Silent are men in the place if he comes.

D. ab Gwilym.

Disoniarius, a. (dison) Unsonorous.
Disorod, a. (forod) Defecate, cleared of dross.
Disorodi, v. a. (disorod) To cleanse of dross.
Disothag, a. (sothag) Clear from refuse.
Dispar, a. (yspar) Void of parity; odd.
Disporth, a. (ysporth) Void of support.
Disporthawl, a. (disporth) Unsupporting.
Disporthi, v. n. (disporth) To cease supporting.
Disporthiad, s. m. (disporth) A divesting of, or a ceasing to, support, or nourish.
Disporthiant, s. m. (disporth) Atrophy.
Disprawv, s. m. (prawv) Confutation.
Disprobadwy, a. (disprawv) Confutable.
Disprovedig, a. (disprawv) Disproved.
Disprovi, v. a. (disprawv) To disprove.
Disproviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (disprawv) A confuting, or disproving; confutation.
Dispur, a. (pur) Impure, or unclean.

Gwarçedyz elvyz dy byz dispur.

The elementary coverings they will be impure.

Ll. P. Meq.

Dispyll, a. (pwyll) Distracted; irrational.
Dispyllaw, v. a. (dispyll) To distract.
Dispyllawg, a. (dispyll) Void of reason.
Dispylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dispyll) A becoming distracted; distraction.
Disevyd, a. (sevyd) Unstaying; sudden.
Disevydawg, a. (sefydlawg) Unstationary.
Disevydliad, s. m. (sefydliad) A rendering, or becoming unstationary.
Disevydlu, v. a. (sevydlu) To divest of stability; to become unstable.
Disegur, a. (segur) Not at leisure.

Arthur zifegur lavnau,

Er a zygywyzallt o gur gan waedau—dywed.

Arthur with restless blades, by what beset thee of pain with losing of blood—speak.

Engl. Arthur a Liwled.

Diseguryd, a. (disegur) Void of leisure.

Disfeibiant, a. (seibiant) Unindulged.

Aber syber, disfeibiant,

Lle credir, lle coelir cant.

A port, proud and void of leisure, where are credited, and where are believed a hundred.

Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudur.

Disfeiliad, s. m. (disfail) A divesting of base.
Disfeiliaw, v. a. (disfail) To divest of a base.
Disfeiliedig, a. (disfail) Divested of foundation.
Disfeilrwyd, s. m. (disfail) Groundlessness.
Disenw, a. (senw) Void of name; unrenowned.
Disenwad, s. m. (disenw) A divesting of name.
Disenwi, v. a. (disenw) To divest of name.
Diserç, a. (serç) Void of affection, or fondness.
Diserçawg, a. (diserç) Void of fondness.
Diserçiad, s. m. (diserç) A disaffecting; a cooling.
Diserçu, v. n. (diserç) To cease being fond.

Prid i Loegyr ei zisyrç.

There is reason for England to cease being fond of him.

Ll. P. Meq.

Diservyll, a. (servyll) Not tottering; firm.

Diservyllrwyd, s. m. (diservyll) Stability.

DIS

Diservyllu, v. a. (diservyll) To render untottering, or firm; to become firm.
Diserth, a. (serth) Not declivous, or steep; not rigid, or stiff; not obscene.
Diserthyg, a. (seurthyg) Not abortive.

*Ev gorau rhiau byd y rhyzyg haul
Hwyl zâravwr ziserthyg.*

He subjugates princes as far as the sun takes a course, immense and unerring.

Ll. P. Meq. i D. ab Owain.

Disperawd, s. m. (dispar) Aberration; disparity; dispersion; a wandering. *Myned ar zâsperawd,* to go astray.

Dist, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dîs) A joist in a floor.

Distadlez, s. m. (distadyl) Disparity; abjectness.

Distadliad, s. m. (distadyl) A making worthless.

Distadlu, v. a. (distadyl) To make worthless.

Distadyl, a. (ystadyl) Contemptible, abject.

Distal, a. (ystal) Worthless; contemptible.

Disfuz, a. (fuz) Juiceless, without sap, or juice.

Disfug, a. (fug) Juiceless, without juice.

Disfulw, a. (fulw) Inadvertent, or heedless.

Disurdoes, a. (surdoes) Having no leaven.

Disut, a. (sut) Out of order; out of sort.

Disutrwyd, s. m. (disut) Disorderedness.

Diswla, a. (fwla) Not slovenly; or unspruce.

Diswla, a. (fwn) Noiseless, void of sound.

Diswrth, a. (fwrth) Not sluggish, or heavy.

Nid diswrth neb diawg.

No lazy one is void of sluggishness.

Adage.

Diswta, a. (fwta) Not sudden, or abrupt.

Diswyz, a. (fwyz) Without office, unemployed.

Diswyzaw, v. a. (diswyz) To divest of office.

Cam amcan yw'r awenyd

Draw i'm diswyzaw i'z.

Of a mistaken design is the muse yonder that is depositing me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Diswyzedig, a. (diswyz) Deposed from office.

Diswyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diswyz) A cashiering.

Diswyn, a. (fwyn) Void of enchantment.

Diswynaw, v. a. (diswyn) To break a charm.

Disyçed, a. (fyçed) Void of thirst, not dry.

Disyçedig, a. (disyçed) Unthirsty, not dry.

Disyçedu, v. a. (disyçed) To quench thirst.

Disyvlyd, a. (fyvlyd) Void of motion.

Disyvlydrwyd, s. m. (disyvlyd) Immoveableness.

Disyvvyd, a. (fyvyd) Void of stay, or stand, sudden.

Can ni wyr angu arbed i neb, hi a zaeth o zisyvvyd redeg, ac a zug Peredur o bervez y vuçez hon.

Since death knows not how to spare any one, she came of a sudden course, and did take away Peredur from the midst of this life.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Disyvvydrwyd, s. m. (disyvvyd) Suddenness.

Disylw, a. (fylw) Void of regard, or heedless.

Disylwant, s. m. (disylw) Inadvertence.

Disylwez, a. (fylwez) Unsubstantial.

Disylwezawl, a. (disylwez) Unsubstantial.

Disylweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (disylwez) A divesting of substance, or matter.

Disylwezu, v. a. (disylwez) To divest of substance; to unsubstantiate.

Disymmud, a. (fymmud) Immoveable.

Disymmudedig, a. (disymmud) Unmoved.

Disymmudez, s. m. (disymmud) Immobility.

Disymmwth, a. (fymmwth) Sudden, subitaneous.

Disymmwth vyz dryg-law anmhwyll.

Unawares is the evil hand of the heedless.

Adage.

Disymmthawl, a. (disymmwth) Subitaneous.

Disymmthiad, s. m. (disymmwth) A moving, or happening on a sudden.

Disymmythu, v. a. (disymmwth) To move, or happen suddenly; to vanish.
Disyndawd, a. (syndawd) Void of surprise.
Disynwyr, a. (synwyr) Senseless; nonsensical, imprudent.
Disynwyrw, v. n. (disynwyr) To become senseless, or irrational.
Disynwyrwyl, a. (disynwyr) Indiscreet.
Disynwyrwyl, s. m. (disynwyr) Senselessness.
Ditiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (did) A uttering; a saying, or speaking; expression.
Ditian, v. a. (did) To speak; to question.
Ditianawl, a. (ditiaw) Utterant; speaking.
Ditianu, v. a. (ditiaw) To say; to question.
 Da i gwn wliw gyfwr enw
 Ditiaw nad wyt un enw
 A Meigen Rys—
 Well I know the proper congenial name, I will assert that thou art not of the same name with Rhys Meigen. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Ditiaw, v. a. (did) To utter, to express, to say.
Ditiawl, a. (did) Utterant; speaking.
Ditiwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ditwyr) A speaker
 O bu ymanner—
 Ac o bu synt, fremynt tro,
 Bai ditiwr mawr, bid etto.
 If there has been congratulation—and if there has been formerly for a moment's space, if he were a speaker of praise, let it be again. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Diunon, a. (unon) Undoubted; indubious.
Diurzas, a. (urzas) Without dignity, or rank.
Diurzaw, a. (diurzas) Undignifying.
Diurzaw, s. m. (diurzas) A degrading.
Diurzaw, v. a. (diurzas) To degrade.
Diurzaw, v. a. (urzas) To degrade, to cashier.
Diurzawl, a. (urzas) Undignifying; base.
Diurzedig, a. (urzedig) Undignified; base.
Diurziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (urziad) Degradation.
Diurziant, a. (urziant) Void of dignity, or rank.
Diw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (iw) Intireness; perfection; sum; totality. *a.* Total.
Diwad, a. (gwad) Without denial; undeniable.
Diwadawl, a. (diwad) Not tending to deny.
Diwadawl, a. (gwadawl) Undermining.
Diwadniad, s. m. (gwadniad) A undermining.
Diwadnu, v. a. (gwadnu) To undermine; to supplant; to trip up the heels.
Diwadu, v. n. (diwad) To cease denying.
Diwazawd, a. (gwazawd) Void of dregs, or lees.
Diwazawl, a. (gwazawl) Unendowed, dowerless.
Diwazodawl, a. (diwazawd) Not feculent.
Diwazodedig, a. (diwazawd) Defecated.
Diwazodi, v. a. (diwazawd) To defecate, to cleanse from dregs; to pour off the lees.
Diwazodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwazawd) Defecation.
Diwazoli, v. a. (diwazawl) To disendow.
Diwazoliad, s. m. (diwazawl) A disendowing.
Diwaed, a. (gwaed) Void of blood; bloodless.
Diwaedlyd, a. (diwaed) Not bloody; not fierce.
Diwael, a. (gwael) Not low, base, or mean.
Diwaelawd, a. (diwael) Bottomless; void of dregs.
Diwaelodedig, a. (diwaelawd) Unbottomed.
Diwaelodi, v. a. (diwaelawd) To clear of bottom; to clear of dregs, or lees.
Diwaelodiad, s. m. (diwaelawd) A divesting of bottom; to clear off the lees.
Diwag, a. (gwag) Not empty, or not void.
Diwagez, a. (diwag) Free from vanity.
Diwahan, a. (gwahan) Unseparate, undivided; indiscriminate; indistinct; individual.
Diwahanawl, a. (diwahan) Unseparating.

Diwahanedig, a. (diwahan) Unseparated.
Diwahaniad, s. m. (diwahan) Inseparation.
Diwahaniaeth, s. m. (diwahan) Indiscriminate, a state of inseparation.
Diwahanu, v. n. (diwahan) To cease parting, separating, or discriminating.
Diwaharz, a. (gwaharz) Unforbidden.
Diwaharzawl, a. (diwaharz) Unforbidding.
Diwaharzedig, a. (diwaharz) Unforbidden.
Diwaharziad, s. m. (diwaharz) The being unforbidden.
Diwahawz, a. (gwahawz) Void of invitation.
Diwahozawl, a. (diwahawz) Uninviting.
Diwahozedig, a. (diwahawz) Unbidden.
Diwahoziad, s. m. (diwahawz) Lack of bidding, the being uninvited.
Diwair, a. (gwair) Not using the energy; not producing; chaste, continent; faithful, loyal; pure, undefiled. *Y tri diwair deulu*, the three faithful clans.
 Tri diwair verç ynys Prydain: traul Diweryl verç Llyngefwl llaw hael; Gwenedon verç Tudwal Tudglud; a Tegau Eurvron.
 The three chaste women of the Isle of Britain: Traul Diweryl, the daughter of Llyngefwl with the liberal hand; Gwenedon, the daughter of Tudwal Tudglud; and Tegau Eurvron. *Triss.*
 Morganwg—
 Lle daw pob man i'w hannerc;
 Lle dewr mab, lle diwair merç.
 Glamorgan, the country that every place will come to greet; the place where the man is bold, the place where the woman is chaste. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Diwaith, a. (gwaith) Without work, or toil.
Diwala, a. (gwala) Unsatisfied; insatiate.
Diwall, a. (gwall) Not lacking, or failing; wanting nothing; incessant.
 Yz oez folineb yn ziwalli'm cymhell i'w treigl, drwy zyweddyd, na zyly y vath wriad da hyny i adel i vnyed yn over.
 Folly was incessantly impelling me on in my course, by saying, that such a good intention as that ought not to be suffered to go to nought. *Marcutus Crwydrad.*
Diwalledig, a. (diwall) Not abortive; satisfied.
Diwalledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwalledig) The act of divesting of want; satiation.
Diwallgov, a. (gwallgov) Not lacking memory; not crackbrained, or heedless.
Diwalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwall) A divesting of want; a satisfying, a satiating.
 Y corf a gynnellir gan ail acoffon; meigs ymborth, awyr, a'r cyfelyb; yr hyn fydd i'w ev yn ziwalliad digonawl.
 The body is supported by second causes; such as food, air, and the like; the which are to it a sufficient relief from want. *Jer. Owain.*
Diwallrwyz, s. m. (diwall) Satiety; fulness, sufficiency; competency.
Diwallt, a. (gwallt) Hairless, depilous.
Diwalltawl, a. (diwallt) Depilatory.
Diwalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwallt) Depilation.
Diwalltu, v. a. (diwallt) To pull off the hair.
Diwallu, v. a. (diwall) To divest of want; to satisfy, to fill; to provide for.
 Y trullad a zyly ziwallu y vezgell, ac a vo ynzi.
 The butler ought to supply the lack of the mead cellar, and what may be in it. *Welsh Laws.*
Diwallus, a. (diwall) Not lacking; infallible.
Diwaravun, a. (gwaravun) Unbegrudged.
 Odid da diwaravun.
 Seldom is there a benefit unbegrudged. *Adage.*
Diwaravunaw, v. n. (diwaravun) To cease from grudging, or envying.
Diwaravuniaeth, s. m. (diwaravun) Exemption from envy, or grudge.

Diwarawg,

DIW

Diwàrawg, *a.* (gwàrawg) Without a yoke.
 Diware, *a.* (gware) Void of play, not playful.
 Diwareus, *a.* (diware) Unplayful; dejected.
 Diwarnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diw—arnôd) A day.
 Diwarnodawl, *a.* (diwarnod) Diurnal.
 Diwarogaeth, *s. m.* (diwarawg) Emancipation; a state of emancipation.
 Diwarogawl, *a.* (diwàrawg) Emancipatory.
 Diwarogi, *v. a.* (diwàrawg) To emancipate.
 Diwarogiad, *s. m.* (diwàrawg) Emancipation; a divesting of homage.
 Diwart, *a.* (gwart) Without a guard, or keep.
 Diwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Uncovered; reproachless.

A Deheubarth, ziwarth zyz,
 A dyn dan cy aenyz.

And South Wales, of reproachless day, will draw under thy wings.
Davyd Emyr.

Diwarthâad, *s. m.* (diwarth) A developing.
 Diwarthâawl, *a.* (diwarth) Tending to lay open, or develope.
 Diwarthav, *a.* (gwarthav) Having nothing upon, not ridden; with a superior.

Llawr mawr Mebwyniawn dawn diwarthav,
 Llewys-dud meihir yw'r tir tecav.

The extensive ground of Mebwynion of unsuppressed virtue, a region illumined by the slender beauty is the fairest land.
Ll. P. Meq.

Diwarthâu, *v. n.* (diwarth) To be uncovered.
 Diwarthâus, *a.* (diwarth) Not apt to become covered.
 Diwarthruz, *a.* (gwarthruz) Reproachless.
 Diwarthruziad, *s. m.* (diwarthruz) A divesting of shamefacedness.
 Diwarthruziaw, *v. a.* (diwarthruz) To divest of shame of face; to divest of reproach.
 Diwarthruziawl, *a.* (diwarthruz) Not apt to be shamefaced; irreproachable.
 Diwarthrwyz, *s. m.* (diwarth) Reproachlessness.
 Diwarthu, *v. a.* (diwarth) To make open; to divest of shame, or reproach.
 Diwarthus, *a.* (diwarth) Unreproachful.
 Diwalanaeth, *a.* (gwalanaeth) Void of service.
 Diwalanaethawl, *a.* (diwalanaeth) Unserviceable.
 Diwalanaethgar, *a.* (diwalanaeth) Unserviceable.
 Diwalanaethu, *v. n.* (diwalanaeth) To cease serving; to become unserviceable.
 Diwalgar, *a.* (gwalgar) Undispersed.
 Diwalgarawl, *a.* (diwalgar) Not apt to scatter.
 Diwalgariad, *s. m.* (diwalgar) A being unscattered; a ceasing to disperse.
 Diwalgaru, *v. n.* (diwalgar) To cease scattering, or dispersing.
 Diwalgawd, *a.* (gwalgawd) Void of shelter.
 Diwalgodawl, *a.* (diwalgawd) Unsheltering.
 Diwalgodva, *a.* (diwalgawd) Void of shelter.
 Diwalgodi, *v. a.* (diwalgawd) To unshelter.
 Diwalgodiad, *s. m.* (diwalgawd) A divesting of shelter, or covering.
 Diwatwar, *a.* (gwatwar) Void of mockery.
 Diwatwarawl, *a.* (diwatwar) Not apt to mock.
 Diwatwariad, *s. m.* (diwatwar) A ceasing to mock; freedom from mockery.
 Diwatwaru, *v. n.* (diwatwar) To cease mocking.
 Diwecry, *a.* (gwecry) Not feeble, or flagging.
 Diwedyz, *s. m.* (diwez—dyz) The evening.
 Diwez, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diw) Perfection; completion, end, or conclusion.

Cyn degeu gwel y diwez,
 Before the beginning see the end.

Adage.

DIW

Rhyvez diwez blodetyn,
 A rhyvez diwez dyn:
 Dyn bob groun a grina;
 Val y dyn blodetyn da.

Wonderful is the end of a flower, and wonderful the end of man: man by little and little fades away; and like the man is the goodly flower.
L. G. Colbl.

Diwezav, *s. m.* (diwez) The last, hindmost, or utmost; the latest. *Y tro diwezav, y tro claw,* the last turn, the last time.
 Diwezar, *a.* (diwez) Tardy, slow; late.
 Diwezarâad, *s. m.* (diwezar) A growing late.
 Diwezarâawl, *a.* (diwezar) Apt to be late.
 Diwezarâu, *v. a.* (diwezar) To make late; to make slow, to retard; to become late.
 Diwezaru, *v. n.* (diwezar) To become late.
 Diwezarwç, *s. m.* (diwezar) Slowness; lateness.
 Diwezawl, *a.* (diwez) Conclusive; ending.
 Diwezedig, *a.* (diwez) Ended, or concluded.
 Diwezglo, *s. m.* (diwez—clo) A conclusion.
 Diwezglwm, *s. m.* (diwez—clwm) A finale.
 Diweziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwez) A conclusion, termination, or accomplishment.
 Diwezu, *v. a.* (diwez) To end, to conclude.
 Diwezwr, *s. m.*—*pl. diwezwr* (diwez—gwr) A finisher; also the last man.
 Diwegi, *a.* (gwegi) Void of vanity; serious.
 Diwehilion, *a.* (gwehilion) Void of refuse.
 Diweirdawd, *s. m.* (diwair) Continence.
 Diweirdeb, *s. m.* (diwair) Continence; chastity.
 Diweirzyn, *s. c.*—*pl. t. ion* (diwair—dyn) A chaste, or continent person.
 Diweirez, *s. m.* (diwair) Continence, chastity.
 Diweirvoes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (diwair—moes) A chaste demeanour, or deportment.

O Zuw, eryai ziweirvoes,
 A zaw i mi zoe i'm hoës?

O God, what avails the chaste demeanour, shall I experience another yesterday in my life?
D. ab Gwilym.

Diweirin, *a.* (diwair) Continent, chaste.

Dogyn dwvyn diweirin
 Dyllyngain Elfin.

Pure and profound the spell to liberate Elphin.
Taliesin.

Diweithez, *s. m.* (diwaith) Inactivity.
 Diweithred, *a.* (gweithred) Deedless. *Amcanion diweithred ni ryngant woz,* Intentions void of deeds will not avail.
 Diwellâad, *s. m.* (gwellâad) A being unmended, or unbettered.
 Diwellâawl, *a.* (gwellâawl) Not apt to mend.
 Diwellâu, *v. n.* (gwellâu) To cease mending.
 Diwellig, *a.* (diwall) Not apt to fail.

I Vangor rhagor Celliwig;
 Lllys llw ai dengys dawn goledig gwyrz;
 Lle diwallwyd myrz llaw diwellig.

To Bangor belongs preeminence over Celliwig; a court pointed at by a hoit, green ominous of gifts: a place where a myriad has been satisfied by a never failing band.
Goronwy Gyriawg.

Caru Duw diwellig ymziried.
 Loving good with unfailing confidence.
Gwalmai.

Diwellt, *a.* (gwellt) Void of grass, or straw.
 Diwelltiad, *s. m.* (diwellt) A divesting of grass.
 Diwelltu, *v. a.* (diwellt) To divest of grass.
Diwelltu'r zaeor, to make the earth bare.
 Diwen, *a.* (gwên) Not smiling; never laughing.
 Diweniaith, *a.* (gweniaith) Void of flattery.

Gweniaith y mae'n ei gynnal;
 Diweniaith wyv, dawn ei thal.

He keeps up flattery, I am free from flattery, thou whose reward is grace.
D. ab Gwilym.

Diwenieithu, *v. n.* (diweniaith) To cease flattering.
 Diwenieithus, *a.* (diweniaith) Unflattering.
 3 Q 2 Diwenwyn,

DIW

- Diwenwyn, *a.* (gwenwyn) Void of Venom.
 Diwenwynaw, *v. a.* (diwenwyn) To expel poison;
 to divest of inflammation.
 Diwenwynawl, *a.* (diwenwyn) Unvenomous.
 Diwenwyniad, *s. m.* (diwenwyn) A divesting of
 venom; the expelling of poison.
 Diwersyll, *a.* (gwersyll) Having no camp.
 Diwersyllawg, *a.* (diwersyll) Unencamped.
 Diwersylliad, *s. m.* (diwersyll) A breaking up of
 a camp.
 Diwersyllu, *v. a.* (diwersyll) To break up a
 camp.
 Diwerth, *a.* (gwerth) Void of price, or value.

Er dâd vo'r gair diwerth
 Ni byz gwir heb azaw gwerth.

Howsoever precious the unpurchased word may be, there will be
 no truth obtained without promising a value. *Jer. Vyngrwyd.*

- Diwerthawl, *a.* (diwerth) Unsaleable.
 Diwerthiad, *s. m.* (diwerth) A ceasing to sell.
 Diwerthu, *v. n.* (diwerth) To cease selling.
 Diwes, *a.* (gwês) Immediate; proximate.
 Diwes, *v. a.* (gwês) To make without interven-
 tion; to close, or come up with.

Pan el y gwâs—
 Ar hon i ziwes y byd,
 Ni wna—ond fflaw ei fen.

When the youth shall go upon this one to overtake the world, she
 will but shake her head. *R. ab Davydd Lloyd.*

- Diwesawg, *a.* (diwes) Having no distance.
 Diwesawl, *a.* (diwes) Tending to be immediate.
 Diwest, *a.* (gwest) Without a visitation.
 Diwestlawg, *a.* (diwestyl) Void of raging.
 Diwestliad, *s. m.* (diwestyl) A ceasing to rage; a
 becoming undispersed.
 Diwestlu, *v. n.* (diwestyl) To cease raging.
 Diwestyl, *a.* (gwestyl) Void of raging, dispersion,
 or scattering.

Nér, trymder trom-gad diwestyl,
 Neu'n gwnair vegys Gwair vab Gwestyl.

Lord, the heaviness of the sad conflict void of raging, doth it
 not make us like Gwair the son of Gwestyl.
Li. P. m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.

- Diwesu, *v. a.* (diwes) To make void of interven-
 tion; to approximate.
 Diwg, *a.* (gwg) Not glancing, or looking aside;
 not frowning; not angry.
 Diwir, *a.* (gwr) Void of truth, untrue.
 Diwriad, *s. m.* (diwir) A divesting of veracity.
 Diwriant, *s. m.* (diwir) Want of veracity.
 Diwriaw, *v. a.* (diwir) To divest of veracity.
 Diwriawl, *a.* (diwir) Tending to be false.
 Diwisg, *a.* (gwîsg) Without dress, or clothes.
 Diwigaw, *v. a.* (diwisg) To strip, to undress.
 Diwladaiz, *a.* (gwladaiz) Not rustic.
 Diwladeiziad, *s. m.* (diwladaiz) A divesting of
 rusticity, or homeliness.
 Diwladeiziaw, *v. a.* (diwladaiz) To divest of rus-
 ticity, or homeliness.
 Diwladeiziawl, *a.* (diwladaiz) Tending to divest
 of rusticity, or boorishness.
 Diwlith, *a.* (gwlith) Without dew. *Y ziwilith,*
 maidenhair.
 Diwlithaw, *v. a.* (diwlith) To dry up dew.
 Diwlithawl, *a.* (diwlith) Not apt to be dewy.
 Diwlithiad, *s. m.* (diwlith) A drying up of dew.
 Diwlyz, *a.* (gwlyz) Void of vegetation; bare.

Dir gwen gwynt, gwyn gne
 Godre gwyz, diwlyz bre:
 Eizil hen, hwyr yd re.

Piercing the din of the wind, white the hue of the skirts of the
 wood, bare of vegetation is the hill: slender is the old, and slowly
 he moves along. *Llywarc Hen.*

- Diwni, *a.* (gwni) Seamless, having no seam.

DIW

- Diwniad, *s. m.* (diwni) A divesting of seam.
 Diwniaw, *v. a.* (diwni) To unsew, to rip.
 Diwobrwy, *a.* (gwobrwy) Void of reward.
 Diwobrwyad, *s. m.* (diwobrwy) A ceasing to re-
 ward, or requite.
 Diwobrwyaw, *v. n.* (diwobrwy) To cease reward-
 ing, or requiting.
 Diwobrwyawl, *a.* (diwobrwy) Unrewarding.
 Diwobrwyedig, *a.* (diwobrwy) Unrequited.
 Diwosgo, *a.* (gwosgo) Void of flinching aside.

Byzwç zÿun ziwosgo pan zel gwyr Rhuvain i'r glyn ateg, eb
 Arthur.

Be you unanimous and unintimidated when the men of Rome
 come to the valley against you, said Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diwosgoad, *s. m.* (diwosgo) A ceasing to go aside.
 Diwosgöawl, *a.* (diwosgo) Not going aside.
 Diwosgöi, *v. n.* (diwosgo) To cease going aside.
 Diwosgryn, *a.* (gwosgryn) Void of trembling.
 Diwr, *a.* (gwr) Without a husband; single.
 Diwraiz, (gwraiz) Unmanly, enervated.
 Diwraiz, *a.* (gwraiz) Rootless, void of root.
 Diwraig, *a.* (gwraig) Without a wife; single.
 Diwrez, *s. m.* (gwrez) Want of manliness.
 Diwregys, *a.* (gwregys) Without a girdle.
 Diwregysawl, *a.* (diwregys) Ungirdled.
 Diwregysiad, *s. m.* (diwregys) A ungirdling.
 Diwregysu, *v. a.* (diwregys) To ungirt.
 Diwreiziad, *s. m.* (diwraiz) Emasculation.
 Diwreiziad, *s. m.* (diwraiz) Eradication.
 Diwreiziaw, *v. a.* (diwraiz) To emasculate.
 Diwreiziaw, *v. a.* (diwraiz) To root up, to take
 off the roots; to grub up; to displant.

Daliafant y breninez, ac eu cymhell hwyntau i warthau, ac i
 wezu izynt; a cyn pen y viwyryn y ceuryz a'r dinaso, a'r ceityll
 cedeirn a ziwreiziadant.

They laid hold of the kings, and compelled them also to submit
 and do homage to them; and before the end of the year they rooted
 up the walls, and the cities, and the strong castles.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Diwreiziawl, *a.* (diwraiz) Eradicative.
 Diwreiziedig, *a.* (diwraiz) Rooted, grubbed up.
 Diwres, *a.* (gwrês) Void of heat, or ardour.

Mis Ionawr myglyd dyfryn,
 Gwag buçes, diwres ody.

The month of January smoky is the dale, empty the dairy, and
 void of heat the kiln, *Aneurin.*

- Diwresawg, *a.* (diwres) Not hot; not wanton.
 Diwresiad, *s. m.* (diwres) A divesting of heat.
 Diwresogi, *v. n.* (diwresawg) To become cold.
 Diwresogiad, *s. m.* (diwresawg) A divesting of
 heat, or ardency.
 Diwresogrwyz, *s. m.* (diwresawg) Want of heat.
 Diwresu, *v. a.* (diwres) To divest of heat.
 Diwriawg, *a.* (diwr) Husbandless; single.
 Diwrnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwarnod) A day.
Diwrnod o waith, a day's work.

Nid y bore y mae canmawl diwrnod tég.

It is not in the morning that the fine day is to be praised.

Adage.

- Diwrnodawl, *a.* (diwrnod) Diurnal, daily.
 Diwrnodiaw, *v. a.* (diwrnod) To do a day's work;
 to do journey work.
 Diwrnodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diwrnodwyr (diwrnod—
 gwr) A day man, a journeyman.
 Diwrtaiith, *a.* (gwrtaiith) Unameliorated; void of
 manure; uncultivated.
 Diwrtaiithiad, *s. m.* (diwrtaiith) A rendering un-
 ameliorated; a ceasing to cultivate.
 Diwrtaiithaw, *v. n.* (diwrtaiith) To cease ameli-
 orating, or enriching.
 Diwrtaiithawl, *a.* (diwrtaiith) Unameliorating.

Diwrth,

DIW

Diwrth, *a.* (gwrth) Void of contrast, or opposition.
 Diwrthdro, *a.* (gwrthdro) Void of reversion.
 Diwrthdrawl, *a.* (diwrthdro) Irreversible.
 Diwrthdroi, *v. n.* (diwrthdro) To cease reverting.
 Diwrthdyn, *a.* (gwrthdyn) Void of contention.
 Diwrthdynawl, *a.* (diwrthdyn) Uncontending.
 Diwrthdyniad, *s. m.* (diwrthdyn) A ceasing to contend, or controvert.
 Diwrthdynu, *v. n.* (diwrthdyn) To cease contending.
 Diwrthzadlawl, *a.* (diwrthzadyl) Uncontrovertible, indisputable; uncontradictory.
 Diwrthzadlez, *s. m.* (diwrthzadyl) Uncontrovertibleness.
 Diwrthzadliad, *s. m.* (diwrthzadyl) A ceasing to controvert, or contradict.
 Diwrthzadlu, *v. n.* (diwrthzadyl) To cease controverting, or contradicting.
 Diwrthzadyl, *a.* (gwrthzadyl) Void of contradiction, controversy, or exception. *Hawl diwrthzadyl*, an undisputed claim.
 Diwrtheb, *a.* (gwrtheb) Void of contradiction.
 Diwrthebawl, *a.* (diwrtheb) Uncontradictory.
 Diwrthlaz, *a.* (gwrthlaz) Void of opposition.
 Diwrthlazawl, *a.* (diwrthlaz) Unopposing.
 Diwrthlam, *a.* (gwrthlam) Without recurrence; not to be repeated; irremediable.
 Diwrthol, *a.* (gwrthol) Void of recurrence.
 Diwrthryn, *a.* (gwrthryn) Void of resistance.
 Diwrthrynadwy, *a.* (diwrthryn) Irresistible.
 Diwrthrynawl, *a.* (diwrthryn) Unresisting.
 Diwrthrynedig, *a.* (diwrthryn) Unresisted.
 Diwrthrynez, *s. m.* (diwrthryn) Nonresistance.
 Diwrthryniad, *s. m.* (diwrthryn) A nonresisting.
 Diwrthrynu, *v. n.* (diwrthryn) To cease resisting, or opposing.
 Diwrthwyneb, *a.* (gwrthwyneb) Void of opposition, or resistance.
 Diwrthwynebawl, *a.* (diwrthwyneb) Unopposing, unresisting.
 Diwrthwynebiad, *s. m.* (diwrthwyneb) A ceasing to oppose, or resist.
 Diwrthwynebu, *v. n.* (diwrthwyneb) To cease resisting, or opposing.
 Diwrthymdreç, *a.* (gwrthymdreç) Irresistible.
 Diwryg, *a.* (gwryg) Infirm; weak, feeble.

Llen diwryg from, llawn drwg frwyth,
 Llen oedawg yn llawn adwyth.

An infirm and haughty clerical full of evil fruit; an aged one full of disease.

Huw Dwn.

Diwrygiad, *s. m.* (diwryg) Enervation.
 Diwrygiaw, *v. n.* (diwryg) To grow infirm.
 Diwrygiawl, *a.* (diwryg) Tending to enervate.
 Diwrym, *a.* (gwrym) Seamless, void of seams.
 Diwybod, *a.* (gwybod) Unknowing, ignorant.

Nid fantaiz ond diwybod;
 Nid diwybod ond difynwyr.

No one is sanctified but the *unknowing*; no one is *unknowing* but the void of sense.

Adage.

Diwyd, *s. m.* (gwŷd) Adherence; a using diligence; a toiling; an adherent.

Diwyd dy dad wyd â dart;
 Dy dad yw diwyd Edward.

Thou art thy father's adherent with a dart; thy father is the adherent of Edward.

H. Getbin.

Blin dro—
 A'th ziwydion i'th adaw.

Distressing the event, and thy disciples leaving thee.

R. Lciav, i Grist.

Dyw Gwener gwelais y diwyd mawr
 Ar vyzinawr bezyd.

On Friday I saw the awful toil of the camp of infantry.

Llywarc Hen.

DIW

Diwyd, *a.* (gwŷd) Without departure from; diligent, industrious; toiling.

Diwydau, i vleizan
 Ei genad ei hunan.

His own messenger is *most diligent* for the little wolf. *Adage.*

A glyweisti a gant Credeiliad,
 Verç Luz, riain wastad:
 Digawn da diwyd genad.

Hast thou heard what Credeiliad sang, the daughter of Luz, a precise lady: a messenger is good enough that is *diligent*.

Engl. y Glywed.

Diwydiaeth, *s. m.* (diwyd) Assiduity, diligence.

Diwydiaw, *v. a.* (diwyd) To use assiduity; to toil.

Diwydiawl, *a.* (diwyd) Of a diligent disposition.

Diwydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diwydwyr (diwyd—gwr)

One who adhereth to, a diligent person.

Diwydrwyz, *s. m.* (diwyd) Assiduity, diligence.

Diwyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwŷg) Freedom from

degeneracy; completeness; form; state; fashion; habit, attire.

Diwyg, *a.* (gwŷg) Void of depravity; unvitiated, undepraved, not fallen off, or degenerated.

Diwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwyg) A rendering unvitiated; a fashioning; reformation; expiation.

Diwygiadus, *a.* (diwygiad) Emendatory.

Diwygiadwy, *a.* (diwygiad) That may be amended; reformable; reclaimable, corrigible.

Diwygiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwyg) Correction.

Diwygiaw, *v. a.* (diwyg) To correct, amend, redress, or reform; to make amends, to satisfy.

Y gyvlavan a wnel dyn o'i anvoz diwygied o'i voz.

The crime which a man commits against his will let him redress it willingly.

Welsh Laws.

Diwygiawl, *a.* (diwyg) Corrective; expiatory.

Diwygiedig, *a.* (diwygiad) Corrected, repaired, reformed, or amended.

Diwygiedigawl, *a.* (diwygiedig) Reparative.

Diwygiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diwygiad) Emendator, redresser, or reformer.

Diwygiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diwygiwyr (diwyg—gwr) A reformer, redresser, or emendator.

Diwygus, *a.* (diwyg) Complete; in good plight.

Diwyl, *a.* (gwŷl) Unbashful, not diffident.

Diwyl yw angeu,
 Diwylas a edeu;

Death is *impudent*; more *impudent* him that he should spare.

Adage.

Llas dau gymynawg—
 Einjawn wyl olud roziad
 Einjawn diwyl, diovyn cad.

Two hewers with the blade have been cut off: Einion the diffident giver of wealth; Einion the *impudent* and fearless in the conflict.

Cynxelw. m. Teulu Owain.

Diwylez, *s. m.* (diwyl) Want of bashfulness.

Diwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwyll) The act of divesting of obscurity; clearance; accomplishment; a cultivated state; worship. *Diwyll Duw*, the worship of God.

Diwyll, *v. a.* (gwyll) To render inobscure; to clear; to cultivate; to worship.

Diwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diwyll) A rendering clear; cultivation; a worshiping.

Diwylliadwy, *a.* (diwylliad) That may be cultivated.

Diwylliaeth, *s. m.* (diwyll) Cultivation.

Diwylliant, *s. m.* (diwyll) Cultivation; worship.

Diwylliaw, *v. a.* (diwyll) To render inobscure; to toil towards improvement; to cultivate; to husband; to worship. *Diwylliaw Duw*, to worship God.

Diwylliawd, *s. m.* (diwyll) The act of clearing; cultivation.

Diwylliawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diwylliodron (diwylliawd) One who cleareth; a cultivator, a husbandman; a worshiper.

Diwylliawg,

DIY

Diwylllawg, a. (diwyll) That is cultivated.
Diwylliedig, a. (diwyll) Cultivated; cleared.
Diwylliodraeth, s. m. (diwylllawdyr) Cultivation.
Diwylliwyr, s. m.—pl. diwyllwyr (diwyll—gwr)
 A cultivator; a husbandman; a worshiper.
Diwylliwyr Duw, a worshiper of God.
Diwyllu, v. a. (diwyll) To clear, to cultivate.
Diwyllus, a. (diwyll) In a cultivated state.
Diwylllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diwyll) A cultivator.
Diwyllyniawg, a. (diwyll) Cultivated, cleared.
Diwyn, a. (gwyn) Not white, fair, or clean.
Diwynadwy, a. (diwyn) That may be soiled.
Diwynaw, v. a. (diwyn) To sully, to dirty; to
 defile, pollute, or contaminate.
Diwynawl, a. (diwyn) Tending to sully.
Diwynedig, a. (diwyn) Sullied; polluted.
Diwynvyd, a. (gwynvyd) Void of happiness.

Colli cyrcva honaid, udva hyd neud adryn;

Cartrev digeirz, daeth i wan-veirz daith diwynvyd.

Losing the place of public resort, there is wailing since there will
 not return the unrestrained home, there is come to the miserable
 bard a course void of happiness.

Rhysierdyn.

Diwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwyn) A dirtying.
Diwynwr, s. m.—pl. diwynwyr (diwyn—gwr)
 One who dirties; a defiler.
Diwyr, a. (gŵyr) Not oblique; straight.
Diwyraw, v. a. (diwyr) To divest of obliquity.
Diwyrez, s. m. (diwyr) Freedom from obliquity.
Diwyrni, s. m. (diwyr) Freedom from obliquity.
Diwyth, a. (gwyth) Void of wrath, or anger.

Ni byzai diwyth i lwyth diwyz.

He would not be without ire to the hostile tribe.

Meilyr.

Diwythaw, v. n. (diwyth) To cease from ire.
Diwythawl, a. (diwyth) Unwrathful; mild.
Diwythiad, s. m. (diwyth) A ceasing from ire.
Diwywiant, a. (gwywiant) Not faded.
Diygawl, a. (diwg) Not glancing; unfrowning.
Diigliad, s. m. (diwg) A ceasing to frown.
Diigu, v. n. (diwg) To cease frowning.
Diymadverth, a. (ymadverth) Helpless, inactive.
Diymadverthrwyz, s. m. (diymadverth) Helpless-
 ness, listlessness, or inactivity.
Diymadverthwç, s. m. (diymadverth) Helplessness;
 want of activity.
Diymanerç, a. (ymanerç) Void of greeting.

Ni goelia i na zallafai'r van yma vinnau, oni buafai i'm cyvail
 yn zzymanerç vy nghiplaw ymaith.

I do not think but this place would have blinded me, if my
 friend had not without ceremony snatched me away.

Ell. Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Diymaraws, a. (ymaraws) Without staying.
Diymarbed, v. n. (ymarbed) To cease abstaining.
Diymarbed, a. (ymarbed) Unabstemious.
Diymarbod, a. (ymarbod) Unprepared.
Diymarzelw, v. a. (ymarzelw) To disclaim.
Diymarzelw, a. (ymarzelw) Unclaiming.
Diymarver, a. (ymarver) Inexperienced.
Diymattal, a. (ymattal) Unrestrained.
Diymçwiliad, a. (ymçwiliad) Uninquisitive.
Diymdaraw, a. (ymdaraw) Helpless.
Diymdawr, a. (ymdawr) Careless, indifferent.
Diymdawrez, s. m. (diymdawr) Indifference.
Diymdro, a. (ymdro) Inflexible; direct.

Nid gwezus i mi vod yn llwyr zymdro yn y cynghaws hwnw.

It is not seemly for me to be quite inflexible in that matter.

Tparç. E. Evans.

Diymzizan, a. (ymzizan) Inconvertible.
Diymzifyn, a. (ymzifyn) Defenceless.
Diymzifynawl, a. (diymzifyn) Undefending.

DIY

Diymzifynwrwyz, s. m. (diymzifyn) Unguardedness,
 undefensibleness.
Diymziried, a. (ymziried) Void of confidence.
Diymziriedawg, a. (diymziried) Unconfiding.
Diymziriedawl, a. (diymziried) Unconfiding.
Diymziriedus, a. (diymziried) Unconfiding.
Diymeiriaç, a. (ymeiriaç) Void of dispute.
Diymenyç, a. (ymenyç) Void of brains.
Diymgaïs, a. (ymgaïs) Unambitious; easy.
Diymgel, a. (ymgel) Unsecluding; unhidden.

Gnawd lledrad yn zymgel.

Theft will be made manifest.

Adage.

Yr eryr iaith zymgel,

Allai neb diwy ryvei

Yn vyw eilwaith dy gafel.

Thou eagle of unambiguous speech, could any one through war
 get thee a second time alive?

Ymç. Arthur at Eborac.

Diymgelez, a. (ymgelez) Destitute of aid.
Diymguz, a. (ymguz) Unsecluding; open.
Diymgyrç, a. (ymgyrç) Unfrequented; not to be
 approached. *Goleuni diymgyrç*, light not to be
 approached.
Diymmod, a. (ymmod) Void of motion.

Byzwç zloed, ac yn zymmod yn eiç fyz, ac yn eiç bwriad o'ç
 hunain ar Zuw.

Be without backwardness, and immovable in your faith, and in
 the reposing of yourselves upon God.

S. Trevellyn.

Diymmodadwy, a. (diymmod) Immoveable.
Diymmodawl, a. (diymmod) Not apt to move.
Diymmodedig, a. (diymmod) Unmoved.
Diymmodi, v. n. (diymmod) To cease moving.
Diymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diymmod) A ceas-
 ing to move; immobility.
Diymmodrwyz, s. m. (diymmod) Immoveableness,
 immobility; confirmedness; constancy.
Diymogel, a. (ymogel) Unguarded; bold.
Diymogelu, v. n. (diymogel) To be unguarded.
Diymogelwç, s. m. (diymogel) Unguardedness.
Diymoralw, a. (ymoralw) Uninquisitive.
Diymofgryn, a. (ymofgryn) Listless, inactive.

Ve'th aned—

Yn zymofgryn, nid yn iaç

Yn iwin baç digynvez.

Thou wert born without the power of moving, and not in health,
 a shapeless tiny tribble.

S. S. Hywel.

Diymröad, a. (ymröad) Irresolute; fluctuant.
Diymryson, a. (ymryson) Void of contention.
Diymrysonawl, a. (diymryson) Uncontentious.
Diymrysonetz, s. m. (diymryson) Freedom from
 contention, or dispute.
Diymryioni, v. n. (diymryson) To cease from
 contention, or dispute.
Diymrysoniad, s. m. (diymryson) A ceasing from
 contention, or dispute.
Diymfang, a. (ymfang) Void of depression.
Diymfathyr, a. (ymfathyr) Void of treating.
Diymfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymfyniad) A ceas-
 ing from thinking, or reasoning, a. Void of
 ratiocination; irrational. *Aniwiliad diymfyniad*,
 animals void of reason.
Diymfyniaw, v. n. (ymfyniaw) To cease from
 thinking, or reasoning.
Diymfyniawl, a. (ymfyniawl) Not apt to reason;
 irrational.
Diymwad, a. (ymwad) Undeniable; certain.
Diymwadawl, a. (diymwad) Undenying.
Diymwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diymwad) A ceasing
 to deny, or refrain from.
Diymwadrwyz, s. m. (diymwad) Undeniableness.
Diymwadu, v. n. (diymwad) To cease denying.
Diymwan, a. (ymwan) Void of defence.

Diymwared,

Diymwared, *a.* (ymwared) Irremediable.
 Diymwaredawl, *a.* (diymwared) Unredeeming.
 Diymwarediad, *s. m.* (diymwared) Non-redemption.
 Diymwaredu, *v. n.* (diymwared) To cease redeeming; to cease delivering.
 Diymwafg, *a.* (ymwafg) Uncompressed.
 Diymwafgawl, *a.* (diymwafg) Uncompressing.
 Diymwafgiad, *s. m.* (diymwafg) A ceasing to compress, or press together.
 Diymwafgu, *v. n.* (diymwafg) To cease compressing.
 Diymwel, *a.* (ymwel) Unvisiting; solitary.
 Diymweliad, *s. m.* (diymwel) Void of visits.
 Diymwofgryn, *a.* (ymwofgryn) Littleless; dull.
 Diymwofgrynawl, *a.* (diymwofgryn) Apt to be littleless, or inactive.
 Diymwofgrynez, *s. m.* (diymwofgryn) Littlelessness, reachlessness; inactivity.
 Diymwrthlaz, *a.* (ymwrthlaz) Unopposing.
 Diymwrthryn, *a.* (ymwrthryn) Unresisting.
 Diymyr, *a.* (ymyr) Void of officiousness.
 Diymyrawl, *a.* (diymyr) Unofficious.
 Diymyrgar, *a.* (diymyr) Unofficious.
 Diymyriad, *s. m.* (diymyr) A ceasing to drive after, or meddle with.
 Diymyru, *v. n.* (diymyr) To cease meddling.
 Diynvyd, *a.* (ynvyd) Not foolish; not mad.
 Diynni, *a.* (ynni) Void of vigour; feeble.
 Diysbryd, *a.* (ysbryd) Spiritless; lifeless.
 Diysbrydawl, *a.* (diysbryd) Dispirited.
 Diysbrydez, *s. m.* (diysbryd) Dispiritedness.
 Diysbwrial, *a.* (ysbwrial) Void of rubbish.
 Diysbwrialu, *v. a.* (diysbwrial) To clear of rubbish.
 Diysgithyr, *a.* (ysgithyr) Void of tusks, or fangs.
 Diysglawringaw, *v. a.* (ysglawringaw) To deglutinate.
 Diyfig, *a.* (yfig) Not frail, or wasting away.

Maen, a Madawg, a Medel, dewrwyr diyfig vrodwr.

Maen, and Madawg, and Medel, daring men, and steady brothers. *Llywarc Hen.*

Diyfgog, *a.* (yfgog) Immoveable, unshaken.

Owain ruz-lain roz edmyg,
 Ged yfgain, gad ziyfgog:

Owain with the ruddy blade honouring the gift, scattering treasure, and unshaken in conflict. *Prydyz Bygan.*

Diyfgogawl, *a.* (diyfgog) Not apt to shake.
 Diyfgogez, *s. m.* (diyfgog) Immoveableness.
 Diyfgogi, *v. n.* (diyfgog) To become itedfast.
 Diyfgogiad, *s. m.* (diyfgog) A making, or becoming immoveable.
 Diyfgogrwy, *s. m.* (diyfgog) Immoveableness.
 Diyfmudawl, *a.* (yfmudawl) Unmoving.
 Diyfmudedig, *a.* (yfmudedig) Unmoved.
 Diyfmudiad, *s. m.* (yfmudiad) Immobility.
 Diyspyz, *a.* (yspyz) Inexhaustible; unvoided.
 Diyspyzadwy, *a.* (diyspyz) Inexhaustible.
 Diyspyzawl, *a.* (diyspyz) Not apt to empty.
 Diyspyziad, *s. m.* (diyspyz) A ceasing to void.
 Diyspyzu, *v. n.* (diyspyz) To cease voiding.
 Diystryw, *a.* (ystryw) Void of tricks, or wiles.
 Diyftwng, *a.* (gyftwng) Unobeying; free.

—Trigiant draig diyftwng,
 Yn nhég azew nev nawz orzillwng.

The dwelling of the unsubjected chief is in the fair mansions of heaven showered over with protection. *E. ab M. Rhobard.*

Diyfstyr, *a.* (yfty) Inconsiderate; unimportant; contemptible, despicable.

Diyfstyradwy, *a.* (diyfstyr) Contemptible.

Diyfstyredig, *a.* (diyfstyr) Contemned, despised.

Diyfstyr, *s. m.* (diyfstyr) Contemptibleness.
 Diyfstryiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diyfstyr) A contemning, or despising.
 Diyfstryiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diyfstyr) Inconsiderateness; contemptibleness.
 Diyfstryiaw, *v. n.* (diyfstyr) To disregard, to despise.
 Diyfstryiawl, *a.* (diyfstyr) Not apt to consider.
 Diyfstryied, *v. n.* (diyfstyr) To disregard; to despise.
 Diyfstryu, *v. a.* (diyfstyr) To disregard; to despise.
 Diyfstrywç, *s. m.* (diyfstyr) Inconsiderateness; disregard, disrespect, contempt.
 Diyfstrywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diyfstrywyr (diyfstyr-gwr) A contemner, or disregarder.
 Dyled, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyled) Obligation; duty.
 Dyledus, *a.* (dyled) Obligatory; obliged; due.
 Do, *adv.* (o) Done, it is done; yes, yea. *A vu bi yno? Na zo,* Has she been there? No not. *A roed pethi ti? Na zo xim,* Was there some given to thee? Not done any.

Dy dad a gerais, do, do,
 Do'n vozus, Duw nev izo!

Thy father I loved, yes, yes, yes affectionately, God of heaven be his portion. *Llywelyn o Langewydd.*

Dobrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gobrwy) A bribe; a fee.
 Dobrwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dobrwy) A bribing.
 Dobrwyaw, *v. a.* (dobrwy) To bribe; to fee.
 Dobrwyawl, *a.* (dobrwy) Tending to fee.
 Dobry, *adv.* (obry) Below, or underneath.
 Doco, *adv.* (oco) Yonder, lo yonder, lo there.

Doco wen vynwen yn vanol decav;
 Doco vy hudol.

Yonder is the elegantly formed fair one delicate and most beautiful; yonder is my charmer. *E. Davy.*

Dodawl, *a.* (dawd) Relating to placing.

Dodi, *v. a.* (dawd) To put, lay, set, or place to; to appoint; to give. *Doda i mi,* give to me; *dodi ar,* to place, or fix upon; *dodi ar y gyvraith,* to leave or to assign to the law.

Dôd dy law ar dy galon.

Lay thy hand on thy heart.

Adage.

Cyvarwyz llaw lle y doto.

The hand is familiar where it lays.

Adage.

Bez Arawn mab Dewinvin yn nhr Gweunle;
 Ni zodal law ar ladron,
 Ni rozai gwir i alon.

The grave of Arawn the son of Dewinvin in the land of Gweunle; he would not lay a hand on thieves, he would not grant quarter to the foes. *Taliesin.*

Dodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dawd) A placing, a setting.

Dodiadawl, *a.* (dodiad) Positional, belonging to place.

Dodrevn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (dyodrevn) Furniture, household stuff.

Dodrevnawl, *a.* (dodrevn) Belonging to furniture.

Dodrevniad, *s. m.* (dodrevn) A furnishing.

Dodrevnu, *v. a.* (dodrevn) To furnish.

Mae yzull hon yn wezus—i zodrevnu ymzianion mwynvoes.

This form is proper to embellish discourses in polite manners.

H. Perri.

Dodrevnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dodrevnwyr (dodrevn—gwr) A furnisher, or one who puts in order.

Dodrevnyn, *s. m. dim.* (dodrevn) A piece of furniture, or a household utensil.

Dodw, *s. m.* (dawd) A laying, or depositing.

Dodwi, *v. a.* (dodw) To lay, or to deposit.

Cyw iâr gwedy y dodwo, neu y cano, ceiniawg a dal.—Gwerth cyw gwyz dimai, neu ysgub haiz; a hyny yw ei gwerthyn izodwo y gywen; ac yn i goewyo y ceiniawg.

A chick after it lays, or that it crows, a penny is its value.—The value of a gosling is a half-penny, or a sheaf of barley; and that is the price until the hen lays, and until that the gander treads. *Welsh Laws.*

Hwç Dallwair Dalben a æth—hyd Riw y Gyverthwç yn Eryri ac yna dodwes ar geneu blaiz.

The sow of Dallwair Dalben went as far as Rhiw y Gyverthwç in Eryri; and there she laid a wolf's cub. *Trioz.*

Dodwy,

DOV

Dodwy *v. a.* (dodw) To lay, or to deposit.
Dodwyawg, *a.* (dodwy) Used to lay. *Iâr xod-wyawg*, a laying hen.
Dozi, *v. a.* (daw) To come. *Dozoez bi yma*, she had come here; *dozyw*, he is come; *dozwy*, I am come; *a'm dozwy rhoz*, I am come to a gift.

Ni dozynt tros vôr et waeth.
They will not come over sea again. *Meilyr.*

A'i wifgoz ym dozoez dawn.
And his garments caused honour to come to me. *Blexyn Varz.*

Doe, *s. m.* (do) Yesterday. *adv.* yesterday.

Doe i rhozwyd wr haezol,
A'i zwyn a wnaed hezyw'n ol.

Yesterday the meritorious man was given, and to day he has been taken away again. *Ries Jones.*

Doedawl, *a.* (goedawl) Enunciative; speaking.
Doediad, *s. m.*—*pl.* doediaid (goediad) A fayer.

Eirciad a doediad ydwyv
Hwn yma a ryz—

A demander and a teller am I this one will give. *T. Aled.*

Doedyd, *v. a.* (goedyd) To say, or to speak.

Doeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (oeth) A sage, a wise man; a philosopher.

Doeth, *a.* (oeth) Sage, wise; eloquent.

Araeth doeth a drud ni zygymmyz.

The speech of the wife and the bold will not agree. *Adage.*

Ymryson a doeth ti a vyz i doethag.

Dispute with the wife thou wilt be wiser. *Adage.*

A vo doeth eve a dau;
Annoeth ni reol enau.

That is wife, he will be silent; the unwise will not govern his lips. *G. ab Ieuan Hen.*

Doethaiz, *a.* (doeth) Of a wife disposition.

Doethawl, *a.* (doeth) Tending to wisdom.

Doethbruz, *a.* (doeth-pruz) Wisely serious.

Synwyrâu y cynghorau doethbruz a zangofir ar vyrder i'r neb a'u deallu yn y diarhebbion.

The meanings of the wisely serious counsels that will be shortly shewn, to such as understand them, in the proverbs. *L. G. Cothi.*

Doethbwyll, *s. m.* (doeth—pwyll) A sagacious understanding.

Doethder, *s. m.* (doeth) Sagacity, wisdom.

Doethedig, *a.* (doeth) Endued with wisdom.

Doethvawr, *a.* (doeth—mawr) Wisely-great.

Doethgar, *a.* (doeth) Philosophic; sage.

Doethi, *v. a.* (doeth) To shew wisdom, or sagacity; to prattle pertly.

Doethineb, *s. m.* (doeth) Wisdom, discretion.

Câs brenin heb zoethineb.

Odious is a king without wisdom. *Adage.*

Tri cynghorion doethineb: uvyzaad i zezvau Duw; ymgais er lleu dŷn; a dyozev yn lew bab dygwyz bywyd.

The three councils of wisdom: submission to the ordinances of God; exertion for the good of man; and magnanimously to suffer every event of life. *Barzas.*

Doethus, *a.* (doeth) Of a sage disposition.

Doethwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* doethwyr (doeth—gwr) A wise man, a sage.

Doethyn, *s. m.* *dim* (doeth) A wiseacre.

Dov, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (ov) What is useful; utensil.

Dôv, *a.* (ov) Trained up; tame, gentle.

Dovadwy, *a.* (dôv) That may be tamed.

Dovaeth, *s. m.* (dôv) The state of being trained, or regulated; tameness.

Caeth gweinyzawl ydyw'r caeth a vo yn nhy mab ucelwr, nid el nag i raw nag i vreau; a caeth dovaeth yw dyn a drico o ganiad heb ei brynu gyda mab ucelwr; a gwerth hwnw yw dau cym-maint a gwerth caeth a bryner.

A ministering slave is the slave that shall be in the house of the freeholder, who goes neither to the spade nor the mill; and a slave of domesticity is a man that shall dwell by permission, without being bought, with the freeholder; and the value of such a one is twice as much as the value of a slave that is bought. *Welsh Laws.*

DOG

Dovaiz, *a.* (dôv) Of a gentle disposition.

Dovawd, *s. m.* (dôv) The act of forming.

Dovawl, *a.* (dôv) Tending to make tame.

Dovedig, *a.* (dôv) Trained, tamed, broken in.

Dovi, *v. a.* (dôv) To train; to tame.

Doviad, *s. m.* (dôv) A training, a taming.

Dovraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dovyr) The state of being habituated to; custom, tribute; lodging, or entertainment; quarters.

Myned ar zovraeth ar daigau y brenin.

To go into quarters on the king's vassals. *Welsh Laws.*

Gofawd alltudion yn zovraeth ar ei veibion eillion.

Placing foreigners in quarters on his free tenants. *Welsh Laws.*

Dovrawl, *a.* (dovyr) Tending to domiciliate.

Dovredig, *a.* (dovyr) Domiciliated, quartered.

Dovreithiad, *s. m.* (dovraeth) Domiciliation.

Dovreithiaw, *v. a.* (dovraeth) To domiciliate.

Dovreithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dovreithwyr (dovraeth—gwr) One who is in quarters, or lodged.

Bethbynag a zangofir i'r dovreithwyr gan y taiogau y delont i eu tai, hwynt a'i talant i'r taiawg y delont i'w dŷ o'r collir, eithyr clezyvau, a cŷlyll, a llodrau.

Whatsoever shall be shewn to the domicils by the villains to whose houses they shall come, they shall pay for them to the villain to whose house they shall come if they shall be lost, except swords, and knives, and trowfers. *Welsh Laws.*

Dovri, *v. a.* (dovyr) To domiciliate, to lodge.

Dovriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dovyr) Domiciliation.

Dovwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dovwr (dôv—gwr) A tamer.

Dovydiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* dovydiad (dovawd) A former, an inventor; one who puts into order.

Glân oll yw goleuni llen
I'r byd a wnaeth dovydiad,
Y Sulgwyn i roi yn rad.

All pure is the light of learning, which the Creator for the world hath made, at Whitfuntide to be given freely. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Dovyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dôv) One who formeth, or traineth up; a tamer; also an epithet for the Deity; the regulator, the Lord. *Duto Zovyz*, God the Lord; *rbég dovyz*, neu *rbég ovyz*, the gift of the Lord.

Ni bu, nid oes oes ylbryd
Heb i Dovyz, ni byz byd.

There was not, there is not the being of spirit without the Lord, nor will there be a world. *Gr. Li. ab. D. ab Ein Llygwr.*

Dovyziad, *s. m.*—*pl.* dovyziad (dovyz) Organizer.

A Duw meiziad,
Duw dovyziad,
Dewin trugar.
Mawr enwerus.

And God the possessor, God the regulator, the merciful prophet great and wonderful. *Talisfan.*

Dovyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dovrâu (dôv) Domesticity.

Dôg, *s. m.* (og) A share, dividend, or piece.

Dognawl, *a.* (dogyn) Proportional; sufficient.

Dognedig, *a.* (dogyn) Proportioned, measured.

Dognez, *s. m.* (dogyn) Quantity, proportion; sufficiency.

Ymgynnullaw i gyd a orug gwyr Tro, a çadarnân cestyll Afaracus, ac eu lleawi o wyr ac arvu, a dognez o vwyd a diawd.

The men of Troy assembled together, and strengthened the castles of Afaracus, filling them with men and arms, with a sufficiency of meat and drink. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Dognvynag, *s. m.* (dogyn—mynag) A sufficient discovery: in the Laws it implies an information upon oath before the priest by an eye witness, of a crime committed.

Credadwy vyz mynegwr a wnel dognvynag.

An informer that shall make a certitude of discovery shall be credited. *Welsh Laws.*

Dognvynag cyvreithiawl yw llw crevyzwr a dyngo weled y lleidyr llw dyz goleu a'r lleddrad ganzo.

A lawful certitude of disclosure is the oath of a religious man that shall swear seeing the thief in full day light with the thing stolen in his possession. *Welsh Laws.*

Dogni,

DOL

Dogni, v. a. (dogyn) To settle a quantity; to share, to proportion; to allow.

Dogna dy gyvlog arnav, a mi a'i rhozav.
Fix the amount of thy wages to me, and I will give it.
Genesis xxx. 28.

Dogniad, s. m. (dogyn) A sharing; an allowing.

Dognwad, s. m. (dogyn—gwad) A sufficient denial; a plea of denial.

Dogyn, s. m.—pl. dognau (dog) A due quantity, share, or proportion; an allowance; sufficiency, enough.

Mae dogyn ar bob peth.
There is measure for every thing.

Adage.

Nid oes dogyn ar gardawd.
There is no measure for charity.

Adage.

Dogyn dyz yn ei zyz.
A day's allowance in its day.

Exodus v. 13.

Dôl, s. f.—pl. yz, (ol) A wind, bow, or turn; a meander; a dale, or mead through which a river runs; also the band, or collar wherewith a beast is fastened to a yoke, or post; the handle of a cup; the ring of scissors, and the like.

Carav i morva, a'i mynyez,
A'i caer ger i goed, a'i cain direz,
A'i dolyz, a'i dwyr, a'i dyfrynez,
A'i gwyain gwynion, a'i gwymp wragez.

I love its sea coast, and its mountains, and its city by the side of its wood, and its pleasant lawns, and its dales, and its waters, and its vales, and its white sea mews, and its beautiful women.
Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd.

Dol, a. (f. of dwl) Dull, blunt, or stupid.

Dolawg, a. (dôl) Having curves; meandrous.

Doldir, s. m. (dôl—tir) Meadow-land.

Dolev, s. f.—pl. t. au (golev) A shout, or outcry.

O'r naw hêlwriaeth, tair helva zolev y syz: llwynawg, ysgavarnawg a iwrç.
Of the nine hunts, three pursuits with sb. ut there are: a fox, a hare, and a roebuck.
Welsh Laws.

Y Bedo, evo a vyn
Ganu dolev gan delyn.

The Bedo, he is determined to have to sing a strain with the harp.
L. G. Cotti.

Dolevain, v. a. (dolev) To shout, or halloo often.

Udgorn nev yn dolevain.
The trump of heaven resounding.

Gronwy Owain.

Dolen, s. f.—pl. t. au (dôl) A curve, bow, or bend; a winding turn; a loop; the ring of a yoke. *Dolen gwellaiv*, the ring of a scissors; *dolen carwg*, the handle of a cup; *baç a dolen*, a hook and eye; *cwltwm dolen*, a bow knot.

Dolënaiz, a. (dolen) Tending to curve.

Dolënewg, a. (dolen) Having curves, or bows.

Dolënewl, a. (dolen) Curving, or bowing.

Dolëniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolen) Curvature.

Dolënu, v. a. (dolen) To curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round; to meander; to form into a loop.

Dolf, s. m. (dôl) A curve, wind, or swirl.

Dolfyn, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (dolf) A dolphin.

Yno mae dolfyniaid, moelrhoniaid, a lloi y môr.
In there are dolphins, porpoises, and sea calves.

Hansien.

Doli, v. a. (dôl) To curve, to bow, to bend.

Doliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dôl) A curvation.

Doloç, s. m. (goloç) Lamentation, moan.

Y gwr egniol zoloç—
Ynvyd yç o'r anvad waith.

The man of vehement groan, you are silly from the naughty deed.
D. Liwyd Gorleç.

DON

Dolur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (golur) Anguish, ache, pain, sore; sickness; grief. *Y dolur gwaetbau*, the leprosy.

Er dy gur a'th zolurion,
A'th vrw a gevaist i'ch vron—
Gwarded vil!

By thy sorrow and thy pains, and thy wound that thou hadst in thy breast, deliver me!
D. ab Rhyt.

Doluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolur) A aching, or smarting; a making sore, a wounding.

Doluriaw, v. a. (dolur) To ache; to smart; to be in pain; to cause anguish, or pain; to make sore; to strike with illness.

Dwy ael aur a'm dolurioez,
Melynon, meinion ym oez.

Thy two golden eyebrows have wounded me, yellow ones and small that seemed to me.
H. ab Rhyt ab Gwilym.

Dolwç, s. m. (golwç) Adoration, worship.

Man nid oes dolwç byth wedi yma.

Where there is never prayer after the present.
Tallefin.

Dolwg, s. m. (golwg) The act of beseeching.

Dolyftain, s. m.—pl. dolyfteiniau (yftain) A trembling noise, a quaver.

Dolyfteiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolyftain) A making a tremulating noise, a quavering.

Dolyfteiniaw, v. a. (dolyftain) To quaver.

Dolyfteiniawl, a. (dolyftain) Quivering.

Dolyftum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dôl—yftum) A curvature, a bending form.

Dolyftumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolyftum) A making into a curving form.

Dolyftumiaw, v. a. (dolyftum) To curve.

Dolyftumiawg, a. (dolyftum) Curving.

Dolyftumiawl, a. (dolyftum) Curving.

Dollwng, v. n. (gollwng) To be letting lose.

Dollwng gwaed dan draed a drig,
Dewis gwyz dew ofgeizig.

Let blood that under foot shall continue, choose a fat and portly goose.
I. Gethin ab I. ab Lleifon, i'r Llwynawg.

Dollyngawl, a. (dollwng) Tending to let loose.

Dollyngedig, a. (dollwng) In a lapsed state.

Dollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dollwng) A elapsing.

Don, s. m. (on) What is distinct, outward, or uppermost; what spreads about, or over.

Dondiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (don) A keeping under.

Dondiaw, v. a. (don) To twit; to threaten.

Dondiawl, (don) Apt to keep in awe.

Dondiwr, s. m.—pl. dondwyr (don—gwr) One who keeps in awe; a threatener.

Doniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dawn) An endowing, or conferring; a donation.

Doniaeth, s. m. (dawn) Endowment; grace.

Hawz yw'ç dwyn, hyz iac doniaeth,
I Veli Mawr.

It is easy to trace you, the vigorous stag of endowment, to Bêl the Great.
Merys Davydd.

Doniaw, v. a. (dawn) To gift, or to endow; to bestow, to confer, or to present.

A minnau o'm rhadau rym anant
Yn rhuz-eur, yn rhwyz arzuniant
O bob rhiv ym rhwyv ym doniant.

And I also from my gifts of the power of the muses in ruddy gold of liberal honour of every variety; for my chief they endow me.
L. P. Moeç, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Mwyalçen i'n bedwen ber
A'n doniaid a'i çan dyner.

The thrush in our sweet birch grove would compliment us with her tender song.
D. ab Gwilym.

Tra i'm donwy Duw dawn arzerçawg—canav.

Whilst God shall gift me with the noble talent I will sing.
Gwalçmai.

Doniawg, a. (dawn) Gifted, endowed, of good parts; free of gift, bountiful.

D O S

Doniawl, a. (dawn) Tending to gift.
Doniedig, a. (dawn) Gifted, or endowed.
Doniwr, s. m.—pl. doniwyr (dawn—gwr) A gifter, or endower; a donor.
Donw, a. (dawn) Confering virtue, or grace.
Donwy, a. (dawn) Confering virtue, or grace.
Dôr, s. m.—pl. t. au (or) What incloses, or limits; a cover, a covering; a guard, or a door.

Câs traws trablauz cawz cywlad;
 Cadau dôr car côr cyrriad.

Odious is the turbulent wrangler, the disgrace of the country;
 the shield of battles loves the refoiler of the circle.

Cynzelw, i Wemwynwyn.

A'th volant veirzion, derwyon dôr,
 O bedair-iaith dyvyn o bedeir-or.

Bards will praise thee, and druids of the circle, of four languages
 from four regions that will come. *Cynzelw, i Owain Gwynedd.*

O cawez dau dorau dysg,
 Da'i gwez wrth oed ac azyfg.

If two have obtained the coverings of learning, goodly do they
 seem in the meeting, and in teaching. *W. Cynwal.*

Gwelav zyz drwy gil y zôr.

I see the day through the door a-jar.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ar y rhai'n—
 Na forthor na dôr nid oes.

On these nor porter nor door there are.

L. G. Colbi.

Cur y zôr, par agori,
 Cyn y dyz, i'm cenad i.

Knock the door, command to open, ere the day appears, for my
 messenger. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dorvod, v. n. (dawr—bôd) To be concerned.

Er gwaith Arderyz ni'm dorbi.

For the action of Arderyz I shall not be concerned. *Myrddin.*

Dorglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. i (dôr—clwyd) A covering hurdle.

Ysgynial Cunezav cyn cwys a thudwed;
 Ei wyneb a gadwed ganwaith cyn bu llaith;
 Dorglwyd dyludent wys Brynaic yn mhlymwyd.

Exalted was Cunezav before the furrow and the earthly home;
 a hundred times was his honour preserved ere his dissolution
 came; a covering hurdle is borne by the youths of Brynaic in the
 scene of conflict. *Taliesin.*

Dori, v. n. (dawr) To be concerned, to care.

Ni zorav y'ngwhŷzeirian
 Na cōg nag eaws a'i çan!

I notice not in the pleasant grove, nor cuckoo, nor the nightin-
 gale with her song! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Doriad, s. m. (dawr) A being concerned.

Dorlawd, s. m. (dawr—llawd) A fondling.

Dorlodawl, a. (dorlawd) Apt to fondle.

Dorlota, v. a. (dorlawd) To fondle, to cherish.

Dorth, s. m. (dôr) A covering; a limit.

Dôs, s. m.—pl. t. au (os) A drop, a particle.

Bum dôs y'nghawad.

I have been a drop in a shower.

Taliesin.

Gogwn—
 Ped paladyr y'ngghad;
 Ped dôs y'nghawad.

I have perception, though I should be a shaft in the conflict;
 though I should be a drop in a shower. *Taliesin.*

Breuzwydiaw er bun balç-liw arien dôs,
 Ys odidawg nôs neu i'm hebgyr.

To dream of the nymph of the bright hue of the drop of rime,
 excellent the night that shall dispense to me. *Gwalchmai.*

Dôs, v. imper. (os) Go thou. *Dôs atto, go to him.*

Dewis gŷvraith, dôs, govyn
 O enau doeth yr un dyn.

Choose law, go, ask from the wife lips of the same person.
Sir T. Jones, i Sir W. Herbert.

Dofawg, a. (dôs) Consisting of drops.

Dôs heb argyfwrw ar llwrw i'r lle
 Dofawg hyzolaug hawz ei belre.

Go without dread onward to the place full of drops apt to whirl
 in eddies, and easily agitated. *Ll. P. Morg, i Wenhilant.*

D R A

Dofawl, a. (dôs) Tending to trickle.

Dofben, s. m.—pl. t. au (golben) A particular.

Dofbenawl, a. (dofben) Characteristic.

Dofbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dofben) A characterizing, or particularizing.

Dofbenu, v. a. (dofben) To characterize; to particularize.

Dofbenu anian pob peth—a wna.

He will characterize the nature of every thing. *H. Perri.*

Dofparth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosparth) Analysis, distribution, separation, partition, division; determination, or conclusion.

Dofparthadwy, a. (dosparth) Distinguishable.

Dofparthawl, a. (dosparth) Discretive, distributive; analytical.

Dofparthedig, a. (dosparth) Distinguished.

Dofparthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosparthedig) Distribution, the act of analysing.

Dofparthedigawl, a. (dosparthedig) Discretive.

Dofparthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosparth) A separating, or distinguishing; distribution.

Dofparthu, v. a. (dosparth) To distribute, to separate, to divide, to distinguish; to analyse.

Dofparthu cynbenau, to determine disputes.

Dofparthus, a. (dosparth) Discretive; discreet.

Dofparthwr, s. m.—pl. dosparthwyr (dosparth—gwr) An analyser, one who separateth; an investigator.

Dofranawl, a. (gosfranawl) Analytical.

Dofraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosraniad) An analysing, or separating into classes.

Dofranu, v. a. (gofranu) To analyse.

O vedru dofranu yn gywraint—y ceir azyfg.

From being able to investigate accurately instruction will be obtained. *H. Perri.*

Dotiad, s. m. (gotiad) A being confused; a mistaking, or erring.

Dotian, v. n. (gotian) To be confused.

Dotianu, v. n. (dotian) To become confused.

Dy llw a'th lun heb un bai,
 Odid dyn na's dotianai.

Thy complexion and thy form without one fault, there is hardly
 a man but would be confused thereat. *R. Zu.*

Dotiaw, v. a. (gotiaw) To put out, to cause to mistake; to err; to dote.

Ni çav un awr, oç vinnau,
 Nes dotiaw wers waittau!

Ah me! I get not a single hour to be at rest awhile, without
 being confused. *S. Ceri.*

Dotiawl, a. (gotiawl) Tending to confuse.

Dra, s. m. (rha) A produce; essence. It is an affix in the formation of nouns, signifying the essence of a thing; and is equivalent to *Ness* in English; as *Gwynndra*, whiteness.

Draen, s. m.—pl. drain (dra) A prickle, a thorn.

Draen y coed, an urchin; ni rôwn i draen am dam, I would not give a pin for him; drain yspyzad, hawthorns; cor-zrain gwynion, the dwarf hawthorns.

Diriaid a galf zraen yn ei uwed.

The unlucky will get a thorn in his crowdy. *Adage.*

Cadaç fideu a fin draen
 A thwll yn mlaen yr eigid.

A silk kerchief with a pin of thorn, and a hole in the point of the shoe. *Adage.*

Draenawg, a. (draen) Full of prickles, prickly, s. m.—pl. draenogod. A hedgehog. *Draenawg y môr, the sea urchin.*

Draenblu,

D R E

Draenblu, *s. pl. aggr.* (draen—plu) Down feathers.
 Draened, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (draen) An urchin.
 Draenen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (draen) A thorn bush.
Draenen wen, a white thorn, or hawthorn;
draenen zu, a black thorn.
 Draeneta, *v. a.* (draened) To hunt hedgehogs.
 Draenglwyd, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (draen—clwyd) A hurdle of thorns.

Tra rheto'r ôg y rhed y zraenglwyd.

As long as the harrow goes the thorn hurdle will go. *Adage.*

Draenllwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (draen—llwyn) A thorn brake.

Drag, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (dra) A piece from.

Dragiad, *s. m.* (drag) A tearing in pieces.

Dragiaw, *v. a.* (drag) To pull, or rend in pieces.

Drwy goed yz â, dragied zur.

Through woods he will go, let him mangle the steel.

D. Llwyd Gorleq.

Dragiawg, *a.* (drag) Having rents, jagged.

Llun draig o veillion dragiawg.

The form of a dragon, of jagged trefoils. *T. Aled, i walq.*

Dragon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drag) A leader. *Pen dragon*, a generalissimo.

*Gwr oez Eidol goryw reol gorzethol daith,
 Gwyzbwyll zragon golpharth Brython.*

Eidol was a man that accomplished an excellent order of march, the deep manœuvring leader and guide of the Brython.

Taliesin, i dwyll y cyllyll birion.

Arthur a vu deirnos y'ngaer Oeth ac Anoeth, a theirnos y gan Wen ben dragon, a theirnos y'ngarchar cuz dan y lleq.

Arthur was three nights in the fortrefs of Oeth ac Anoeth, and three nights with Gwen the supreme leader, and three nights in the secret prison under the flat stone. *Trioz.*

Dragonawl, *a.* (dragon) Supreme; leading, foremost. *Uz dragonawl*, a supreme chief.

Ev—

Dragonawl veidrawl vadiain yn elvyz.

He graciously leading, and effectuating in the elements.

Gwalqmai.

Dragoni, *v. a.* (dragon) To act as a leader.

Dragwm, *s. m.* (drag) The scaly coat of animals. *Iar zragwm*, a friezeland hen.

Draig, *s. f.—pl. dreigiau* (dra) A generating principle, or procreator; a fiery serpent, a dragon; the supreme. *Dreigiau*, silent lightnings. In the mythology of the primitive world the serpent is universally the symbol for the sun under various appellations, but of the same import as the *Draig*, *Adon*, *Azon*, *Bel*, and *Bâl*, amongst the *Cymry*.

Draig Prydain pryda i ti.

Sovereign of Britain I will sing to thee.

Gwalqmai.

*Llazar draig er dragon drylwyn,
 Tryllw goq trylew droq draçwyn.*

For the quick moving leader the dragon would slaughter, the thrice dyed red one altogether expert, furious and swiftly turning. *Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rbys.*

Drain, *s. pl. aggr.* (draen) Thorns; prickles.

*Oiana parcellan, neud blodau drain;
 Gorlas can vynyz elvyz neud cain.*

Hearken little pig, are not the thorns in bloom; of clear blue the elements on the mountainedge, and is it not beautiful! *Myrzain.*

Draw, *adv.* (traw) Yonder, at a distance.

*Ni ad draw, o anwyd drwg,
 Ei wylan awr o'i olwg.*

Tender he will not leave, from a bad disposition, his fair nymph for one hour out of his sight. *D. ab Edmund.*

Drev, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhev) A bundle, a tye.

D R I

Dreva, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (drev) The number twenty four. *Dreva o yd*, twenty four sheaves of corn, or a thrave.

Dreva'n zugiaid â rivwyd.

Two dozens of dukes have been counted.

L. G. Cothi.

Saith zreva o geirç un-rhwym yn ebran—â zyly.

Seven thraves of once tyed oats for provender belongs to him. *Welsh Laws.*

Drevu, *v. a.* (drev) To bundle, or tye together.

Dreigiaiz, *a.* (draig) Like a dragon.

Dreigiaw, *v. a.* (draig) To lighten without thunder.

Dreigiawl, *a.* (draig) Like a dragon.

Dreiniac, *s. pl. aggr.* (drain) Aculei, acantha, the prickles of plants.

Dreiniawg, *a.* (draen) Spiniferous; thorny. *Y zreiniawg*, the fiskin.

Dreiniawl, *a.* (drain) Spinous; acanthaceous; tending to be thorny.

Dreiniogrwyz, *s. m.* (dreiniawg) Pricklinefs.

Dreinllyd, *a.* (drain) Spinous, or thorny.

Dreinllydrwyz, *s. m.* (dreinllyd) Pricklinefs.

Dreinos, *s. pl. aggr.* (drain) Little prickles.

Drèl, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhel) A clown, a cuff.

Rhyvez—

*Na wyl zrel er â helio,
 Vyred ei drwyzed a'i dro!*

It is wonderful that the churl, after all his scraping together, doth not see how short his career and his turn.

D. ab Davyç Llwyd.

Drelaiz, *a.* (drèl) Churlish, boorish.

Dreleizrwyz, *s. m.* (drèlaiz) Churlishness.

Drelgi, *s. m.* (drèl—ci) A churlish dog.

Dreliad, *s. m.* (drèl) A scolding, a jawing.

Dreliaw, *v. a.* (drèl) To scold, to abuse.

Drelyn, *s. m. dim.* (drèl) A churlish fellow.

Drem, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (rhem) The sight, look, aspect, or visage; a glance of the eye.

Dy zrem val duez yr ael.

Thy sight like the blackness of the brow.

D. ab Edmund.

O roi vy nrem ar vy nryç—Hyll y gwelwn.

From setting my visage on my glass frightful I perceived it.

G. ab D. Vyçan.

Dremiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drem) A viewing.

Dremiaw, *v. a.* (drem) To observe, to look.

Dremiawl, *a.* (drem) Observant, looking.

Dreng, *a.* (rheng) Morose, peevish, surly.

Drengu, *v. n.* (dreng) To be peevish, or surly.

Drengyn, *s. m. dim.* (dreng) A surly chap.

Drew, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (rhew) A stink, a stench.

Drewçwa, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (drew—çwa) Mephitic.

Drewçwawl, *a.* (drewçwa) Mephitical.

Drewedig, *a.* (drew) Fœtid, or stinking.

Drewg, *s. f.* (drew) Darnel; a weed.

Drewgi, *s. m.—pl. drewgwn* (drew—ci) A stinking dog.

Drewgoed, *s. pl. aggr.* (drew—coed) Bean trefoil.

Drewi, *s. m.* (drew) A fœtid smell, a stink.

Drewi, *v. n.* (drew) To savour ill; to stink.

Drewiant, *s. m.* (drew) A stink, a stench.

Drewsawr, *s. m.* (drew—sawr) A bad smell.

Drinc, *s. m.* (rhinc) A climb. *a.* Climbing.

*Llavyn Vareduz llyw drinc,
 Llew ni ad Lloegyr yn wnc.*

The blade of Mareduz the climbing leader, the lion that will not let England to be near. *Bede Brwynllys.*

Dring, *s. m.* (drinc) A climb; a flight of steps.

Dringadwy, *a.* (dring) Ascendable, that may be climbed.

DRW

Dringaw, *v. a.* (dring) To climb, to ascend.

Haws dringaw na disgyn.

It is easier to climb than to descend.

Adage.

Dringocz vrig, o genvigen,
Y goedwig wyrz i gadw gwen.

Out of envy he climbed to the top of the green grove to watch the nymph.
D. ab Edmund, i eirig.

Dringawl, *a.* (dring) Tending to climb. *Y zringawl*, the sorrel.

Dringediad, *s. m.* (dring) Escalade.

Dringva, *s. f.*—*pl.* dringvëyz (dring—ma) A place to climb, a flight of steps.

Dringiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dring) A climbing.

Dringiedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dringiad) A climber.

Dringiedyz yw pob peth a zringo i vrig pren i'w amzifyn ei hun.

A climber is every thing that climbs to the top of a tree to defend itself.
Welsh Laws.

Dringlyn, *s. m. dim.* (dringyl) A pendulum.

Dringwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dringwyr (dring—gwr) A climber.

Dringyl, *s. m.*—*pl.* dringlau (dring) What has a tendency to climb.

Drud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhud) A furious one, a daring one; a hero.

Cyrciad cynniviad cerz arial drudion,
C wyv ehovyn clezyval;
Nid cyrz, nid ca:z anwadad,
Cain awen cenawon Ial.

To the resort of the combatant the vigorous heroes will repair;
not uncertain the songs nor the journey of the splendid muse from the youths of Ial.
Cynxelto, m. teulu Owain.

Sev yw drud dyn ynvyd.

Namely a rapid one is an insane man.

Welsh Laws.

Drud, *a.* (rhud) Rapid; raging; dear, costly; bold, daring; courageous.

Bid drud glew.

Let the enterprising be bold.

Adage

Drudaniaeth, *s. m.* (drud) Rapidness; boldness; dearness.

Drudvalç, *a.* (drud—balç) Daringly proud.

Drudvar, *s. m.* (drud—bâr) Rapid wrath.

Drudvawr, *a.* (drud—mawr) Boldly great.

Drudvraifg, *a.* (drud—braifg) Boldly ample.

Drud vrwyfç ri drudvraifg i haelder,
Drud vaniar drudvar drudvalç ner.

A bold and towering prince boldly ample his generosity, hold his banner of rapid wrath, and boldly pompous lord.
Cynxelto, i O. Cyvelliaug.

Drudiant, *s. m.* (drud) Rapidness; madness; daringness, or boldness.

Pa zrudiant, pa zireidi,
Pa vethiant na vyan vi?

What madness, what mischief, what failing be there that they will not have me?
D. ab Gwilym, i'r merched.

Drudlew, *a.* (drud—glew) Boldly venturing.

Drudwen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (drud) A starling.

Drudws, *s. pl. aggr.* (drud) The starlings.

Drudwft, *s. m.* (drud) A chattering.

Drudwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (drud) A chattering; a starling, or stare.

Dal dadyd drudwy.

To hold the dispute of a starling.

Iolo Gog, i'r tawad.

Drwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* drygau (rhwg) Evil; wickedness.

Gwell i zyn y drwg a wyr na'r drwg ni's gwyr.

Better for a man the evil that he knows than the evil he doth not know.
Adage.

A glyweifi a gant gwr cail,
Yn cynghori gwas anghaf,
A wnel drwg arded y llall?

Hast thou heard what a discreet man has sung, in advising an imprudent youth, he that commits evil let him expect another.
Engl: y Glywed.

DRY

Drwg, *a.* (rhwg) Evil; naughty, bad, wicked.

A zwg da drwg synghor?

Will evil counsel produce good?

Adage.

Arovyn drwg vugail.

The resolution of a bad shepherd.

Adage.

Drws, *s. m.*—*pl.* dryfau (rhws) A passage, pass, or opening; a doorway, a door. Hence the names of many passes between mountains; as, *Drws y Coed, Drws y Nant, Drws Ardudwy*, and the like.

Dry, *a.* (rhy) Forward, foremost; conspicuous.

Drychin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (drwg—hîn) Fowl weather; a storm, or tempest.

Cyfred awel a drycin;
Gwaith cu:wyz yw celu rhin.

The gale and the tempest keep equal pace; it is a friendly business to conceal a secret.
Llywarc Hen.

Dryç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dry) A sight, or aspect; a form, or state; a mirror. *Dryç ymawifgo*, a dressing glass; *Dryç meirionig, neu dryç dimai, ac wryneb dimai*, a pale face.

Dryç i bawb ei gymmydawg.

Every one's mirror is his neighbour.

Adage.

Yn Lloegyr dryçion rhyedrycant unben.

In Lloegyr spectators will gaze on a prince.

Anaurin.

Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes dryç.

The life of man is not more durable than a glass?

Gr. ab Gwrgenau.

Dryçawl, *a.* (dryç) Relating to aspect, or form.

Dryçez, *s. m.* (dryç) Portraiture, formedness.

Dryçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dryç) A portraying.

Dryçiaden, *s. f.* (dryçiad) A mould; a type.

Dryçiannawg, *a.* (dryçiant) Sightly, comely.

Oiana parçellan—

Un yfym a rown mynyz mion,
I edryç dryçiannawg dryç ferçogion.

Attend little pig, one I have that I would set on the hill of the people to view the sightly form of loving ones.
Myrzin.

Dryçiannawl, *a.* (dryçiant) Prospective.

Dryçiant, *s. m.* (dryç) A prospect, a sight.

Dryçiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dryçawl) An apparition, spectre, or phantom.

Dryçiolaethus, *a.* (dryçiolaeth) Tending to make apparent; relating to appearance.

Dryçiolli, *v. n.* (dryçawl) To make apparent.

Dryçu, *v. a.* (dryç) To make apparent.

Dryçynawg, *a.* (dryç) Sightly; comely.

Dryd, *s. m.* (rhyd) Economy; skill. *a.* Thrifty, economical; skilful.

Drydawl, *a.* (dryd) Economical, thrifty.

Drygair, *s. m.* (drwg—gair) Ill report.

Gwae a gao zrygair yn ieuanc.

Woe to him that shall get a bad report in his youth.

Adage.

Drygamynez, *s. m.* (drwg—amynez) Impatience.

Nid ev a ziwyg dyn ei zrygamynez.

A person will not reform his impatience.

Adage.

Dryganadyl, *s. f.* (drwg—anadyl) A bad breath.

O dri açaws ni cyll gwraig ei hegwezi, cyd adawo ei gwr: a glavri, ac o eifau cyd, ac o zryganadyl.

There are three causes from which a wife loses not her portion should she leave her husband: from a scrophula, and from the want of connexion, and from sinking breath.
Welsh Laws.

Dryganez, *s. m.* (drwg—anez) Evil disposition.

Dryganiaeth, *s. m.* (aniaeth) A bad disposition; maliciousness; mischievousness.

Pwybyneg a çwennyçant zivuziaw tyfiliolaeth dynion o ran dryganiaeth eu hewyllys, mae'n rhaid izynt zangaws rhyw gyfelyhrwyz o anewyllygarwç y cyvryw dyfion i zywedyd y gwir.

Whoever shall wish to render ineffectual the testimony of persons because of the maliciousness of their intention, it is necessary for them to shew some semblance of the unwillingness of such witnesses to speak the truth.
E. Samuel.

Dryganian,

DRY

Dryganian, s. f. (anian) Ill nature, malignancy.

Bŷr zryganian a wna hŷr oval.

A short season of *intemperateness* will cause long anxiety.

Adage.

Tri feth a gynneil hir zireidi ar zyn: drygioni, dryganian, a glythineb.

Three things that will continue long mischief on a person: perverseness, *ill-nature*, and greediness.

Triox Moes.

Dryganianawl, a. (dryganian) Malignant.

Dryganianu, v. n. (dryganian) To be ill-natured; to be in a passion.

A dryganianu a orug wrth y cenadau.

And he flew into a passion at the messengers.

H. Dared—Mabinogion.

Dryganianus, a. (dryganian) Ill-natured.

Bid diriaid dryganianus.

Let the mischievous be *ill-natured*.

Adage.

Dryganwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—anwyd) A bad temper; a passionate disposition.

Dryganwydaw, v. n. (dryganwyd) To become of bad temper; to be passionate.

Dryganwydawg, a. (dryganwyd) Intemperate.

Dryganwydawl, a. (dryganwyd) Tending to intemperateness.

Dryganwydus, a. (dryganwyd) Intemperate.

Drygangraift, s. f.—pl. drygangreiftiau (drwg—angraift) A bad example.

Tri feth a wanaa gynnewd: gorthrymder, ac anghugant vonez, a drygangraift.

Three things that weaken a constitution: oppression, doubtful origin, and *bad example*.

Welsh Laws.

Drygarver, s. f.—pl. t. ion (drwg—arver) A bad custom, or usage; a bad course. *Mae o'n dilyn drygarverion*, he follows evil courses.

Drygarverawl, a. (drygarver) Badly habituated.

Drygarveriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygarver) A using bad habits

Drygarveru, v. a. (drygarver) To use bad habits.

Drygargoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (drwg—argoel) A bad omen, an inauspicious sign.

Drygargoelus, a. (drygargoel) Inauspicious.

Drygbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (drwg—pwyll) Bad sense. *a. Irrational, indiscreet.*

Maelwyr—

Drwy vezwl drybwyll a vawr dwyllant.

Tradesmen through *imprudent* thought do greatly cheat.

Tallefn.

Drygbwyllus, a. (drygbwyll) Imprudent.

Drygwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—gwant) Evil desire, concupiscence, lust.

Ni zaethon i'r llys o ranboziaeth bydawl—yno Gwaelder, neu Zrygwant, a'm harweinioez i neuaz vawrzrygavaiz.

We came to the court of worldly enjoyment: there Vileness, or Lust led me into a magnificent hall.

Marçawg Crwydrad.

Drygwantu, v. a. (drygwant) To desire, or wish badly; to lust.

Drygdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (drwg—tyb) Distrust.

Drygdybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygdyb) A distrustful.

Drygdybiaw, v. a. (drygdyb) To think evil of.

Drygdybiawl, a. (drygdyb) Distrustful.

Drygdybus, a. (drygdyb) Apt to think evil.

Drygzamwain, s. f.—pl. drygzamweinion (drwg—damwain) Mischance, misfortune.

Drygzamweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygzamwain) A happening unfortunately.

Drygzamweiniaw, v. n. (drygzamwain) To happen badly, or unfortunately.

Drygzamweiniawl, a. (drygzamwain) Badly happening.

Drygzezyv, s. f.—pl. drygzezvau (drwg—dezyv) A bad institute.

DRY

Drygzevawd, s. f.—pl. drygzevodau (drwg—dev-awd) A bad custom, an evil habit.

Deg mlynz y bu Arthal yn gwledysu; a feidiaw a wnaeth a'r drygzevodau a vucfyt arno gyt.

The time that Arthal reigned was ten years; and he left off the *bad customs* which he had been guilty of before.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Drygzevodawl, a. (drygzevawd) Of bad habit.

Drygzevodi, v. a. (drygzevawd) To use bad custom, or habit.

Drygzevodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygzevawd) A using bad custom, or habit.

Drygzyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (drwg—dyn) A wicked person, a mischievous man.

Na drygzyn ys gwell ci da.

Than a *bad person* better is a good dog.

Adage.

Drygzywedyd, v. a. (drwg—dywedyd) To speak evil.

Gwell tewi na drygzywedyd.

Better to be silent than to *speak badly*.

Adage.

Drygez, s. m. (drwg) Malignancy; mischief.

Drygenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—enw) A bad name, or ill-report.

Drygenwi, v. a. (drygenw) To call bad names.

Drygewyllys, s. m. (drwg—ewyllys) Malevolence.

Drygewyllyfiad, s. m. (drygewyllys) A wishing ill; a being malevolent.

Drygewyllyfiaw, v. a. (drygewyllys) To wish evil; to be malevolent.

Drygewyllyfiawl, a. (drygewyllys) Malevolent.

Drygvab, s. m.—pl. drygveibion (drwg—mab) A naughty child, a bad boy.

Esgud drygvab yn nhy arall.

A *bad boy* is brisk in another's house.

Adage.

Rhybued drygvab ei vam.

The will of a *naughty boy* his mother.

Adage.

Drygvarn, s. f. (drwg—barn) A bad, or unjust sentence.

Drygvezwl, s. m.—pl. drygvezyliau (drwg—mezwl) An evil thought.

Drygvoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—moes) Bad behaviour, or ill-manners.

Tri feth ni wna avles i neb: celu ei zrygvoes, rheoli i zryganwydau, a gadw i zrygvezyliau.

Three things that will not hurt any body; to conceal his *ill-manners*, govern his bad temper, and keep his evil thoughts.

Triox Moes.

Drygvoesawg, a. (drygvoes) Ill-mannered.

Anavus pob drygvoesawg.

Every ill-behaved person is blemished.

Adage.

Drygvonezig, s. m. (drwg—bonezig) An affected gentleman, an upstart.

Mal drygvonezig a'i vaig.

Like the *fine gentleman* under his load.

Adage.

Drygvri, s. m. (drwg—bri) A bad pre-eminence.

Drygvryd, s. m. (drwg—bryd) Evil design.

Drygvrydig, a. (drygvryd) Evil designing.

Drygvucez, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—bucez) An evil course of life.

Drygvucezawl, a. (drygvucez) Of a bad life.

Drygvucezu, v. a. (drygvucez) To live wickedly.

Drygvwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—bwriad) An evil intention, or a bad purpose.

Drygvwriadawl, a. (drygvwriad) Evil minded.

Drygvwriadu, v. a. (drygvwriad) To design, or intend wickedly, to have bad intention.

Drygvwriadus, a. (drygvwriad) Evil-minded.

Drygvyd, s. m. (drwg—byd) Adversity, affliction.

Dryghin.

DRY

Dryghin, *s. m.* (drwg—hin) Bad weather.
 Dryghinawl, *a.* (dryghin) Tempestuous.
 Dryghinez, *s. m.* (dryghin) Tempestuousness.
 Dryghinllyd, *a.* (dryghin) Tempestuous.
 Drygiawn, *a.* (drwg—iawn) Badly inclined.
 Drygioni, *s. m.* (drygiawn) Badness, naughtiness, viciousness, wickedness.

A wreizio mewn drygioni
 Anhawz vyz ei gynghori.

He that is rooted in wickedness, difficult it will be to advise him.
Adage.

Drygionus, *a.* (drygiawn) Vicious, wicked.
 Drygionusrwyz, *s. m.* (drygionus) Viciousness, mischievousness.
 Dryglais, *s. m.—pl.* drygleisiau (drwg—llais) A disagreeable, or hoarse noise.
 Dryglam, *s. m.* (drwg—llam) A mischance.
 Drygleisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dryglais) A screaming, a making a frightful noise.
 Drygleisiaw, *v. a.* (dryglais) To scream.
 Drygleisiawl, *a.* (dryglais) Hoarsely screaming.
 Drygliw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (drwg—lliw) Discolour.
 Drygliwiad, *s. m.* (drygliw) A discolouring.
 Drygliwiaw, *v. a.* (drygliw) To discolour.
 Drygliwiawg, *a.* (drygliw) Of a bad colour.
 Dryglywodraeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (drwg—llywodraeth) Mal-administration.
 Dryglywodraethawl, *a.* (dryglywodraeth) Badly governing.
 Dryglywodraethiad, *s. m.* (dryglywodraeth) A governing badly.
 Dryglywodraethu, *v. a.* (dryglywodraeth) To govern badly.
 Dryglywodraethwr, *s. m.—pl.* dryglywodraethwyr (dryglywodraeth—gwr) A bad governor.
 Drygnaws, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (drwg—naws) A bad disposition; peevishness, frowardness; a bad habit of body, or indisposition.
 Drygnawfus, *a.* (drygnaws) Of a bad disposition; peevish, froward; indisposed.
 Drygfawr, *s. m.* (drwg—fawr) A bad stench.

Ni's clyw madyn ei drygfawr ei hun.

Reynard doth not smell his own stench.

Adage.

Drygfawriad, *s. m.* (drygfawr) A smelling badly.
 Drygfawriaw, *v. n.* (drygfawr) To smell badly.
 Drygfawrus, *a.* (drygfawr) Of a bad smell.
 Drygfawrusrwyz, *s. m.* (drygfawrus) Badness of smell.
 Drygu, *v. a.* (drwg) To make bad; to hurt, to damage, to marr, or to harm.

Drwg i'r corf drwy gwrw i caid;
 Drwg o ran drygu'r enaid.

Harm for the body, by ale it is obtained; it is a bad portion to hurt the soul.
E. Morus.

Drygus, *a.* (drwg) Tending to evil, or harm.
 Drygwaith, *s. m.* (drwg—gwaith) A bad action.

Drygwaith dwywaith y gwnair.

A bad act is twice committed.

Adage.

Drygwas, *s. m.—pl.* drygweision (drwg—gwas) A bad servant.

Drwg drygwas, gwaeth bad hebzo.

A bad servant is bad, it is worse to be without him: *Adage.*

Drygweithred, *s. f.—pl. t. oz* (drygwaith) A bad action, an evil deed.
 Drygweithredawl, *a.* (drygweithred) Tending to evil-doing.
 Drygweithrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygweithred) The doing an evil act; transgression.

DRY

Drygweithredu, *v. a.* (drygweithred) To work evil, or iniquity; to do a bad act.
 Drygweithredwr, *s. m.—pl.* drygweithredwyr (drygweithred—gwr) An evil-doer.
 Drygwr, *s. m.—pl.* drygwyr (drwg—gwr) A bad man, one who makes bad; a spoiler.

Gollwng drygwr i yfgyhor gwrda.

To let a spoiler into an honest man's barn.

Adage.

Drygwraig, *s. f.* (drwg—gwraig) A bad wife.

Gwae wr a gaeo drygwraig.

Woe to the man that shall get a bad wife.

Adage.

Drygwyllys, *s. m.* (drwg—ewyllys) Ill-will.

Folineb a drygwyllys a barodaes i'r marçawg zillad, feirç, a març.

Folly and malice prepared for the knight garments, accoutrements, and a horse.
Marçawg Croydrad.

Drygwynt, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (drwg—gwynt) A noisome air; a bad smell.

Drygwyllysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (drygwyllys) A wishing evil; a bearing malice.

Drygwyllysiaw, *v. n.* (drygwyllys) To wish evil.

Drygwyllysiawl, *a.* (drygwyllys) Malevolent.

Drygyrverth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyrverth) A wailing, or mourning; lamentation.

Grizvan darogan, drygyrverth a'm ciwyr,
 Clodvan rwyv, rwyv-ged nerth.

Groaning a prediction, sorrow wounds me for the high-famed leader the strength of liberality.
Cynzelus.

Taw a'th drygyrverth.

Adone with thy wailing.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Drygyrverth, *v. a.* (gyrverth) To moan, to wail.

Pan welas ev hyny lleuain a drygyrverth a orug.

When he saw that to cry out and bemoan was what he did.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Drygyrverthawl, *a.* (drygyrverth) Moaning.

Drygyrverthiad, *s. m.* (drygyrverth) A bewailing, or lamenting.

Drygyrverthu, *v. a.* (drygyrverth) To bewail.

Oez y vorwyn yn wylaw ac yn drygyrverthu.

The maid was weeping and bewailing.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Drygyrverthwr, *s. m.—pl.* drygyrverthwyr (drygyrverth—gwr) A bewailer, or mourner.

Dryll, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (rhyll) A piece, a fragment, a part. *Dryll adara*, a fowling piece; *tori'n gan-dryll*, to break in a hundred pieces.

Drylliaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dryll) Dribblets, snips.

Drylliad, *s. m.* (dryll) A breaking in pieces, a wrecking.

Drylliaw, *v. a.* (dryll) To break in pieces.

Esgud-vab Grufuz barod-ruz bâr,
 Ysgwn y drylliawyd ysgwyd efgar.

The nimble son of Grufuz with the ready ruddy spear; uplifted the shield of the foe was broken to pieces.

Bleddyn Fardd, m. D. ab Grufuz.

Drylliawg, *a.* (dryll) In pieces, shattered.

Drylliwr, *s. m.—pl.* dryllwyr (dryll—gwr) One who pulls to pieces; a spoiler.

Dryllyn, *s. m. dim.* (dryll) A small piece, a dribblet.

Dryllyniaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dryllyn) Small pieces, dribblets.

Dryon, *s. m.* (dry) The foremost, or exalted one.

Owain hebawg cynvreinion,
 Diariwyd ysgwyd ysgyrtion y'ngnir,
 Ysgwthyr lliv lliid dryon.

Owain the hawk of the nobility, dauntless with a shattered shield in the conflict, like the burst of the torrent the wrath of the *suireme* one.

H. Fael ab Grufri.

Drylawr,

DUG

Dryfawr, s. m.—pl. dryforion (drws) A doorkeeper.

Y dryfawr, ei nawz yw dwyn y dyn â wnel y cam hyd ar y porthawr, ac yntau hyd yn-aiogel.

The doorkeeper, his protection is to bring the person who shall commit the crime to the porter, who then shall send him until secure.
Welsh Laws.

Dryfawr ystafell â geif ei dir yn rhyz, a marg bidwofeb â rozir izo

The chamber doorkeeper shall have his land free, and a visiting horse shall be given to him.
Welsh Laws.

Dryfores, s. f.—pl. t. au (dryfawr) A female doorkeeper.

Dryw, s. m.—pl. t. od (dry) A druid; a wren.
Dryw'r belyg, the willow wren.

Wyy fyw, wyy dryw.

I am a scientific one, I am a druid.

Tallefn.

Ni byz y dryw heb ei lyw.

The wren will not be without his rudder.

Adage.

Nid fione onid y dryw.

None so brisk as the wren.

Adage.

Neb â dŷno nyth y dryw

Ni geif iecyd yn ei vyw.

He that pulls the wren's nest will enjoy no health while he lives.

Adage.

Drywawl, a. (dryw) Druidical, druidic.

DU, s. m. r.—pl. on. A black, or sable; ink.
Du'r cwail, smithy black, lamp black.

Yfgrivenu â du'n dŷg.

Writing with ink fairly.

D. Nanmor.

Du, a. Black; sable; dark, gloomy. Y mis du, the black month, November.

Nid gwrawl ond ceiliawg du.

None so gallant as the black cock.

Adage.

Pawb â wŷl heb ei gelu,

Am y fŷz y byz dyz du.

All see without its being concealed, that for our profession there will be a black day.

H. Pennant.

Duad, s. m. (du) A blacking; a bay in a house.
Ty o dri duad, a house of three bays; also the length of ploughed land.

Duaw, v. a. (du) To blacken, to darken; to become black; to become dark.

Duawg, a. (du) Blackish; dusky; inky.

Duawl, a. (du) Tending to blacken.

Duŷ, s. m. (uŷ) A sigh, or a groan.

Duŷan, s. f.—pl. t. au (duŷ) A lampoon.

Diagaws oez y duŷan,

Er hyn o liŷ inae rhai'n lan;

Rhyvez mez a'i rhivai

O bu vyw neb heb ei vai.

Unprovoked was the libel, notwithstanding this malice there are some that are clear; wonderful, says he that notices it, if any has lived without his fault,

Syr D. Tr. ver.

Duŷanawl, a. (duŷan) Apt to lampoon.

Duŷaniad, s. m. (duŷan) A lampooning, a satirizing, abusing, or inveighing.

Duŷanllyd, a. (duŷan) Apt to complain.

Duŷanu, v. a. (duŷan) To lampoon; to jeer.

Duŷanus, a. (duŷan) Satirical, invective.

Duŷanwr, s. m.—pl. duŷanwyr (duŷan—gwr) A complainer; a lampooner.

Duŷlaw, adv. (uŷ—llaw) Above, or over.

Duŷo, adv. (uŷo) Above; over; upward.

Duder, s. m. (du) Blackness; gloominess.

Dudew, a. (du—tew) Of a dark thickness.

Duzraenen, s. f. (du—draenen) Black thorn.

Duez, s. m. (du) Blackness; gloominess.

Dueg, s. f. (du) The bile; the melancholy.

Duegwŷt, s. f. (dueg—gwŷt) The melancholy.

Dug, s. m. (ug) That is over, or covering; a duke.

Duges, s. f.—pl. t. au (dug) A duchess.

DUR

Dugiad, s. m. (dug) A making supreme.

Dugiaeth, s. m. (dug) A dukedom.

Arglwyziaeth a dugiaeth dŷg

A feiliwyd yn Maefaleg.

A lordship and a dukedom fair have been founded in Maefaleg.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dugiawl, a. (dug) Relating to a duke, ducal.

Duglais, s. m.—pl. dugleisiau (du—clais) Black and blue spot.

Duglwyd, s. f. (du—clwyd) Restharrow, or cammock; called also, Eitbin yr iair, cás gan arŷwr, buop yr yŷain, crág eitbin.

Dùl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ul) A stroke, a flap.

Dulas, s. m. (du—glas) A blackish blue; black and blue, raven gray. a. Black and blue; livid.

It is the appellative of many rivers in Wales and other parts of Britain.

Duliad, s. m. (dùl) A thumping, a beating.

Duliaw, v. a. (dùl) To beat, to thump, to bang.

Duloyw, a. (du—gloyw) Black shining.

Dulwyd, s. m. (du—llwyd) A blackish grey, a dusky colour; a dark brown. a. Dusky, dun.

Dulyŷlyn, s. m. (du—llwŷ—glyn) Scandinavia.

Dulyŷlynig, a. (dulyŷlyn) Belonging to Scandinavia.

Dulyŷlynwr, s. m.—pl. dulyŷlynwyr (dulyŷlyn—gwr) A man of Scandinavia.

Dulyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (du—llyn) Black water; melancholy. Also the welsh name of Dublin.

Dulys, s. pl. aggr. (du—llys) Lovage, a herb.

Dull, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ull) Figure, shape, fashion, form, scheme, pattern; manner, gesture, carriage. Bod o un dull, to be of one scheme, or opinion.

Dylant gadarnáu eu dull drwy dwng.

They ought to support their verdict by an oath.

Welsh Laws.

Rhaid i'r brenin—rozi barn herwyz dull ei ganonwyr.

It is necessary for the magistrate to give judgement according to the concurrence of his lawyers.

Welsh Laws.

Dulladwy, a. (dull) Modifiable; fashionable.

Dullator, ger. (dull) That is in forming.

Dullest, s. f. (dull) That is finely formed.

Dylwng carŷarawr dullest volaid.

The song of accurate construction will liberate the prisoner.

O. Cyveiliawg.

Dulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dull) Formation; modification.

Dulliaw, v. a. (dull) To form, to modify.

Dulliedig, a. (dull) Formed, or modified.

Dullnewid, v. a. (dull—newid) To transfigure.

Dullnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dullnewid) Transfiguration.

Dun, a. (dyun) United, or accordant.

Dunaw, v. a. (dun) To agree, to unite.

Clyw v'acwyn a'm cwyn amcanus; Duw mawr,

Dy ymwared i'r rheidus—

Duna mi lŷr datus.

Hear my complaint, and my earnest cry; great God, grant thy deliverance to the necessitous; be pacified with me good Lord.

H. D. ab Iwan.

Dunawl, a. (dun) Accordant; united.

Dundeb, s. m. (dun) Accordance; unity.

Duniad, s. m. (dun) A uniting, or agreeing.

Dur, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ur) What is hardened by fire into metal; steel.

Duraiz, a. (dur) Of the nature of steel; chalybeate.

Duraw, v. a. (dur) To steel, to harden.

Durawd, s. m. (dur) The act of steeling.

Durawg,

D U W

Durawg, a (dur) Abounding with steel; made of steel.

Rhag byzin Emraais, drais drahwg,
Cadau didudyz clezyv durawg.

Before the host of Emraais, of haughty oppression, there are depopulating conflicts of the *steel* sword. *Meilyr.*

Durawl, a. (dur) Relating to steel; steely; dense, solid; hard.

Durdeb, s. m. (dur) Steeliness; solidity.

Durdorg, s. f.—pl. durdyrg (dur—torç) A steel ring; the ring of an habergeon.

Pwy a wnai vrifg pan vai raid
Peisfau durdyrg?—

Who would make a track when there should be occasion for the coats of *steel* rings. *O. ab Llywelyn Moel.*

Duredig, a. (dur) Steeleed; hardened; dense.

Duren, s. f.—pl. t. au (dur) A steel to strike fire.

Durew, s. m. (du—rhew) A black frost.

Durv, s. m. (dur) What is hard, or dense.

Durvin, a. (durv) Close, dense, hard.

Durving, a. (durv) Close, hard, solid; austere.

Durvingder, s. m. (durving) Solidity, density, hardness; austerity.

Durvingdra, s. m. (durving) Density.

Durvingrwyz, s. m. (durving) Denseness.

Oç awyr, am wyr diwaradwyz;
Oç vawr a vwrir ar zurvingrwyz!

Oh heavens, for the men void of reproach; a deep sigh will be uttered on the *calamity*! *D. Benfras.*

Durgaen, s. f. (dur—caen) Steel coating.

Duriad, s. m. (dur) A steeling; a hardening.

Duriaw, v. a. (dur) To steel; to set an edge.

Duriawg, a. (dur) Having the quality of steel.

Duriawl, a. (dur) Of the nature of steel.

Durus, a. (dur) Of the nature of steel.

Duryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dur) A beak, or bill; a snout; a proboscis.

Aderyn harz duryn hir.

The comely bird with the long *beak*.

D. ab Gwilym, Pr Cyfllawg.

Percyll bychain c'r pan ymchweloent visweilyn ag eu duryn un gyvraith ynt a'u mam am lwgyr yd.

Little pigs from the time they turn up the clod with their *snout* are under the same regulation as their mother for damaging corn. *Welsh Laws.*

Durynaiz, a. (duryn) Like a beak.

Durynawg, a. (duryn) Having a beak.

Duw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dyw) God. *Duw a wnel y doi yma!* May God accomplish that thou shalt come here! *A gav gan Zuv!* May God grant me!

O dri anghenvod y mae Duw: sev y mwyav parth bywyd; y mwyav parth gwybod; a'r mwyav parth nerth; ac nis gellir namyn un o'r mwyav ar un peth.

God consists necessarily of three things: the greatest of life; the greatest of knowledge; and the greatest of power; and of what is the greatest there can be no more than one of any thing. *Barzas.*

Tri banogion Duw: bywyd cyvoll, gwybodaeth cyvoll, a çadernid cyvoll.

The three grand attributes of *God*: infinite plenitude of life, infinite knowledge, and infinite power. *Barzas.*

Duwdawd, s. m. (duw) Godhead, divinity.

Duwbdeb, s. m. (duw) Godship, divinity.

Duwdid, s. m. (duw) Godhead, divinity.

Duwelw, a. (du—gwelw) Livid, blackish.

Duwwar, a. (duw) Loving god, pious.

Duwwarwç, s. m. (duwwar) Love of God, piety.

Duwiaeth, s. m. (duw) Godhead, divinity.

Duwiawl, a. (duw) Godly, pious; divine.

Duwies, s. f.—pl. t. au (duw) A goddess.

Duwin, a. (duw) Of a divine nature.

Luwindeb, s. m. (duwin) Divine nature.

D W N

Duwineb, s. m. (duwin) Theology, divinity.

Duwinyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (duwin) A theologian.

Duwinyziaeth, s. m. (duwinyz) Theology.

Duwiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (duwiawl) Theocracy.

Duwiolaiz, a. (duwiawl) Divine-like.

Da iawn draw rhwng dwylaw dyn,
A duwiolaiz yw'r deilyn.

Very charming there is the harp in the hands of man, and *divine*. *T. Pryi.*

Duwioldeb, s. m. (duwiawl) Godliness.

Duwiolvryd, a. (duwiawl—bryd) Piously-disposed.

Duwiolvrydez, s. m. (duwiolvryd) Piety.

Duwioli, v. a. (duwiawl) To deify, to make divine, to make like a god.

Duwioliad, s. m. (duwiawl) Deification.

Düwr, s. m.—pl. düwyr (du—gwr) A blackener.

Düwyrz, s. m. (du—gwyrz) Dark green.

Dwb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (wb) Mortar, cement.

Dwbiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwb) A daubing.

Dwbiaw, v. a. (dwb) To plaster; to daub.

Dwbin, s. m. (dwb) What is plastered.

Dwbiwr, s. m.—pl. dwbwyr (dwb—gwr) A plasterer; a dauber.

Dwv, s. m.—pl. dyvyrz (wv) What glides, or moves forward. Birds are sometimes called *dyvyrz*, or gliders.

Dwvyn, s. m. (dwv) The origin; the deep.

Gwypwn—llawer o zylg—
Ac idder dyvnder pob dwvyn,
Hyd aryd enyd annwvyn.

I knew much of learning, and the basis and profundity of every deep, to the vast boundary region of the abyss. *I. ab R. ab Ieuan Llwyd.*

Dwvyn, a. (dwv) Deep, or profound.

Pan yw dien gwlith—
A dwvyn dwvyr eçwyz
Ei liv dawn Dovyv.

When the dew is clear and the swelling water deep, its stream the gift of God. *Taliesin.*

Dwvyr, s. m.—pl. dyvroz (dwv) Water. *Dwvyr swyn*, holy water.

Bwrw dwvyr am ben gwr marw.

To through water over a dead man. *Adage.*

Dwg, s. m. (wg) That is full, or perfect; a bearing, or carrying.

Dwgan, s. f.—pl. t. od (dwg) A trull, a drab.

Dwl, s. m. (wl) The action of the mind; reason, judgement.

Dwlw, s. m. (dwl) The action of the mind.

Dwll, s. m. (wll) What covers over, envelops, or overwhelms; a flood in a river.

Dwn, s. m. (wn) A murmur; bass in music.

Dwn, a. (wn) Dun, dusky, swarthy.

A meirç mai mein-grwn dwn a dofawg.

And war steeds slenderly round, *dun* and dappled. *LI. P. M.*

Dwnad, s. m. (dwn) A report, a rumour; a saying, or expression; a grammar. *Llyvyr dwnad*, a book of tradition; *Dwnad y wlad*, common report.

Llaw Zuw vu'n llaz awen:
Llaz enaid holl zwnad hen.

The hand of God has been cutting off the muse; killing the soul of all ancient lore. *D. ab Edmund.*

Dwndraw, v. a. (dwndwr) To prattle much.

Dwndriad, s. m. (dwndwr) A talking much.

Dwndrwr, s. m.—pl. dwndrwyr (dwndwr—gwr) A prattler, or tattler.

Dwndwr, s. m. (dwn—twr) Tattle, chit-chat.

Dwned, v. a. (dwn) To express, or to speak.

Dwnedwr, s. m.—pl. dwnedwyr (dwned—gwr) A grammarian.

Dwnedwr diwan ydoez,
A dawn a dyf dwned oez.

A *grammarian* nor mean in power was he, and the perfection and law of grammar. *G. Havren.*

Dwr,

Dyeithrawl, *a.* (dyeithyr) Tending to except; exceptive; tending to alienate, or to estrange; of a strange nature.

Dyeithreb, *s. f.* (dyeithyr) A rule of exception.

Dyeithredig, *a.* (dyeithyr) Excepted; estranged.

Dyeithriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyeithriaid (dyeithyr) Strangers, or aliens.

Dyeithyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyeithrion (eithyr) That is exterior; that is excepted; a stranger, an alien.

Dyeithyr, *a.* (eithyr) Outward, or external; excepted; strange, foreign. *adv.* Externally, without. *conj.* Unless, or except. *Dyeithyr hyn, moreover.*

Nid edewis izo ei hun dyeithyr enw brenin.

He left to himself nothing but the name of a king.

Brut y Saeson.

Dyelw, *s. m.* (elw) An appropriate, a right.

Dyemyl, *s. m.* (emyl) An edging, or shelving.

Dyen, *a.* (en) Brisk, active; mettlesome.

Dyenig, *a.* (dyen) Full of briskness; sudden; frank; profuse.

Yno y cawn, dawn dyenig,
Ziawd o aur vragawd vrig.

There we shall have, liberal the gift, of beverage with a top of gold bragget.

Iolo Goch.

Dyerbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive; to oppose.

Dyerbyniad, *s. m.* (dyerbyn) Reception.

Dyerbyniaw, *v. a.* (dyerbyn) To receive; to come in contact, to oppose.

Dyerbyniawl, *a.* (dyerbyn) Recipient.

Dyerbynu, *v. a.* (dyerbyn) To receive; to come in contact; to go, or come against.

Dyerçavadwy, *a.* (arçavadwy) That may be exalted, elevated, or lifted up.

Dyerçavael, *v. a.* (arçavael) To elevate.

Dyerçavawl, *a.* (arçavawl) Exalting, lifting.

Dyerçaviad, *s. m.* (arçaviad) Exaltation.

Dyerçaviaeth, *s. m.* (arçaviaeth) Exaltation.

Dyerçavu, *v. a.* (arçavu) To exalt, to elevate.

Dyerçi, *v. a.* (erçi) To demand; to ask.

Can ebrwyzed
Cawn hir drwyzed;
Coeliwn rwyzed
Calon roziad;
Yn vynyçav,
O dyarçav,
Ev yw'r gwyçav,
Wyv argoçiad.

So quickly I should have long welcome, we believe how liberal the giver from the heart; most frequently, if I do ask, I am a bluffer; the most magnificent is he.

Sevryn.

Dyethol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ethol) Delegation.

Dyethol, *v. a.* (dethol) To delegate; to select.

Dyetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyethol) Delegation.

Dyeuraw, *v. a.* (euraw) To gild with gold.

Dyeurawl, *a.* (eurawl) Done with gold.

Dyeuriad, *s. m.* (euriad) A doing with gold.

Dyvaçawl, *a.* (baçawl) Tending to grapple.

Dyvaçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (baçiad) A grappling, a fastening with hooks.

Dyvaçu, *v. a.* (baçu) To grapple, to hook.

Dyvais, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyveision (mais) Device, contrivance, or invention.

Dyval, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (mal) A simile; a parable; a riddle; a mock.

Dyval, *a.* (bâl) That proceeds, or goes on; unceasing; diligent, industrious, painful; tedious.

Tri dyval gyvangan Ynys Prydain; un oez yn Ynys Avallion; yr ail y Nghaer Caradawg; a'r trydyz yn Mangor: Yn mhob un o'r tri lle hyn yr oez 2400 o wyr crevyzawl; ac o'r rheiny 100 cyvnewidiawl bob awr o'r 24 yn y dyz a'r nôs, yn parau mewn gweziâu a gwafanaeth i Zuw yn zidranc ziorfwys.

The three continual choral songs of the Isle of Britain; one was in the Isle of Avallion; the second was at Caer Caradog; and the third in Bangor: in each of those three places there were 2400 religious men; and of those a 100 changeable every hour of the 24 in the day and night, continuing in prayers and the service of God without end and without rest.

Trioz.

Dyvalâad, *s. m.* (dyval) A continuing to go on, a being diligent.

Dyvalâawl, *a.* (dyval) Tending to be assiduous, or incessant.

Dyvalaiz, *a.* (dyval) Similitive; conjectural.

Dyvalâu, *v. n.* (dyval) To be assiduous.

Dyvaldawd, *s. m.* (dyval) Assiduity; unceasingness; continuity; tediousness.

Dyvalder, *s. m.* (dyval) Continuedness; diligence; tediousness.

Dyvalez, *s. m.* (dyval) Continuedness; assiduity.

Dyvalgan, *s. f.* (dyval—cân) Descriptive song.

Dyvalgerz, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (dyval—cerz) A song of description.

Dyvalgerz yw cân yn dyvalu rhyw beth harz ac arzerçawg, neu ryvez ac anghyfredin.

Descriptive poetry is a poem that describes something elegant and noble, or wonderful and uncommon.

Barzas.

Dyvaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyval) A comparing; a guessing.

Dyvalrwyz, *s. m.* (dyval) Continuedness; assiduity, diligence.

Dyvalu, *v. a.* (dyval) To make a simile; to compare, to liken; to describe; to conjecture, to guess; to mock.

Dwy Vaelor ai dyvelynt.

I dwr o Gaer Droea gynt.

The two Maelors have compared him to a tower of ancient Troy.

L. G. Colbi.

Yr eden—

A'l dy val y dyvelynt

Adail gwaith i hidlo gwynt.

The bird with his house as they describe a structure of art to sift the wind.

Gr. Hiraethawg.

Iaith yw yn medru dyvalu pob pwyll a grybwyll, a fob amcan er a zigon mezu dyn ei felwezu.

Language is adequate to describe every notion, and fancy, and every idea that the mind of man is capable of conceiving.

Barzas.

Dyvalwç, *s. m.* (dyval) Assiduity, or diligence; continuedness; tediousness.

Dyvânawg, *a.* (mânawg) Having locality.

Dyvânawl, *a.* (mânawl) Tending to localize.

Dyvâniad, *s. m.* (mâniad) A localizing.

Dyvânu, *v. a.* (mânu) To make local.

Dyvar, *s. m.* (bâr) Wrath, fury, or ire.

Dyvarnawl, *a.* (barnawl) Condemnatory.

Dyvarnedig, *a.* (barnedig) Condemned, convicted; adjudged.

Dyvarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (barniad) A condemning; conviction; adjudication.

Dyvarnu, *v. a.* (barhu) To condemn, to convict; to adjudge, to pass sentence.

Minnau a'th zyvarnav di yn ziran i gyd a hwyntau o Ynys Prydain.

And I do adjudge thee with them also to be without any portion of the Island of Britain.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dyvarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyvarnwyr (barnwr) One who passeth sentence.

Dyved, *s. f.* (dwy) An ancient principality so called, being the western division of South Wales, of which the present county of Pembroke formed the principal part; Dimetia.

Dyvedwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyved) The people of Dyved, the Dimetæ.

Dyveiliorn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (meiliorn) A wrong act.

Dyveiliornad, *s. m.* (dyveiliorn) A doing a wrong, or injury; a maltreating.

Dyveiliornez, *s. m.* (dyveiliorn) Iniquity.

Dyveiliorni, *v. a.* (dyveiliorn) To do an injustice, to use wrongfully; to maltreat.

Iz ym yn poeni, ac yn cael ein dyveiliorni; herwyz ein bod yn gwir obeithiaw ar Zuw byw.

We are suffering, and get to be despitefully treated, on account of our truly trusting in the living God.

W. Salistury.

Dyveiliornusç

D Y V

Dyveiliornus, a. (dyveiliorn) Apt to do wrong; or unjust acts; iniquitous.

Dyveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyvar) A becoming wrathful; irritation.

Dyveiriaw, v. n. (dyvar) To become furious.

Dyveiriawg, a. (dyvar) Full of wrath.

Eb Emrys, wyrda ymlezwg yn zyveiriawg a'r castell acw; ac yn ziannod rhoi tan a orugant yughyg y castell.

Said Emrys, my good fellows fight furiously against yonder castle; and immediately setting fire was what they did round the castle.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Dyveiriawl, a. (dyvar) Tending to wrath.

Dyveifiad, s. m. (dyvais) A devising, or inventing; a conjecturing.

Dyveifiaw, v. a. (dyvais) To devise, to invent; to conjecture, to guess.

Dyveifiawl, a. (dyvais) Inventive; guessing.

Dyveifiwr, s. m.—pl. dyveifwyr (dyvais—gwr) A deviser, an inventor; a guesser.

Dyveithrin, s. m. (meithrin) A training up.

Dyveithrin, v. a. (meithrin) To rear up.

Dyvela, v. a. (bela) To bicker, to wrangle.

Dyveliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beliad) Debellation.

Dyvelu, v. a. (belu) To bicker, to wrangle.

Dyver, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mer) A drop.

Dyverva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (dyver—ma) A leak.

Dyveriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyver) A dropping.

Dyveriawg, a. (dyver) Dropping; leaking.

Bid anniwair dyveriawg.

Let the leaky be incontinent.

Adage.

Dyveriawl, a. (dyver) Dropping, distilling.

Dyverliv, s. m. (dyver—liv) A running fore.

Dyverllyd, a. (dyver) Dropping, leaky.

Dyveru, v. a. (dyver) To drop, to drizzle; to distil.

Dyverwad, s. m. (berwad) Ebullition; a boiling.

Dyverwedig, a. (berwedig) Decocted.

Dyverwi, v. a. (berwi) To boil often; to concoct.

Dyveryn, s. m. dim. (dyver) A single drop.

Dyveryniad, s. m. (dyveryn) A dropping, a falling in drops.

Dyverynu, s. m. (dyveryn) To drizzle.

Dyveth, s. m. (meth) A failing; destruction.

Myned ar zyveth, to go to nought.

Dyvetha, v. a. (dyveth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to waste, to squander.

Lleidyf a rozer ar veigiau ni zylyir ei zyvetha.

A thief that is admitted on bail he ought not to be destroyed.

Welsh Laws.

*Dysg i'th blentyn ennill da
Cyn dysgu moz o'i zyvetha.*

Teach thy child to get wealth before teaching the way to destroy it.
T. Owain, Harwz ei Hebgor.

Dyvethiad, s. m. (dyveth) A bringing to failure, or end; a destroying, a wasting; destruction.

Dyvethliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyvethyl) A snaring

Dyvethlu, v. a. (dyvethyl) To entangle.

Dyvethu, v. a. (dyveth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to consume.

Dyvethwr, s. m.—pl. dyvethwyr (dyveth—gwr) A destroyer; a waster.

Dyvethyl, s. f. (methyl) A snare; a difficulty.

Dyvi, s. f. (dwv) The name of several rivers, descriptive of a gentle, or smooth current.

Dyvian, v. a. (dwv) To move slowly on; to loiter.

Dyviau, s. m. (dyw—iau) Thursday.

Dyvin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mîn) An edge.

*Pwyllai Wallawg marçawg trin,
Er eçwyz gwneuthur dyvin,
Yn erbyn cyvryiez Eifin.*

Gwallawg, the knight of tumult would violently rave, with a mind determined to try the edge against the conflict of Eifin.
Llywarc Hen.

D Y V

Dyviniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyvin) A sharpening.

Dyviniawl, v. a. (dyvin) To set an edge.

Dyviniawl, a. (dyvin) Tending to sharpen.

Dyviou, s. m. (dyw—iou) Thursday.

Dyvlaen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen) A point.

Dyvlaenawl, a. (dyvlaen) Acuminous.

Dyvlaeniad, s. m. (dyvlaen) Acumination.

Dyvlaenu, v. a. (dyvlaen) To acuminate.

Dyvlan, a. (blan) Resplendant, shining.

Dyvlanawl, a. (dyvlan) Resplendant.

Dyvlaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyvlan) Illumination.

Dyvlanu, v. a. (dyvlan) To shine; to illumine.

Dyvlisgaw, v. a. (blisgaw) To peel; to pare.

Dyvlisgawl, a. (blisgawl) Tending to peel.

Dyvligiad, s. m. (blisgiad) A paring, a peeling.

Dyvlöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (blöen) A splinter.

*Dyvlöen aerven öer-vul;
Dylyn cam deuviniawg cul.*

A splinter of a war-chariot coldly-bathful; a distorted goblet two edged and narrow.
Iolo Gec, Pr Iawad.

Dyvnâad, s. m. (dwvyn) A deepening.

Dyvnâawl, a. (dwvyn) Tending to deepen.

Dyvnad, s. m. (dyvyn) One that is trained, or accustomed to.

*I anaw, a daw, a dyvnad;
I anant i eni bu mad.*

To the minstrel, the visitor, and the accustomed guest; to the mufes his birth was a blessing.
Li. P. Mac.

Dyvnain, a. (dwvyn) Abounding with deeps.

Dyvnaint, s. f. (dyvnain) That abounds with deeps; bottoms, or glens; the british name of Devonshire.

Dyvnawd, s. m. (dwvyn) Profundity, depth.

*Gwyr pyfgawd yn nyvnawd nant
Y parth y can' eu porthiant.*

The fishes in the depth of the brook know from whence they have their support.
L. Morris.

Dyvnawl, a. (dyvyn) Tending to draw to, or suck; adherent; accustomed to.

Dyvnbyll, s. m. (dwvyn—pwyll) Deep reason.

Dyvnçwiliad, s. m. (dwvyn—çwiliad) A closely investigating, or researching.

Dyvnçwiliaw, v. a. (dwvyn—çwiliaw) To search, or investigate profoundly.

Dyvnder, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwvyn) Profundity, deepness, depth.

Dyvnzawn, s. m.—pl. dyvnzoniau (dwvyn—dawn) Profound gift, or endowment.

*Duw rhên dymrhyz cymmwynas,
Dezyv dyvnzawn cyviawn cyweithas.*

The supreme God will confer on me a favour, the law of profound gift, just and serviceable.
Li. P. Mac.

Dyvnzyfg, s. m. (dwvyn—dyfg) Deep experience.

Dyvnedig, a. (dyvyn) Made to draw to, or adhere; accustomed, wonted.

Dyvnez, s. m. (dwvyn) Profoundness, depth.

Dyvneual, v. a. (dyvyn) To train up, to be wont, used, or accustomed.

*Fyrv-deyrn rhag cynn, rhag carnial emys,
Fwyr dyvn-vrys dyvneual.*

A potent chief before horns, before the labouring hoofs of lions, accustomed to deep-hurried course.
Cymcelto, i H: ab Owain.

Dyvnaiad, s. m. (dyvyn) Absorbing, a sucking; a drawing to; an accustoming.

Dyvnig, a. (dyvyn) Having a tendency to draw to, or to suck.

Dyvnu, v. a. (dyvyn) To draw; to absorb; to suck; to be used, or accustomed.

*Parcell o'r pan el allan hyd pan ato zyvnu dwy geiniawg a dâl:
A pig from the time it goes out till when he leaves off sucking two pence is his value.*
*Welsh Laws.
Cig*

Cig percyll ac ŵyn tra ywynt yn dyvnu, i zyn ieuanc y mae da.
The flesh of pigs and lambs whilst they are sucking is good for a young person. *Llywyr Moxcyg.*

Gwyzwal Dyvnwal dyvnafai vy môz.

The woody repose of Dyvnwal it would suit my pleasure. *Cynzelu.*

Neud am zragon dwvyn dyvnais i avar!

For a chieftain have I not been used to heavy mourning! *Cynzelu.*

Gwezeiziac bellac—

Dyvn dyvroz no mez melyn.

It is more beëeming now to drink waters than the yellow mead. *Rinion.*

Am Owain Gwynez yd gwynant

Mur moreb dau wyneb Dyvnant;

Dyvnais roz o'i voz o'i veziant;

Mezgwyn maith a'n maeth o'i ariant.

For Owain Gwynez they complain to the sea shore of the two sides of Devon; I have enjoyed a gift by his good will of his property; mead profusely nourisheth us from his silver. *Cynzelu.*

Dyvnwyd vy yfgyd yn yfgarze.

My shield has been familiarized in devastation. *Ll. P. Meç.*

O enau meibion yn dyvnu y gwnaethost voliant.

From the mouths of babes suckling thou didst cause praise.

Davyz Zu.

Dyvnwallaw, v. a. (dwvyn—gwallaw) To pour deeply.

Dyvnwallaw anaw anewig zawn.

To pour deeply to the poet is a poetic gift. *Cynzelu.*

Dyvnwedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dwvyn—gwedyz) A profound speaker, or orator. *Cyrcu dyvnwedyz*, the requisites of an orator.

Dyvod, v. a. (bod) To be; to come to pass; to come. *Dyvu*, or *dybu*, he hath been; he came; *dyvuam*, or *dybuam*, we have been, we came.

Cyd boed hir-zyz dybyz uçer.

Though the day be long there will be evening. *Adage.*

Dybyz rhew i lyfant.

There will be frost for the frog. *Adage.*

A zyvo can-car ev a zyvyz can-nos.

He that is a hundred way related will come a hundred nights. *Adage.*

Powys dybyzant dwys y'ngnyvlawdon,

Gwyr gorynt gorynt ar eu dezyon.

The Powysians will be emulating in the concordant voice, men that have vanquished they acted on their maxims. *Taliesin.*

Dilyw a zyvu, dyzbrawd a zyvi.

A deluge hath been, doomday will be. *Gwalçmai.*

Dél i Zavyz, dyl zyvod,

I glez, ac i Sion y glôd.

Let the sword come to Davyz, it ought to come, and the praise to Sion: *T. Pryi.*

Dyvodadwy, a. (dyvodiad) That may come, or be.

Dyvodadyn, s. m. (dyvodiad) A comer, a settler; a foreigner.

Dyvodawl, a. (dyvod) Adventitious; coming.

Dyvodedig, a. (dyvod) That is come to pass.

Dyvodedigion, comers, or settlers.

Dyvodedigaeth, s. m. (dyvodedig) A coming.

Dyvodva, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyvod—ma) Admittance.

Dyvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyvod) A coming.

Dyvodiant, s. m. (dyvod) Futurity, future.

Dyvôliad, s. m. (bôliad) A guzzling; a bibbing.

Dyvôliaw, v. a. (bôliaw) To guzzle; to tipple.

Dyvrâad, s. m. (dwvyr) Irrigation; a becoming water.

Dyvradwy, a. (dyvriad) That may be watered; apt to imbibe water; watered. *Coed dyvradwy*, trees that drink water.

Dyvrâu, v. a. (dwvyr) To water; to turn to water; to steep in water.

Dyvrawl, a. (dwvyr) Aqueous; watery.

Dyvrbwys, a. (dwvyr—pwys) Hydrostatical.

Dyvrbwysiant, s. m. (dyvrbwys) Hydrostatics.

Dyvrbwysfyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyvrbwys) A person skilled in hydrostatics.

Dyvrbwysfyziaeth, s. m. (dyvrbwysfyz) The law, or science of hydrostatics.

Dyvrdir, s. m.—pl. t. oz (dwvyr—tir) Wet land.

Dyvrdrig, a. (dwvyr—trig) Dwelling on water.

Dyvrdonwy, s. f. (dwvyr—donwy) The virtue-giving water. This is one of the names of the river Dee.

Dyvrduw, s. f. (dwvyr—dwy) The Divine water. It is the name of the river Dee.

Dyvrzarluniad, s. m. (dwvyr—darluniad) Hydrography.

Dyvrredg, a. (dwvyr) Watered; irriguous.

Dyvrevu, v. a. (brevu) To be bleating, or lowing.

Dyvrvydraeth, s. m. (dwvyr—mydraeth) Hydrometry.

Dyvrvydrai, s. m. (dwvyr—mydrai) Hydrometer.

Dyvrvgi, s. m.—pl. dyvrgwn (dwvyr—ci) The otter. *Cylç dyvrgwn*, the otter circuit, or hunt.

Nid esgud ond dyvrvgi.

Nothing so nimble as the otter. *Adage.*

Dyvrvgist, s. f.—pl. t. au (dwvyr—cist) A water cistern, or reservoir; also the place where a water wheel turns.

Dyvrglawz, s. m.—pl. dyvrgloziau (dwvyr—clawz) A water trench, or dyke.

Dyvrglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. on (dwvyr—clwyv) The dropsy.

Dyvrglwyvawl, a. (dyvrglwyv) Dropfical.

Dyvrwymmlawz, s. m. (dwvyr—cymmlawz) A confluence of water.

Dyvrhynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (dwvyr—hynt) A water-course; a dale through which a river runs.

Dyvri, s. m. (bri) Dignity, or preeminence.

Dyvriad, s. m. (dwvyr) Irrigation; a watering.

Dyvriiad, s. m. (dyvri) A dignifying.

Dyvriar, s. f.—pl. dyvrieir (dwvyr—iar) A water hen, or coot.

Dyvriaw, v. a. (dyvri) To dignify; to exalt.

Dyvriawl, a. (dyvri) Dignifying; exalting.

Dyvrig, s. m. (brîg) A topping; the top; the top branches. a. Topping.

Friw eurdo frwyn-gno froen dyvrig,
Frawz wallaw anaw anewig.

A gold covered head chafing the bridge with nostrils rising up, with high spirit he serves the harmonious minstrel. *Cynzelu.*

Dyvrigaw, v. a. (dyvrig) To top; to prune.

Dyvrigawl, a. (dyvrig) Relating to the top.

Dyvrigdrawd, s. m. (dyvrig—trawd) A skimming along the top. v. a. To skim on the top.

Pell nad hunawg gwen, gogwn pa hyr,
Pan zyvrigdrawd blawd blaen availgyr.

Far may I be that the fair one slumbers not, I know the impulse when the blossoms go forth skimming the top of the apple tree branch. *Gwalçmai.*

Dyvrigiad, s. m. (dyvrig) A topping.

Dyvrithaw, v. a. (brithaw) To variegate.

Dyvrithawl, a. (brithawl) Variegating.

Dyvrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithiad) A variegating; a strewing over.

Dyvriw, a. (briw) Broken, or crumbled.

Dyvriwaw, v. a. (dyvriw) To crumble, to break.

Cymrawd ewyn dwvyr a'i dyvriw gwynt—
Cyvleuer gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt,
Cyvliw eiry gorwyn gorwyz epynt.

Of the same motion as the foam of the water which is broken by the wind; of the same splendor as the dawn of the day when rising for his course, of the same hue as the supremely white snow on the upland steep is she. *Cynzelu, i Eva v. Madawg.*

Dyvriwawl, a. (dyvriw) Tending to crumble.

D Y V

Dyvriwiad, *s. m.* (dyvriw) A crumbling.
 Dyvrlan, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyvrlenyz (dwvyr—glan) A water brink, or water side.
 Dyvrle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (dwvyr—lle) The channel, or bed of a river.
 Dyvrillyd, *a.* (dwvyr) Waterish, watery.
 Dyvrillydrwyz, *s. m.* (dyvrillyd) Wateryness.
 Dyvrogan, *s. m.* (dwvyr—gogan) Hydromancy.
 Dyvru, *v. a.* (dwvyr) To water, to irrigate.
 Dyvrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyvrwyr (dwvyr—gwr) A waterer, a waterman, a water carrier.
 Dyvrwraint, *s. m.* (dwvyr—gwraint) A tetter, or ringworm.
 Dyvrwreinyn, *s. m.* (dyvrwraint) A tetter.
 Dyvry, *adv.* (bry) Above; upward; aloft.
 Dyvryd, *s. m.* (bryd) The act of setting the mind upon; grief; longing. *a.* Longing.

Barz diwro dyvryd heb arglwyz.

An exile bard is *penfive* without his lord.

Cynxelw.

Dyvryd in' veirz byd bod dafar arno!

It is *grief* for us bards of the world that the earth is upon him!

Ll. P. Mac.

Dyvrydaeth, *s. m.* (dyvryd) A longing; grief.

Dyvrydawg, *a.* (dyvryd) Full of thought; musing; *penfive*; longing.

Dyvyz attam ni gwedyl dyvrydawg,
 Pennaethau bychain anudonawg.

There comes to us a *lamentable* report, of little chieftains full of *perjury*.

Myrddin.

Dyvrydawl, *a.* (dyvryd) *Penfive*; longing.

Dyvrydez, *s. m.* (dyvryd) A longing.

Dyvrydez yn Lloegyr rhag llwybyr fy llaw.

There is *mourning* in Lloegyr from the path of my hand.

Gwalchmai.

Dyvrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brydiad) Effervescence, exandescence.

Dyvrydiaw, *v. a.* (brydiaw) To effervesce; to be hot, to wax hot. *Mae 'ngwaed yn dyvrydiaw ynov*, my blood boils within me.

Dyvrydiawl, *a.* (brydiawl) Effervescent.

Dyvrydu, *v. a.* (dyvryd) To muse; to long.

Dyvrydwg, *s. m.* (dyvryd) *Penfive*ness.

Dyvrys, *s. m.* (brys) Haste, speed, quickness.

I'r llys ar zyvrys yz av.

To the court in *haste* I will go.

Iolo Gec.

Dyvrysgar, *a.* (dyvrys) Bustling, expeditious.

Dyvrysgarwg, *s. m.* (dyvrys) Expeditiousness.

Dyvrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyvrys) Acceleration; a hastening, or speeding.

Dyvrysiaw, *v. a.* (dyvrys) To hasten, to speed.

Angeu a zyvrys.

Death will hasten.

Adage.

Otid eiry, tōid ystrad;
 Dyvrysynt cedwyr i gad.
 Mi nid av, anav ni'm gad!

Let the snow fall, let it cover the vale; let warriors *hasten* to battle; I shall not go, infirmity will not suffer me! *Llywarc Hen.*

Dyvrys alav deivyr i drevad Howys,
 I believe ei hendad.

The lily of the waters will *hasten* to the mansion of Powys, to the country of his grandfire.

Cynxelw.

Dyvrysiawl, *a.* (dyvrys) Accelerating, speeding.

Dyvrysiedig, *a.* (dyvrysiad) Accelerated.

Dyvu, *v. a.* (dwv) To glide, or to move forward; to come.

Dyvwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bwriad) A pouring.

Dyvwriw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To pour, to cast, to eject. *Mae bi'n dyvwriw centlysg*, it is pouring hailstones.

D Y F

Dyvwyad, *s. m.* (mwyad) Augmentation.

Dyvwyaw, *v. a.* (mwyaw) To increase, to multiply. *Dyvwyaw gwlaaw*, to increase the rain.

Dyvwyawl, *a.* (mwyawl) Augmentative.

Dyvwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mwyn) Satisfaction.

Dyvwyn dirwy ymlaz yw deng-mu.

The *compensation* for a quarrel fine is ten cows. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyvwynad, *s. m.* (dyvwyn) Satisfaction; a satisfying, or compensating.

Dyvwynaw, *v. a.* (dyvwyn) To satisfy, to requite.

Dyvwynawl, *a.* (dyvwyn) Satisfactory, tending to please, or satisfy.

Dyvwynedig, *a.* (dyvwyn) Satisfied, contented.

Dyvwyni, *s. m.* (dyvwyn) Satisfaction.

Can cymmery Duw dyvwyni dyn,
 Cymmer Lywelyn lyw cyddeithi.

Since God will accept *amends* for men, do thou Llywelyn, prince of accomplished virtues.

Ll. P. Mac.

Dyvwyta, *v. a.* (bwyta) To eat often, to be eating.

Dyvyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwv) A coming to; approximation; a drawing to; a citation.

Dyvyn, *v. a.* (dwv) To draw to; to cite.

Dyvynawd, *s. m.* (dyvyn) A drawing to; approximation; citation.

Dyvynawg, *a.* (dyvyn) That is drawn to; that is cited.

Dyvynawl, *a.* (dyvyn) Approximate; tending to draw to; citatory.

Dyvynedig, *a.* (dyvyn) Approximate; cited.

Dyvyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyvyn) A drawing to; a citing; a citation.

Dyvyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyvyn) The practice, or act of drawing to; citation; jurisdiction.

Tajeithiawg deivniawg dyvyniaeth Aberfraw.

The accomplished sovereign of the *jurisdiction* of Aberfraw.

Llygad Gwr.

Dyvynu, *v. a.* (dyvyn) To draw to; to call in; to cite, or to summon.

Dyvynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyvynwyr (dyvyn—gwr) One who brings to; a citer.

Dyvyrwl, *a.* (bwr) Abbreviative, shortening.

Dyvryiad, *s. m.* (bwr) Decurtation; a shortening, or abbreviating.

Dyvyrw, *v. a.* (bwr) To curtail, to shorten

Duw a zyvra y dienoaz o agaws ei etholedigion.

God will shorten the days for the sake of his elect.

Margawg Cruydrad.

Dyvysgawl, *a.* (mysgawl) Tending to confuse.

Dyvysgi, *s. m.* (mysgi) Confusion; a mixing together; chaos, disorder; tumult, combustion.

Cymmodrez vy llyw lluoaz beri,
 Nid oes, rwyv ei roes aer dyvysgi,
 Cymro i'w hael-ryw, o hll Beli hir,
 Yn herwyz ei brovi.

The affability of my chief keeps armies together; a prince burning with ire in the *tumult* of slaughter, there is not a welshman his like for generosity, of the race of the stately Beli, when brought to the trial.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Ierwerth.

Dyvysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mysgiad) Confusion.

Dyvysgu, *v. a.* (mysgu) To mingle, or jumble together; to confound; to disorder; to make a confusion.

Dyfestin, *a.* (festin) Restricted, restrained.

Gair vy ngair, o'r pen-air, ya perthyn ar bawb
 O bobioz dyfestin.

My word is a word of superior credit in respect to every one of the *dependant* people.

Ll. P. Mac.

Dyfestiniawl, *a.* (dyfestin) Tending to bind.

Dylan,

D Y G

Dyflau, a. (plan) Splendid, or luminous.
Dyflawwl, a. (dyflau) Productive of light.
Dyflaniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dyflau) A shining.
Dyflanu, v. a. (dyflau) To cast a splendor.
Dyfo, s. m. (fo) A retreating. *v. a.* To come off.
Dyforz, s. f. (forz) A passage, or a way.
Dyfrwd, s. f.—*pl. dyfrydiau* (frwd) A torrent.
Dyfrydan, s. f. (dyfrwd) A streamlet, a stream.
Dyfrydiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dyfrwd) A streaming.
Dyfrydiaw, v. a. (dyfrwd) To flow in a torrent.
Dyfrydiawl, a. (dyfrwd) Flowing in a torrent.
Dyfryn, s. m.—*pl. t. oz* (dyvrhynt) A valley through which a river runs, a dale.
Dyfrynaiz, a. (dyfryn) Of the quality of a dale.
Dyfrynawwl, a. (dyfryn) Relating to a valley.
Dyfryndir, s. m.—*pl. t. oz* (dyfryn—tir) Land lying on a river side, or in a bottom.
Dyfrynt, s. m. (dyvrhynt) A valley, or a dale.
Dyfugliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (fugliad) Ventilation.
Dyfugliaw, v. a. (fugliaw) To ventilate; to search closely.
Dyfuft, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (fuft) A beat; a cuff; a battery.
Dyfuftiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dyfuft) A beating; a cuffing, boxing, or thumping; a battering.
Dyfuftiaw, v. a. (dyfuft) To beat; to batter.
*Dyvrys gwaneg, dyfuftid traeth;
 Goigymmon gwyth gorzin.*
The wave hasteneth, let it beat the shore; the fuel of anger flows apace.
Dyfuftiawl, a. (dyfuft) Beating, or battering.
Dyfysg, s. m. (fyfsg) Velocity, hurry. *a.* Hastening, or hurrying.
*Tervysg zyfyfsg zau ziofyn anian;
 Torynt toredwynt uſ tēg advan.*
A hurrying tumult are the two of fearless nature; they would ravage like a whirlwind on the fair lawn. *O. Cyveiliawg.*
Dygdwy, a. (dygiad) Portable, portative.
Dygam, a. (cam) Crooked; perverse; bent.
Dygamawwl, a. (dygam) Tending to bend.
Dygamiad, s. m. (dygam) A perverting, a bending.
Dygamu, v. a. (dygam) To pervert, to bend.
Dygan, s. f. (cân) A chaunt, a hymn, a song.
Dyganriad, s. m. (dygan) A chaunting, a singing.
Dyganre, s. f. (canre) A going with; accompaniment; concomittance.
*Llywarc ym gelwir llu dyganre
 Lloegyr zifryw difrawc dilawc dile.*
Llywarc am I called, that accompanieth the host, the destruction of Lloegyr, a tempest that gives no protection nor place. *Ll. P. Moſ.*
Dyganu, v. a. (dygan) To chaunt, to sing; to recite.
*Dy gerz dyganav, nav niverawg;
 Dy gynnygyn dygwyz arwyz eurawg.*
Thy song I will chaunt, chief of the numerous train; a golden banner the lot that falls to thee. *Ll. P. Moſ.*
Dygas, s. m. (câs) Hatred, or detestation.
*Eryr Tredegyr er dygas galon
 Aderyn union a dry'n wynias.*
The eagle of Tredegyr, a bird which on account of the animosity of foes that burns with rage. *Rhys Bryſan.*
Dygas, a. (câs) Detestable, execrable, hateful.
Dygas gwaith erlyn.
Pursuit is a hateful employment. *Adage.*
Dygafâad, s. m. (dygas) A hating; execration.
Dygafawg, a. (dygas) Full of hate, hating, malicious.
*Nid ovnawg ond dygafawg,
 Nid dygafawg heb aſaws.*
No one is fearful but the malevolent, no one is malevolent without a cause. *Adage.*

D Y G

Dygafâu, v. a. (dygas) To detest; to execrate.
Dygafawwl, a. (dygas) Productive of hatred.
Dygafez, s. m. (dygas) Hatred, animosity, malevolence, rancour, inveteracy.
*A glyweisti a gant Hacarnwez,
 Vradawg vilwr teyrnez;
 Treg nerth no gwir wrth zygaſez.*
Hast thou heard what Hacarnwez sang, the treacherous warrior of royalty; might is better than right towards malevolence. *Engl. y Clywed.*
Dygafez yw cadw o zyn lid ganzo, a gwneuthur yn erbyn ei gymmydawg o aſaws colled, neu gam a wnelid izo.
Animosity is the bearing of anger by a person, and to act against his neighbour in consequence of a loss, or an injury done to him. *Ll. G. Hergest.*
Dygaſrwyz, s. m. (dygas) Abominableness.
Dygawwl, a. (dwg) Relating to carriage, or bearing.
Dygegiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cegiad) A gargling.
Dygegu, v. a. (cegu) To gargle; to mouth.
Dygelawg, a. (celawg) Concealed, secluded.
Dygeliad, s. m. (celiad) A concealing; seclusion.
Dygelu, v. a. (celu) To conceal, to seclude.
Dygen, s. m. (cen) Anger; grudge, or malice.
*Gwirawd Owain llary llawen yd rozir,
 Yn y tir tu Havren;
 A thraul hygar yw hagen,
 A thraw y daw a dygen.*
The beverage of mild Owain cheerfully will be given, in the land on the side of Havren; and it is moreover an agreeable lavishing, and the check on presumption and malice. *Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*
Dygiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dwg) A bearing, or conveying; portation, carriage; deportment, conduct; education.
Dygiadawl, a. (dygiad) Relating to deportment, or carriage; decorous.
Dygiadus, a. (dygiad) Educated, or trained up; courteous, civil; decorous; elegant.
Dygiadwy, a. (dygiad) Portable, that may be borne, or carried.
Dygiannawwl, a. (dygiant) Conduive.
Dygiannus, a. (dygiant) Conductory.
Gwae dygiannus gwin dy gynnyz.
Woe to the oppressed with wine because of thy increase. *Ierw. ab y Cyriawg.*
Dygiant, s. m. (dwg) Carriage; deportment, conduct.
Dygiawdyr, s. m.—*pl. dygiawdron* (dwg) A conveyer, carrier, or bearer.
Dygibaw, v. a. (cibaw) To snatch; to gather, or huddle away things in haste, to gather fast with both hands.
Dygibawl, a. (cibawl) Snatching.
Dygibiad, s. m. (cibiad) A snatching.
Dygiedig, a. (dygiad) Conveyed, carried.
Dygleigiad, s. m. (cleigiad) A sinking in.
Dygleigiaw, v. a. (cleigiaw) To sink, to droop.
Dygleigiawl, a. (cleigiawl) Apt to sink.
Dygleisiad, s. m. (cleisiad) A staining through.
Dygleisiaw, v. a. (cleisiaw) To make to appear through, to mark; to bruise.
Dygleisiawl, a. (cleisiawl) Apt to mark, or stain; tending to bruise.
Dyglift, s. m. (clift) A kind of clay, or slime; bitumen.
Dygliftiaiz, a. (dyglift) Bituminous.
Dygludaw, v. a. (cludaw) To waft; to convey.
Dygludawl, a. (cludawl) Wafting, carrying.
Dygludiad, s. m. (cludiad) A wafting; a carrying, or conveying.
Dygluzaw, v. a. (cluzaw) To hem in.
Dygluzawl, a. (cluzawl) Tending to close.
Dygluziad, s. m. (cluziad) A closing in.
Dyglyw,

D Y G

Dyglyw, *s. m.* (clyw) A hearing. *v. n.* To hear.
Dyglyw, listen, hear thou.
 Dyglywed, *v. a.* (dyglyw) To hear; to listen.
 Dygnaw, *v. a.* (dygyn) To strive; to trouble.

Y bezau a'u gwlith y gwlaw,
 Gwyr ni orzywnafent vy nygnaw,
 Cerwyd a Cywryd a Caw.

The graves that are bedewed with rain, men that were not accustomed to afflict me, Cerwyd, and Cywryd, and Caw.

Engl. y Bezau.

Dygnawd, *s. m.* (dygyn) A striving; affliction.
 Dygnawl, (dygyn) Toiling, striving; troublous.
 Dygnez, *s. m.* (dygyn) Anguish; trouble; irksomeness; anxiety.
 Dygnverth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygyn—merth) A severe, or toiling spirit.

Gwydion ab Don dygnverthau
 A hudwys wraig o vlodau.

Gwydion the son of Don, of toiling spirits, enticed a woman from the flowers.

Taliesin.

Dynggoll, *s. f.* (dygyn—coll) Severe loss.
 Dygniad, *s. m.* (dygyn) A striving; a troubling.
 Dygnoad, *s. m.* (cnoad) Mastication, a chewing.
 Dygnöawl, *a.* (cnöawl) Masticatory, chewing.
 Dygnöedig, *a.* (cnöedig) Masticated; chewed.
 Dygnoi, *v. a.* (cnoi) To masticate, to chew.
 Dygnu, *v. a.* (dygyn) To strive, or toil hard; to molest; to trouble, to aggrrieve.
 Dygnüad, *s. m.* (cnüad) A bundling together.
 Dygnüaw, *v. a.* (cnüaw) To bundle together.

Pan vo'r tri-llu'n dygnüaw
 Ar drum vawr Oliver draw,
 Y telir, er na's talwyd,
 I Rys vaint a roes o vwyd.

When the three hosts flock together on the distant top of the mount of Olives, there will be paid, though yet no reward hath been made to Rhys for the quantity of food he hath given.

Di Nanmer.

Dygnüawl, *a.* (cnüawl) Apt to bundle together.
 Dygnudaw, *v. a.* (cnudaw) To flock together.
 Dygnudawl, *a.* (cnudawl) Apt to flock together.
 Dygnudiad, *s. m.* (cnudiad) A flocking together.
 Dygoçi, *v. a.* (coçi) To redden; to blush.
 Dygoçiad, *s. m.* (coçiad) A reddening over.
 Dygozawl, *a.* (cozawl) Tending to aggrrieve.
 Dygozi, *v. a.* (cozi) To aggrrieve, to offend.
 Dygoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coziad) A teasing.
 Dygoziant, *s. m.* (coziant) Molestation.
 Dygoviad, *s. m.* (coviad) A calling to mind.
 Dygoviaw, *v. a.* (coviaw) To call to mind.
 Dygolli, *v. n.* (colli) To be losing, or lapsing.
 Dygolliant, *s. m.* (colliant) Loss; failure.
 Dygoned, *s. m.* (coned) Exaltation; glory.
 Dygoniant, *s. m.* (coniant) Exaltation; glory.
 Dygos pawl, *a.* (cos pawl) Castigatory.
 Dygospi, *v. a.* (cospi) To castigate, to punish.
 Dygospiad, *s. m.* (cospiad) A castigation.
 Dygrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Impressive.
 Dygrafiad, *s. m.* (crafiad) An impression.
 Dygrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To impress, or fix upon.
 Dygraid, *s. m.* (craid) Passion. *a.* Passionate.

Drythyll pob dygraid.

Every passionate one is lustful.

Adage.

Melus yw pegawd pan i herlyn dygraid,
 Mor drwm yr enaid yn yd edwyn!

Sin is sweet when pursued by the passionate, how slothful the soul that refrains not from it!

Gwalchmai.

Llywelyn—

Wyr Owain virain ei avarwy,
 Pryfwn i zygraid, praf i zirwy.

Llywelyn the grandson of Owain of gay disposition, extreme his passion, and great his retribution.

Ll. P. Moç.

Meirç canaid—

Ev a'u rhyz yn rhwyz ervyniad;
 Ev rywr; rhyweryd dygraid.

Sleek steeds, he gives them freely to the supplicants; he more than man; he will deliver the passionate and feebler one.

Ll. P. Moç, i Redri.

D Y G

Dygrain, *a.* (crain) Crawling, or creeping.
 Dygrawn, *a.* (crawn) Accumulated, collected.
 Dygrëad, *s. m.* (crëad) A creating; creation.
 Dygrëawl, *a.* (crëawl) Creative, forming.
 Dygred, *s. f.* (crëd) Credence, belief.
 Dygredawl, *a.* (dygred) Inducing belief.
 Dygredu, *v. a.* (dygred) To give credence to.

Ni'm car rhianez, ni'm cynnyred neb;
 Ni allav zarymred:
 Wi! o angyu na'm dygred!

The young maidens love me not, I am visited by none; I cannot move: alas, that death doth not believe me!

Llywarch Hen.

Dygreidiaw, *v. a.* (dygraid) To impassion.
 Dygreidiawl, *a.* (dygraid) Impassioned.
 Dygreiniad, *s. m.* (dygrain) A crawling.
 Dygreiniaw, *v. a.* (dygrain) To crawl.
 Dygreiniawl, *a.* (dygrain) Crawling.
 Dygrenawl, *a.* (crenawl) Grasping, griping.
 Dygreniad, *s. m.* (creniad) A grasping.
 Dygrenu, *v. a.* (crenu) To be grasping.
 Dygrëu, *v. a.* (crëu) To create, to form.
 Dygronawl, *a.* (dygrawn) Accumulating.
 Dygroni, *v. a.* (dygrawn) To accumulate.
 Dygroniad, *s. m.* (dygrawn) Accumulation.
 Dygrwn, *a.* (crwn) Rotund, or circular.

Dau can'waew terwyn tores bar dygrwn,
 Pan ysgwn efgores.

Two hundred active spears the round shaft did break when he toiled to vanquish.

Ll. P. Moç, i Redri.

Dygryc, *a.* (cryc) Rumpled, puckered.

Dagrau dros y gruz dygryc.

Tears over the wrinkled cheek.

G. Ll. ab D. ab E. Llygllw.

Dygrycawl, *a.* (dygryc) Apt to crumple up.
 Dygryciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygryc) A crumpling.
 Dygrycu, *v. a.* (dygryc) To crumple up.
 Dygrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Inclining.
 Dygrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crymiad) A bowing, or inclining.
 Dygrymu, *v. a.* (crymu) To bow, to incline.
 Dygryn, *s. m.* (crÿn) Tremulation; terror.
 Dygrynawl, *a.* (dygryn) Tremulating.
 Dygrynöad, *s. m.* (crynöad) A gathering together; accumulation.
 Dygrynöawl, *a.* (crynöawl) Accumulating.
 Dygrynöi, *v. a.* (crynöi) To accumulate.
 Dygrynu, *v. a.* (dygryn) To tremulate, to quake.
 Dygryfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cryfiad) A hastening, a quickening.
 Dygryfiaw, *v. a.* (cryfiaw) To hasten, to speed.

Dygryfiws Flamzwyn yn bedwar-llu,
 Gozeu a Rheged i ymzyllu.

Flamzwyn hastened in four legions Gozeu and Rheged to encompass.

Taliesin.

Dygryfiawl, *a.* (cryfiawl) Hastening.
 Dygu, *v. a.* (dwg) To bear; to convey, to carry.
 Dyguziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuziad) A concealing, or obscuring.
 Dyguziaw, *v. n.* (cuziaw) To conceal.
 Dyguziawl, *a.* (cuziawl) Obscuring.
 Dyguraw, *v. a.* (curaw) To reverberate.
 Dygurawl, *a.* (curawl) Reverberative.
 Dyguriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (curiad) A reverberation; a frequent beating.
 Dygwd, *v. a.* (dwg) To toil, or to strive hard.
 Dygwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwyz) A fall, a lapse; a hap, a chance; an accident, a casualty, an event, a contingency. *Y cwyw dygwyz*, the falling sickness.
 Dygwyzadwy, *a.* (dygwyz) That may fall.

Dygwyzaw

DY G

Dygwyzaw, v. n. (dygwyz) To fall; to befall, to fall out, to happen. *Dygwyzws ar ei liniau, he fell on his knees.*

Pob gwythyl a zygywz yn mhen y nawved dyz.

Every pledge shall fall off at the end of nine days. *Welsh Laws.*

Yn mhen y mynyz llwyn o goll tew dyrys a oez, ac yno y foes Cafwallawn a'i wyr, gwedi dygwyzaw yn y rhan wahav o'r ymlaz.

On the top of the mountain there was a grove of hazels which was thick and entangled, and there Cafwallawn fled with his men, after falling in the losing side of the fight. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dygwyzawl, a. (dygwyz) Falling; eventual, fortuitous, contingent.

Dygwyzedig, a. (dygwyz) Fallen; eventual.

Apuliws a zywaidd—bod y rhyw genedyl ylbrydion yn preswyl-taw rhwng y lieud a'r zaccar; a'r rhai hynny a alwn ni yn zievyl dygwyzedig; a'r rhai hynny rhan yfyz onazynt o anian dynion, a rhan arall o anian angynion.

Apulius says of there being a certain class of spirits existing between the moon and the earth; and the which we denominate fallen devils; and those are in part of the nature of men, and the other part of the nature of angels. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dygwyzedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygwyzedig) The act of falling down; a contingent.

Brutus! A dan zygywyzedigaeth yr haul tros mor Frainc y mae ynys yn yr eigiawn a vu cyvannet gynt y gan y cawri.

Brutus, under the going down of the sun, beyond the sea of France, there is an island in the ocean that was formerly inhabited by the giants. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dygwyzedigawl, a. (dygwyzedig) Contingent, eventual.

Dygwyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygwyz) A falling; a befalling, a happening; an occurrence; an event; a casualty. *Dygwyziad drwg a zaeth i zo, a bad accident came to him.*

Dygwyziadawl, a. (dygwyziad) Contingent.

Dygwymp, s. m. (cwymmp) A fall, a lapse.

Dygwympaw, v. a. (dygwymp) To fall often.

Dygwympawl, a. (dygwymp) Apt to fall.

Dygwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygwymp) A falling; a tripping.

Dygyçwyn, s. m. (cyçwyn) A setting off.

Dygyçwyn, v. a. (cyçwyn) To begin a course, or motion; to set off.

Dygyçwyn, genad, gan vawrydig dorv
1 dervyn Caredig.

Set off, messenger, before the magnificent throng, towards the confine of Caredig. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

Dygyçwynawl, a. (dygyçwyn) Tending to put in motion, or to set off.

Dygyçwyniad, s. m. (dygyçwyn) A setting off.

Dygyd, v. a. (dwg) To bear; to convey, to carry, to take away. *Dygaisf enw mawr, thou hast borne a great name.*

A zyco'r wy a zwg a vo mwy.

He that steals the egg will steal what is greater. *Adage.*

Ni weler dyger ei ran.

He that is not seen his share will be taken away. *Adage.*

A zwg angyu nid adver.

What death takes he will not restore. *Adage.*

Dygydvod, s. m. (cydvod) Accordance.

Dygydvod, v. a. (cydvod) To accord together.

Dygyvalâad, s. m. (cyvalâad) Assimilation.

Dygyvalâu, v. a. (cyvalâu) To assimilate.

Dygyvarvod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvarvod) A coming together, a meeting.

Dygyvarvod, v. n. (cyvarvod) To meet.

Dygyvarvodawl, a. (dygyvarvod) Tending to meet together, or to assemble.

Dygyvarvodiad, s. m. (dygyvarvod) A meeting together, a congregating.

Dygyvarth, v. a. (cyvarth) To bark; to bait.

DY G

Dygyvarthawl, a. (dygyvarth) Barking.

Dygyvarthiad, s. m. (dygyvarth) A barking.

Dygyvarwyzaw, v. a. (cyvarwyzaw) To make acquainted; to inform.

Dygyvarwyzwn ni lu am i laryez.

We would lead on a host to share his benigntly.

Gw. Bryceiniawg.

Dygyveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyveiriad) A coming in apposition; a meeting.

Dygyveiriaw, v. a. (cyveiriaw) To come in apposition; to meet together.

Dygyveiriawl, a. (cyveiriawl) Apt to come in apposition.

Dygyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyviad) Equalization; a making, or becoming united.

Dygyviaw, v. a. (cyviaw) To equalize.

Dygyviawl, a. (cyviawl) Equalizing.

Dygyvlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyvlwyn) The act of coming to, or approaching.

Dygyvlwyn, v. a. (cyvlwyn) To come towards, to approach.

Llwrw mil-veirz mil-veirz dygyvlwyn;

Llwybyr moliant meziant mez ancwyn.

For a thousand bards a thousand steeds he will bring to meet; the path of praise is the possession of delicious mead.

Cynzelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Gwr llwrw llu Lloegrwys dygyvlwyn.

A man towards the host of Lloegrans that goes to meet.

Cynzelw.

Dygyvodi, v. a. (cyvodi) To raise, to rise.

Dygyvyd glewyd glew hyder;

Dygyfry fofawd fwyrgnawd fer.

Courage will raise bold confidence; the gashing blade will agitate mighty flesh.

Cynzelw, i O. Cyveiliawg.

Dygyvodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyvodiad) A raising up, or uplifting.

Dygyvor, s. m. (cyvor) A raising, or swelling; an insurrection; a tumult.

Dygyvor, v. a. (cyvor) To swell, to rise up; to make a commotion, or insurrection; to be boisterous.

Ac every dygyvorant am dy ben, ac yth lazant.

And tomorrow they will rush upon thee, and they will kill thee.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Dygyvor yn eic ol çwi i mae Pryderi un cantrev ar ugaint.

Pryderi is rising up after you one and twenty cantrevi.

H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.

Dygyvorawd, s. m. (dygyvor) A swelling up; an overwhelming; a tumult.

Dygyvoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygyvor) A swelling up, a commotion.

Dygyvoriaw, v. a. (dygyvor) To rise up; to make an insurrection.

Dygyvarth pob parth ev porthes,

Deg am un ev dygyvories.

The hunting of every part he took a share in, ten for one he raised up.

Ll. P. Moç, i Rodri.

Dygyvoriawl, a. (dygyvor) Tending to rise, or swell up; overwhelming.

Dygyvorth, s. m. (dygyvor) An overwhelming.

Yni llas Madawg myr dygyvorth var?

Mau avar car cynnorth!

Hath not the wrath of the swelling of the waters cut off Madog? I mourn the helping friend!

Cynzelw, m. teulu Owain.

Dygyvranc, s. m. (cyvranc) Connection, or dealing with; interposition.

Dygyvranc, v. a. (cyvranc) To interpose, to have dealing with.

A dygyvor Lloegyr, a dygyvranc â hi,

Ac ei dygyvwrw yn aithu.

And Lloegyr to raise in a tumult, and to have to do with her, and to overwhelm her in destruction.

Gwalmai.

Dygyvwriad,

D Y G

Dygyvwiad, *s. m.* (dygyvwrw) Condemnation.
Dygyvwiawl, *a.* (dygyvwrw) Condemnatory.
Dygyvwrw, *v. a.* (cyvwrw) To condemn.

Diliw a zyvu, dyzbrawd a zyvi,
I zygyvwrw anwir yn enwerys goll
Yn nghyllestrig danze.

A deluge hath been, doomfday will be, to condemn the
iniquitous to fearful perdition in sulphurous burning.

Gwalchmai.

Dygyvyfgawl, *a.* (cyvyfgawl) Tending to con-
fuse or confound together; tumultuous.
Dygyvyfsgi, *s. m.* (cyvyfsgi) A confusion.

I orefgyn Iwerzon dirion drevi,
Gwnaetz ryvel a dyvyfsgi.

To conquer Ireland of pleasant towns, he made war and tumult.

Myrddin.

Dyvygyfsgiad, *s. m.* (cyvyfsgiad) A confusing.
Dygyfraw, *s. m.* (cyfraw) Agitation, emotion.
Dygyfröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyfraw) A disturb-
ing, or agitating, emotion.
Dygyfröawl, *a.* (dygyfraw) Agitating, disturb-
ing.
Dygyfröi, *v. a.* (dygyfraw) To agitate, to disturb.
Dygyhoezawl, *a.* (cyhoezawl) Tending to pub-
licity; apt to become public.
Dygyhoezi, *v. a.* (cyhoezi) To publish, to pro-
claim.

Pompinion—a atteboez ac a zywed, nad oez ev mor wyllyfgar i
geu cynllwyn, ag oez ev i zygyhoezi.

Pompinion answered and said, that he was not so willing to
conceal an ambush, as he was to make public.

Marçawg Crwydrad.

Dygyhoeziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhoeziad) A pub-
lishing; a publication, a proclamation.
Dygyhyfed, *a.* (cyhyfed) Used to contention.

Deon a yrais dygyhyfed,
Diarfwyd ar vrwydyr, arvau goged.

Foreigners loving contention, I sent, undaunted in the conflict,
with red-stained weapons.

O. Cyveiliawg.

Dygylçawl, *a.* (cylçawl) Tending to surround.
Dygylçedig, *a.* (cylçedig) Surrounded.
Dygylçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçiad) A surround-
ing, or encompassing.
Dygylçu, *v. a.* (cylçu) To encompass, to sur-
round.

Deg-oes i'r do ai dygylç;
I'r tair Gwent, a'r tir o gylç.

Ten ages to the generation that surrounds it; to the three
Gwents, and the land around.

T. Derllyfsg.

Dygylçynawl, *a.* (cylçynawl) Surrounding.
Dygylçyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylçyniad) A sur-
rounding, or circumscribing.
Dygylçynu, *v. a.* (cylçynu) To circumscribe.

Mi a zygylçynais y zaear, ac a rodiais lawer o leoz tég.

I have encompassed the earth, and I have traversed many plea-
sant regions.

Damegion.

Dygyllaeth, *s. m.* (cyllaeth) Separation, a parted
state; anxiety for absence.

Gnawd erov hiraeth a dygyllaeth egen.

For my sake there has been caused longing and the rending of
a family.

Gwaiçnai.

Dygymhell, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cymhell) An im-
pulse, or instigation.
Dygymhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To instigate.

Ni wnaeth na gwaed, na gwythlonez,
Namyn ô bell dygymhell gwell gwirionez.

He caused nor blood, nor angry passions, but keeping aloof pro-
posed more beneficial truth.

Gw. Bryçiniawg, i Zewi.

Dygymhellawl, *a.* (dygymhell) Instigating.
Dygymhelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygymhell) In-
stigation; a proposing or offering.

D Y G

Dygymmerial, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmerial) Ac-
ceptation.
Dygymmeryd, *v. a.* (cymmeryd) To accept.
Dygymmod, *s. m.* (cymmod) An agreement,
league, or covenant, reconciliation.
Dygymmod, *v. a.* (cymmod) To agree with.

Dygymmyz Duw ag emyn,
O awen za, a wna zyn.

God will be pleased with a hymn proceeding from a pious muse,
that a man shall sing.

Gronwy Owain.

Dygymmodawl, *a.* (dygymmod) Conciliatory.
Dygymmodi, *v. a.* (dygymmod) To covenant,
to confederate, to reconcile.
Dygymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygymmod) An
agreeing together; reconciliation.
Dygymmriw, *a.* (cymmriw) Being broken, or
dashed together.
Dygymmriwaw, *v. a.* (dygymmriw) To break
against one another, to dash together.
Dygymmrödez, *s. m.* (cymmrödez) Congeniality.
Dygymmrwyn, *a.* (cymmrwyn) Throbbing, or
inflaming together.
Dygymmyrawl, *a.* (cymmyrawl) Causing res-
pect, esteem, or confidence.
Dygymmyrez, *s. m.* (cymmyrez) Estimation,
respect.
Dygymmyru, *v. a.* (cymmyru) To esteem.

Dygymmyrid haiarn hoedyl dyn.

The iron let it respect the life of man.

Adage.

Dygymmyrus, *a.* (cymmyrus) Respectful.

Dygymmyrus eu hoed eu hangenawr.

Respectful their longing and their necessity.

Ansturin.

Dygymmyfsg, *a.* (cymmyfsg) Compound, mixed.
Dygymmyfsgawl, *a.* (dygymmyfsg) Tending to
compound, or blend together.
Dygymmyfsgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygymmyfsg)
A compounding or blending together.
Dygymmyfsgu, *v. a.* (dygymmyfsg) To blend to-
gether, to compound; to confound.
Dygymynawl, *a.* (cymynawl) Hewing.
Dygymyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymyniad) A hew-
ing down, a felling.
Dygymynu, *v. a.* (cymynu) To hew down.

Parau ryn rwyriad dygymynai.

Spears of awful tearing he would hew down.

Aneurin.

Dygyn, *a.* (dwg) Severe, hard, toiling; painful,
irksome, grievous. *Gwaith dygyn*, hard work;
dal atto' n zygyyn, to stick closely to it.

Yr hyn dygnav yn y gyvraith oez roi dwr i'w yved i'r hon y
bai eizigez wrthi.

What was the most severe in the law, was the giving water to
be drank to her of whom there was jealousy entertained.

Numbers V.

Dygyn yw adaw a garer.

It is painful to leave what is loved.

Adage.

Dygynawl, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to elevate.
Dygyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyniad) Elevation.
Dygynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To maintain, to up-
hold.
Dygynnaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygynnal) A main-
taining, or upholding; supportation.
Dygynnaliaeth, *s. m.* (dygynnal) Maintenance.
Dygynne, *v. a.* (cynne) To kindle; to fire.

Dygynne flam-drais y dan flam-dai Lloegyr,
A flant Elogyl y'ngwander.

Kindling the fiery ravage under the flaming houses of Lloegyr,
and the children of the Angles.

Cynxelw.

Dygynnelw,

Dwr, *s. m.* (wr) A stream, a torrent, a fluid; water.
 Dwrđ, *s. m.* (dwr) A chide; a threat.
 Dwrđiad, *s. m.* (dwrđ) A chiding; a threatening.
 Dwrđiaw, *v. a.* (dwrđ) To chide; to threaten.

A hwy a'i dwrđiafant ev yn dđst.
 And they chided him severely. *Judges viii. 8.*

Dwrđiawl, *a.* (dwrđ) Chiding; threatening.
 Dwrđiedig, *a.* (dwrđ) That is threatened.
 Dwrđiwr, *s. m.—pl.* dwrđwyr (dwrđ—gwr) A chider; a threatener.
 Dwrđus, *a.* (dwrđ) Chiding, threatening.
 Dwrđyn, *s. m.* (dwrđ) A threatener. *Dwrđyn dai*, a play like that called jack is alive and alight.
 Dwrz, *s. m.—pl.* dyrzau (dwr) A confused noise, a murmur; a stir; a crash.

Dwrz gan deulu.
 A bustle in a family. *Adage.*

Pan glybu'r meirŷ y dwrz ysgodigaw á wnēynt.
 When the horses heard the noise they started aside.
H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Dwrn, *s. m.—pl.* dyrnau (gwrn) A fist. *Dwrn tra dwrn*, fist to fist.

Goreu ar y dwrn moel.
 The best weapon is the naked fist. *Adage.*

Dws, *s. m.* (ws) A drop, or what oozes out; saccharine juice. *a.* Sweet.
 Dwsel, *s. m.—pl.* t. au (dws) A tap, or faucet of a cask.

Gan vezwed a'r dwsel.
 As drunk as the faucet. *S. Tudur.*

Dwsimel, *s. f.—pl.* t. au (dws—mēl) Dulcimer.
 Llauer dwsimel a thelyn.
 Many a dulcimer and harp. *L. G. Cotbi.*

Dwthwn, *s. m.* (dy—twn) A juncture of time, a season; a day.
 Darostyngoez Duw, y dwthwn hwnw, Jabin brenin Canaan o vlaen meibion Israel.
 God humbled, on that day, Jabin king of Canaan before the children of Israel. *Judges iv. 23.*

Dwy, *s. m.—pl.* t. on (wy) That is; origination, cause; rule, or order. It is an appellative for several rivers; as *Dwy warwr* and *Dwy vaç*, in Arvon.

Dwy, *s. f.* (wy) Two females. *a.* Two.
 Dewis o'r zwy vaç-zu hwç.
 Choose of the two little black sows. *Adage.*

Dwyadeiniawg, *a.* (dwy—adeiniawg) Bipennated.
 Dwyar, *s. pl.* (dwy—ar) Stirrups.
 Dwyar, *s. m.* (dwy) Efficient cause; *a.* Divine.
 Dwyafgellawg, *a.* (dwy—afgellawg) Bipennated.
 Dwydon, *s. f.—pl.* t. au (dwy—tōn) A diphthong.
 Dwyzalenawg, *a.* (dwy—dalenawg) Bipetalous.
 Dwyeg, *s. f.* (dwy) The milt, the spleen. It is also called *clexyu blexyn*, and *clexyu biswal*.

Yn yr yfgyvaint y byz yr anadyl,
 Yn y zwyeg y byz y llawenyç.
 In the lungs the breath exists, in the spleen the spirits be. *Adage.*

Dwyen, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—gen) The gills.
 Dwyv, *s. m.* (wyv) The I am; the self existent.
 Dwyvan, *s. f.—pl.* t. on (dwyv) A goddess.
 Dwyvasglawg, *a.* (dwy—masglawg) Bivalvous.
 Dwyvaw, *v. n.* (dwyv) To be deified.
 Dwyvawg, *a.* (dwyv) Having divine nature.
 Llyfiau dwyvawg, betony.
 Dwyvawl, *a.* (dwyv) Divine, or godly.
 Dwyved, *s. f.* (dwy) A second. *a.* Second.

Dwyvlwyzawl, *a.* (dwy—blwyzawl) Biennial.
 Dwyvolaeth, *s. m.* (dwyvawl) Deification.
 Dwyvolder, *s. m.* (dwyvawl) Godliness.
 Dwyvoli, *v. a.* (dwyvawl) To make godly, or divine; to sanctify, to consecrate.
 Dwyvoliad, *s. m.* (dwyvawl) A rendering divine; sanctification.
 Dwyvron, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—bron) The breasts.
Cledyr y zwyvron, the chest.

Dwyn yr wyđ, wen, dan aur wifg
 Dwyvron val gwyn-luwç divriig.
 Thou dost bear, fair maid, under thy golden attire two breasts like the trackleis white drist. *W. Cymwal.*

Dwyvroneg, *s. f.* (dwyvron) Breast plate; breast-cloth.
 Dwyvroen, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—froen) The nostrils.
 Dwygeiniawg, *s. f.* (dwy—ceiniawg) Twopence.
Y zwygeiniawg, the herb twopenny.
 Dwygragenawg, *a.* (dwy—cragenawg) Bivalvous.
 Dwyllaw, *s. pl.* (dwy—llaw) The two hands.
 Dwyliw, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—lliw) The two female parties, the respective females.

Rhag briw y zwyliw, ar zeulin arçav orçest ac amzifyn.
 From the harm of each party, on my knees I crave deliverance, and defence. *H. D. ab Iwan, Civil War.*

Y zwyliw brivathrova, Rhydyçain a Çaergrawnt.
 The two chief academics, Oxford and Cambridge. *Hanesion.*

Dwylovaidd, *s. f.* (dwyllaw) The two hands-full.
 Dwylovi, *v. a.* (dwyllaw) To stroke with the hands.
 Dwyloviad, *s. m.* (dwyllaw) A stroking, or patting with the hands.

Dwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Bearing with; condescending; pleasant, agreeable.

Dwyn, *v. a.* (gwyn) To bear, bring, carry, or take away; to steal. *Dwyn mab*, to bear a child; *dwyn i'r dygyn*, to carry to the extremity, to take an oath; *dwyn meçni*, to assert a suretiship; *dwyn arvau*, to bear arms; *dwyn açau*, to trace pedigrees; *dwyn trais*, to commit a rape; *dwyn govid*, to bear pain.

Dyniaddon deon dyly am i zwyn
 Dolur cwyn a'i cyfry!

Poor men that are sojourners ought for his being taken away to utter a groan that will rise him up. *Ein. Wan, i L. ab Ierwertb.*

Oer zialez ar ei zolev,
 Am y 'nwyn yma o nev!

A double curse be on his clatter, for bringing me here from a heaven! *D. ab Gwilym, i'r orlais.*

Dyn arall, myn dwyn arian,
 Dwyn ei glōd a vyn dyn glan.

Another man will be anxious to take money, a gallant man would have his fame carried about. *L. G. Cotbi.*

Dwynawl, *a.* (dwyn) Of a pleasant tendency.
 Dwyndeb, *s. m.* (dwyn) Pleasantness; bliss.
 Dwynig, *a.* (dwyn) Of a pleasant nature.
 Dwynwen, *s. f.* (dwyn—gwen) The smile of bliss; the Venus of the Britons; a woman's name, the daughter of Bryçan.

Dwyoz, *s. f. pl.* (dwy) Two females, twain.

Hwy a æthant allan ill dwyoz.

They went out both of them. *Judith xiii. 10.*

Dwyonglawg, *a.* (dwy—onglawg) Biangulated.
 Dwyr, *s. m.* (gwyr) The dawning of light; orient.
 Dwyrain, *a.* (dwyr) Abounding with dawns of light; orient; east. *s. m.* The east.
 Dwyrans, *s. f. pl.* (dwy—rhan) Two shares.
 Dwyre, *s. m.* (dwyr) The act of appearing; or bursting forth; the appearance of light by the rising of a planet, or star.

DYA

Dwyre, v. a. (dwyre) To appear, to rise up into view.

Dwyre wyneb dirion-wawr.
Shine forth thou countenance of placid beams.
Supn Cyveiliawg.

Dewr egin dwyrëoz yn zäs.
The vigorous shoot it rose up to be a risk.
Ll. P. Moq.

Sêr bore a zwyrynt
Yn llu i gydganu gynt.
The morning stars uprose a host of yore to sing together.
Gronwy Owain.

Dwyrëad, s. m. (dwyre) A rising into view.
Dwyrëain, v. a. (dwyre) To appear, to rise.
Dwyrëawg, a. (dwyre) Appearing, surgent.
Dwyrëawl, a. (dwyre) Apt to appear; ortive.
Dwyrëawr, s. m. (dwyre) He that appeareth.
Dwyrëdig, a. (dwyre) Arisen into view.
Dwyrëiniawl, a. (dwyrain) Oriental, easterly.
Dwyrëinwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (dwyrain—gwynt)
The east wind.
Dwys, a. (gwys) Close, dense, heavy; hard; grave.

Naws carennyz ni's crina;
Cywir a dwys yz car da.
The shoot of friendship will not wither; faithful and sincere will be the good friend.
Gw. Taw.

Dwysadwy, a. (dwys) That may be pressed.
Dwysaiz, a. (dwys) Of a condensing nature.
Dwysaw, v. a. (dwys) To close, to press, to condense, to harden.
Dwysawg, a. (dwys) Having density; pressing.
Dwysawl, a. (dwys) Tending to be close.
Dwysbwyll, s. m. (dwys—pwyll) Sober judgment, gravity, or sedateness. *a. Grave, sedate.*
Dwysder, s. m. (dwys) Closeness, density, weightiness.
Dwysedig, a. (dwys) Close, condensed, pressed.

Y zyledfwyz o weziaw dros weinidogion—dyledfwyz o bwys dwysedig ydyw.
The duty of praying for ministers, it is a duty of serious moment
Jer. Owain.

Dwysgall, a. (dwys—call) Very discreet.
Dwysgur, s. m. (dwys—cûr) Heavy pain.
Dwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwys) A closing, or pressing; condensation.
Dwysill, s. f. (dwy—fill) A disyllable. *a. Of two syllables.*
Dwysillawg, a. (dwyfill) Having two syllables.
Dwysogaeth, s. m. (dwysawg) The act of closing together; condensation; fixation. *Dwysogaeth ferç, a settling of love.*
Dwyw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwy) That produces; efficient cause; god.
Dwywaith, s. f. (dwy—gwaith) Two times, twice. *a. Twice.*
Dwywawl, a. (dwyw) Godly, or divine.
Dwywezawg, a. (dwy—gwezawg) Bigamic.
Dwywes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dwyw) A goddess.
Dwywoldeb, s. m. (dwywawl) Godliness.
Dwywolder, s. m. (dwywawl) Divinity; piety.
Dwywoli, v. a. (dwywawl) To make divine.
DY, s. m. r.—pl. t. on, Iteration, or augment.
When prefixed to words it gives them a frequentative, or iterative force, and it is generally the sign of the middle voice in verbs.
Dy, pron. (mutation of ty) Thy, thine.

Cynllyvan a orug cai
O varv Dillus vab Ervai;
Pei iac dy angu vyrai.
Cal did make a leath of the beard of Dillus the son of Ervai; if he were well he would be thy death.
H. Gwibwç—*diabimigion.*

DYB

Dyadel, v. n. (gadel) To leave, or to suffer.

Pob llwyr demitior arne,
Pob fer dyater heibio.
Every coward will be trampled upon, every strong one will be suffered to pass.
Llewed.

Am zyadel gwæd pedair ceiniawg.
For letting blood four pence.
Welfs Lawr.

Dyall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gall) The understanding, or intellect.

Anghall o zyall yz ym ynzo;
Anghwyl-vu ein pwyll am ein twyllo.
Indiscreet is the knowledge that we are in; imperfect was our reason for being deceived.
Blewyn Fawr.

Dyall, v. a. (gall) To understand, perceive, or know; to apprehend; to draw a similitude.

I gaeill y dyellir
A'i gaer dew 'nghylç gwyri dir.
To a castle he is compared with his thick wall surrounding the men of his land.
B. G. Goff.

Dyalladwy, a. (dyall) Comprehensible.
Dyallator, ger. (dyall) In comprehending.
Dyalledig, a. (dyall) Apprehended, discerned.
Dyalledigaeth, s. m. (dyalledig) Discernment.
Dyallgar, a. (dyall) Intelligent, discreet.
Dyallgarwç, s. m. (dyallgar) Knowingness, understanding, intelligence, discreetness.
Dyalliad, s. m. (dyall) A understanding.
Dyallt, s. m. (gallt) The understanding.
Dyalltadwy, a. (dyallt) Comprehensible.
Dyalltedig, a. (dyallt) Apprehended.
Dyalltus, a. (dyallt) Quick of apprehension, discerning, or knowing.
Dyalltwr, s. m.—pl. dyalltwyr (dyallt—gwr) A comprehender, a knower.
Dyalltwri, s. m. (dyalltwr) Understanding.
Dyalltwriaeth, s. m. (dyalltwr) Understanding.
Dyallu, v. a. (dyall) To understand, to know.
Dyallus, a. (dyall) Discreet, or discerning.
Dyallwr, s. m.—pl. dyallwyr (dyall—gwr) A comprehender, or discernor.
Dyallwriaeth, s. m. (dyallwr) Discernment.
Dyanerç, v. a. (anerç) To dedicate, to greet.
Dyanerçawl, a. (dyanerç) Complimentary.
Dyanerçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyanerç) A dedicating, or complimenting; dedication.
Dyanerçu, v. a. (dyanerç) To dedicate.
Dyar, s. m. (ar) A sound, noise, or din.
Dyar, v. a. (ar) To sound, to make a din.
Dyaraws, v. n. (araws) To be tarrying; to stay.
Dyarçiad, s. m. (arçiad) A demanding.
Dyarvor, s. m. (arvor) A sea coast, a strand.

Gwyzveirç dyarvor.
The wild steeds of the strand.
Taliesin.

Dyarosawl, a. (dyaraws) Dilatory, staying.
Diarosiad, s. m. (dyaraws) A delaying.
Dyaisg, v. a. (aisg) To strip, or to uncover.

O çav i, moes i dyaisg;
Ei dwyn i hwn ydyw 'nhaig.
If I shall have it let me unpeel it; to carry it to him is my task.
Iwan Tew Ieuan, i gwey.

Dyban, s. m.—pl. t. od (pan) An ant, or emmet.
Dybanan, s. c. (dyban) A mechanic, an artist.

Dybanan celvyz am gelvyz talau,
Am zedwyz diau.
An ingenious artist for the ingenious would pay, for the prudent certainly.
Taliesin.

Dybanon, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyban) An artist.
Dybarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth) A separation.
Dybarthawl, a. (dybarth) Tending to divide.
Dybarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dybarth) A separating, or dividing; separation.

Dybarthu,

D Y B

Dybarthu, *v. a.* (dybarth) To separate, to divide.
Dybel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pêl) A sphere, or ball.
Dybeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybel) A forming into a sphere, or ball.
Dybelu, *v. a.* (dybel) To make spherical.
Dyben, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pen) Conclusion, termination, or end; intent, purpose.

Tri dyben gwybodaeth: dyled, buz, a frydverthwç.
 The three ends of knowledge: duty, profit, and beauty of appearance. *Barzad.*

Dybenawl, *a.* (dyben) Concludent, decisive.
Dybendawd, *s. m.* (dyben) Accomplishment.
Dybenedig, *a.* (dyben) Accomplished; ended.
Dybeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyben) Conclusion, termination; decision; accomplishment.
Dybenrwyz, *s. m.* (dyben) Conclusiveness.
Dybenu, *v. a.* (dyben) To conclude, bring to an end, to end; to determine.
Dybenus, *a.* (dyben) Conclusive; decisive.
Dybi, *v.* (3. *p. indic. of dyvod*) It will be. *Dybi i ti byny*, be it so to thee; *ie dybi*, yes to be sure. *Sil.*

Dybid i'n dyziau diboen,
A dihaunt henant a hoen.
Let there come to us painless days, and unailing age, and joy.
Gweny Owain.

Dybleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pleidiad) A espousing a party; confederation.
Dybleidiaw, *v. a.* (pleidiaw) To espouse a party, to take a part; to confederate.
Dybleidiawl, *a.* (pleidiawl) Confederating.
Dyblisgaw, *v. a.* (plisgaw) To take off the shell, or husk.
Dyblisgawl, *a.* (plisgawl) Tending to peel off.
Dyblisgiad, *s. m.* (plisgiad) A peeling off.
Dyblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (plyg) A fold, a plait.
Dyblyg, *a.* (plyg) Double; folded, or plaited.

Ceidw nhwy: a mawr obrwya
Bellicion a dyblygion bla.
He will keep them; and awfully he will reward the proud ones with manifold plagues.
W. Maddison.

Dyblygawl, *a.* (dyblyg) Duplicative; doubled.
Dyblygedig, *a.* (dyblyg) Doubled, or folded.
Dyblygez, *s. m.* (dyblyg) Duplicature.
Dyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyblyg) A doubling.
Dyblygrwyz, *s. m.* (dyblyg) Doubleness.
Dyblygu, *v. a.* (dyblyg) To double, to plait, to fold, to wrap together.
Dyboeri, *v. a.* (poeri) To spit about, to bespawl.
Dyboeriad, *s. m.* (poeriad) A bespawling.
Dybori, *v. a.* (pori) To feed often, to be grazing.
Dyboriad, *s. m.* (poriad) A grazing, a feeding.
Dyborth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (porth) Support.
Dyborthadwy, *a.* (dyborth) Supportable.
Dyborthedig, *a.* (dyborth) Sustained; carried.
Dyborthi, *v. a.* (dyborth) To sustain; to bear; to carry.

Dybyrth cweçoes byd rhag pyd poenau.
He will help the six ages of the world against the danger of torments.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Pob llyfelliyn a zyborthio had.
Every plant that shall bear seed.

A thwyllwg oez ar wyneb yr elgion: ac Ysbryd yr Arglwyz a zyborthid ar y dyvroz.
And darkness was on the face of the ocean; and the spirit of the Lord was borne upon the waters. Ancient Paraphrase of Genesis.

Dyborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyborth) Deportation; supportation; a carrying, or conveying; conveyance.

D Y B

Dyborthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyborthwyr* (dyborth—gwr) A sustainer, a bearer; a carrier.
Dybreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (preiziad) A taking away of herds; depredation.
Dybreiziaw, *v. a.* (preiziaw) To depredate.
Dybreiziawl, *a.* (preiziawl) Depredatory.
Dybreiziwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dybreizwyr* (preiziwr) A depredator, a ravager.
Dybry, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (pry) The sea-hen.
Dybryan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea-hen, or gwillem.
Dybryç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea hen.
Dybryd, *a.* (dybyr) Sad, melancholy; ugly. *Cyw-ladan zybryd*, a horrid deed.
Dybryder, *s. m.* (pyrder) Pensiveness, sadness.
Dybryderawl, *a.* (dybryder) Pensive, sad.
Dybryderu, *v. a.* (dybryder) To be musing.

Nid arwezawg i volawd;
Dyfyderas i walgawd.

His praise is not celebrated; I have sadly remembered his shrouding.
Taliesin.

Dybrydiad, *s. m.* (pyrdiad) A fixing a time.
Dybrydiaw, *v. a.* (pyrdiaw) To observe, or fix a time.
Dybryn, *s. m.* (pryn) A purchase; merit.
Dybrynawg, *a.* (dybryn) Meritorious.

Pan zël govyn arnam ni rybyzwn ownawg
Rhag gormes cedeirn cad dybrynawg.

When a call shall come upon us, we will not be timid because of the molestation of the mighty ones meritorious in the battle.
Gw. Bryçiniawg.

Dybrynawl, *a.* (dybryn) Meritorious.
Dybryniad, *s. m.* (dybryn) A obtaining, or purchasing; a meriting.
Dybrynu, *v. a.* (dybryn) To get esteem; to merit.

Tri feth a zybryn lwyziant: priodawl ymgais, hywaith ymgais, ac anghyffredia ymgais.

Three things that will obtain success: appropriate exertion, feasible exertion, and uncommon exertion.
Barzad.

Dybrynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dybrynwyr* (dybryn—gwr) One who acquires; a purchaser.
Dyburaw, *v. a.* (puraw) To purify, to purge.

Dadwyrain o vain, o vez a'n dybuz
I an dyburaw o an camwez.

He will rise again from the tomb, from the grave he will bring us to purge us from our iniquity.
Gr. ab Gwrgencu.

Dyburawl, *a.* (purawl) Purifying, clearing.
Dyburdawd, *s. m.* (purdawd) A purgation.
Dyburez, *s. m.* (purez) Pureness, purity.
Dyburriad, *s. m.* (puriad) A purifying, a clearing.
Dybwyllaw, *v. a.* (pwyllaw) To exert the rational faculty; to persuade; to conduct.

Nad i'n gelyn—
Ein dybwyllaw
Na'n godwyllaw
Er cyrbwyllaw
I'r corbyllau.

Suffer not our foe to lead us, nor to deceive us by any intimations into the sloughs.
I. ab Rb. ab Ieuan Llwyd.

Dybwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pwyth) A thrust, a throw forward, or into; a stitch.
Dybwythaw, *v. a.* (dybwyth) To thrust to; or to project; to set in; to stitch.

Dybwyth Duw cain
Yn arfed Mair ei haelforawd;

The glorious God sets in the lap of Mary the object of her care.
Taliesin.

Dybwythawl, *a.* (dybwyth) Thrusting; stitched.
Dybwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybwyth) A thrusting, or throwing forward; a stitching.
Dybyr, (*pyr*) Depressed, or sad.
Dybyrdawd, *s. m.* (dybyr) A melancholy, lowness of spirits, or disheartedness.
Dybyriad, *s. m.* (dybyr) A depression.

DYÇ

Dybyriaw, *v. a.* (dybyr) To depress, to sadden.
 Dybyriawl, *a.* (dybyr) Melancholic, sad.
 Dyç, *s. m.* (yç) A groan; a sigh.
 Dyçan, *s. m.* (dyç) An invective; a groan.
 Dyçaniad, *s. m.* (dyçan) A lamenting for.
 Dyçanu, *v. a.* (dyçan) To wail; to inveigh.
 Dyçanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçanwyr (dyçan—gwr) A complainer; a satirist.
 Dyçiad, *s. m.* (dyç) A sighing, a wailing.
 Dyçian, *v. a.* (dyç) To sigh; to lament.
 Dyçianu, *v. a.* (dyçian) To sigh, to wail.
 Dyçiant, *s. m.* (dyç) A sighing, a wailing.
 Dyçiaw, *v. a.* (dyç) To sigh, to lament.
 Dyçiawl, *a.* (dyç) Sighing; complaining.
 Dyçiawr, *v. a.* (dyç) To utter sighs.
 Dyçiorawl, *a.* (dyçiawr) Sighing, wailing.
 Dyçiori, *v. a.* (dyçiawr) To utter sighs.

Cynon a Cattracth a çathlau a gadwant;
 A minnau o'm crau dyçiorant.

Cynon and Cattracth with songs they will commemorate; and I
 from my blood they will bewail. *Aneurin.*

—Carant

Tra fen Iesu dyçiorant,

Relatives utter sighs round the head of Jesus.

Taliesin.

Dyçlaig, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçleigion (claig) A drooping,
 or sinking.
 Dyçlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçleisiau (clais) A breaking,
 or appearing through; an imperfect tint, or
 trace; a dawn.

Gwelais yn ael dyçlais dyz
 Vreuzwyd—

I saw in the verge of the dawn of day, a dream.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dyçlam, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyç—llam) A leap,
 flutter, throb, or bound.
 Dyçlamawl, *a.* (dyçlam) Fluttering; leaping.
 Dyçlamgar, *a.* (dyçlam) Apt to flutter.
 Dyçlamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçlam) A flutter-
 ing, a springing, or leaping.
 Dyçlamu, *v. a.* (dyçlam) To flutter, to leap;
 to throb, to beat, or to pant.

Rhwng ovi a gobeithio, mae'n rhaid anturio'n awr,
 Ar enaid tan zyglamu, tros y cyfinau mawr.

Between fearing and hoping, it is necessary to venture now, the
 soul fluttering, over the awful bounds. *L. Hyslop.*

Dyçleigiad, *s. m.* (dyçlaig) A sinking in.
 Dyçleigiaw, *v. a.* (dyçlaig) To sink in; to droop.

Eiry mynyz brith bron craig,
 Crin calav, alav dyçlaig;
 Gwae wr a gafu zygl-wraig!

Snowy mountain, variegated is the side of the cliff, dried the
 stalk, the water lily droops; woe to the man who gets a bad wife.
Llywarc Hen.

Dyçleigiawl, *a.* (dyçlaig) Apt to sink in.
 Dyçleisiad, *s. m.* (dyçlais) A making to appear
 through; a marking.
 Dyçleisiaw, *v. a.* (dyçlais) To make to appear
 through, to mark; to blacken by bruising.
 Dyçleisiawl, *a.* (dyçlais) Apt to mark, or stain
 through, black from a bruise.
 Dyçlud, *s. m.* (clud) What is carried; a heap.
 Dyçludaw, *v. a.* (dyçlud) To convey.

Dyçluded teyrnez teyrnged izaw,
 Gwledig Aberfraw a gwlad Ynyr.

Let princes convey tribute to him, the sovereign of Aberfraw
 and the country of Ynyr. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyçludawl, *a.* (dyçlud) Relating to carriage.
 Dyçludez, *s. m.* (dyçlud) A conveyance.
 Dyçludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçlud) A conveying;
 a heaping together.
 Dyçluz, *a.* (cluz) Hemmed in, inclosed.

DYÇ

Dyçluzaw, *v. a.* (dyçluz) To hem in.

Dyçrys tir tremud, dyçluz anaw.

Silence will assail the land, it will eclipse the muse. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyçluzawl, *a.* (dyçluz) Tending to close.
 Dyçluziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçluz) A hemming
 in, or inclosing.
 Dyçrain, *s. m.* (crain) A crawl, or creep.
 Dyçre, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cre) A croak; a crawling.
 Dyçread, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçre) A croaking.
 Dyçreawl, *a.* (dyçre) Croaking; craving.
 Dyçreiniad, *s. m.* (dyçrain) A creeping along.
 Dyçreiniaw, *v. a.* (dyçrain) To creep along.

Eçrys—

Y dyçrain gwyr y'nghreulan.

Frightfully men do wallow in the bloody plain. *Ll. P. Meç.*

Dyçreü, *v. a.* (dyçre) To croak; to crave.

Rhaç gelyn Brynaic branes dyçre.

Before the foe of Brynaic the flock of ravens, *reals.* *Ll. P. Meç.*

Dyçrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Apt to bow down.

Dyçrymiad, *s. m.* (crymiad) A bowing.

Dyçrymu, *v. a.* (crymu) To bow; to decline.

Dyçrymynt vy nghlôd y'nglyd vandöez.

The bowed to my praise under the warm fine-worked roofs.

Gwalchmai.

Dyçryn, *s. m.* (crÿn) A trembling; terror, dread,
 horror, or consternation.

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei varan,
 Dyçwyre dy daer'rad arnan;
 Dyçryn twryv torvoz yn eban.

When God revealeth his countenance, the house of earth will
 uplift itself over us; a panic of the noise of legions in the flight.
Casnodryn.

Dyçrynadwy, *a.* (dyçryn) Terrible; fearful.

Dyçrynawl, *a.* (dyçryn) Trembling, quaking.

Dyçryndawd, *s. m.* (dyçryn) A trembling; terror,
 fright.

Dyçrynedig, *a.* (dyçryn) Terrified; frightened.

Dyçrynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçrynedig) The
 act of terrifying; a fearful thing.

Dyçrynva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçryn—ma) A quake.

Dyçryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçryn) Tremula-
 tion; a quaking; a frightening.

Dyçrynllyd, *a.* (dyçryn) Apt to tremble; timp-
 rous, fearful; awful.

Dyçrynu, *v. a.* (dyçryn) To make to tremble;
 to frighten; to tremble, to quake, to be in
 fear, to be amazed.

Dyçrynwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçrynwyr (dyçryn—gwr)
 A trembler; a frightener.

Dyçrys, *s. m.* (crys) Haste, speed, or hurry.

Dyçrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyçrys) A hurrying.

Dyçrysiaw, *v. a.* (dyçrys) To hasten; to march.

Dyçrysiawl, *a.* (dyçrys) Hastening, hurrying.

Dyçuriaw, *v. n.* (curiaw) To be afflicted.

Maon dyçuriant eu hoed by hir.

The populace will be afflicted with their longing that long hath
 been. *Aneurin.*

Dyçwaen, *s. f.* (çwaen) A chance, or event.

Dyçwaeth, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyçweithiau (çwaeth) A
 relish, or taste.

Da'i oçel rhag cael dyçwaeth
 O'i fug llwyr—

It is good to avoid him for fear of getting a relish of his deep
 hypocrisy. *T. Llywelyn.*

Dyçwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (çwant) An appetite.

A'i dyçwant hi, a'i diçell,
 Man da gael myned i gell,

With her craving, and her cunning, it is a good place to get into
 a chamber. *Rhys ab Harri.*

Dyçwantawl, *a.* (dyçwant) Apt to cause longing
 or desire.

Dyçwantu,

DYÇ

- Dyçwantu, *v. a.* (dyçwant) To long.
 Dyçwarz, *s. m.* (çwarz) A laughter. *a.* Laughing.
 Azwyn dyzaw dyvyr dyçwarz gwyrz, wrth eçwyz,
 Ogvanw, a Çegin, a Çiywedawg drydyz.
 Charmingly the fresh smiling water glides by at eve, Ogvanw,
 and Çegin, and thirdly Çiywedawg. *Gwaismal.*
 Dyçwarzawl, *a.* (dyçwarz) Laughing.
 Dyçwedliad, *s. m.* (dyçwedyl) A discoursing.
 Dyçwedlu, *v. a.* (dyçwedyl) To discourse.
 Dyçwedyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* dyçwedlau (çwedyl) A rumour, a tale, or story; a narrative.
 Dyçweiniaw, *v. a.* (dyçwaen) To come to pass.
 Dyçweiniawl, *a.* (dyçwaen) Accidental.
 Dyçwel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwel) A turn, a course.
 Dyçweladwy, *a.* (dyçwel) Convertible; revertible.
 Dyçweledig, *a.* (dyçwel) Converted; reversed.
 Dyçweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçweledig) Conversion; the act of turning, or returning.
 Dyçwelva, *s. f.* (dyçwel) A recurrence; a turn; a return.
 Dyçweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçwel) A turning, a recurring; a returning; conversion.
 Dyçwelwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* dyçwelwyr (dyçwel—gwr) One who turns, or returns; a convert.
 Dyçwelyd, *v. a.* (dyçwel) To turn; to turn back, or to return; to convert.
 Dyçwerthin, *v. a.* (çwerthin) To keep up a laugh; to laugh.
 Dyçwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwyz) A heave, a swell
 Dyçwyzaw, *v. a.* (dyçwyz) To heave up.
 Dyçwyzawl, *a.* (dyçwyz) Apt to heave up.
 Dyçwyziad, *s. m.* (dyçwyz) A heaving up.
 Dyçwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (çwyl) A revolve.
 Dyçwylaw, *v. a.* (dyçwyl) To revolve, to turn.
 Dyçwylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçwyl) A revolving; a revolution; a declension.
 Dyçwysawl, *a.* (çwysawl) Exudatory.
 Dyçwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (çwysiad) Exudation.
 Dyçwysu, *v. a.* (çwysu) To exude, to sweat.
 Dyçyvaer, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cyvaer) A rencounter; a combating hand to hand.
 Dyçyvaerawd, *s. m.* (dyçyvaer) A rencounter.
 Dyçyvaeru, *v. a.* (dyçyvaer) To rencounter.
 O bob adver
 I dorv yroder
 Dyçyvaeroez.
 From every return his host of brothers he rencountered. *Taliesin.*
 Dyçyval, *a.* (cyval) Agreeing in form.
 Dyçyvalâu, *v. n.* (dyçyval) To assimilate.
 Dyçyval, dyçyval dyvnavais;
 Dyçyval—glais dyçyval.
 He will be accommodated, he will agree with deep or shallow; a deep cutting he will agree to. *Taliesin.*
 Dyçyvarvod, *v. a.* (cyvarvod) To come in contact, to meet together.
 Hir zyçyvervzain' o Brydain govain.
 Long they will experience the gratitude of Britain. *Taliesin.*
 Dyçyveiriad, *s. m.* (dyçyvaer) A coming in contact; a rencountering.
 Dyçyveiriaw, *v. a.* (dyçyvaer) To meet in contact; to rencounter.
 Dyçyveiriawl, *a.* (dyçyvaer) Apt to come in contact.
 Dyçyviad, *s. m.* (cyviad) Equalization.
 Dyçyviaw, *v. a.* (cyviaw) To equalize,
 Golud byd èyd, dyzaw,
 Cyd yngymmysgar o honaw;
 Dyçyflyd angen dyçyviaw;
 Dybyz hinon gwedy gwlaw.
 The wealth of the world let it go, it will come, as long as there shall be a dealing with it; the sleepy equalizes himself with death; there will be fair weather after rain. *Llewel.*

DYÇ

- Dyçyviawl, *a.* (cyviawl) Tending to equalize.
 Dyçyving, *a.* (cyving) Straited; perplexed.
 Dyçyvun, *a.* (cyvun) Accordant, agreeing.
 Dyçyvunaw, *v. a.* (dyçyvun) To accord.
 Dyçyfraw, *s. m.* (cyfraw) Agitation, motion.
 Dyçyfröad, *s. m.* (dyçyfraw) A putting in motion, or disturbing; agitation.
 Dyçyfröawl, *a.* (dyçyfraw) Tending to agitate.
 Dyçyfröi, *v. a.* (dyçyfraw) To agitate, to put in motion.

Dyçyfröi gwaew gwaedlin;
 Dyçyvervz trwg a thrin.

The Spear the blood will cause to flow; the turbulent will be in the way of broils. *Llewel.*

- Dyçymhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To compel, to press.
 Dyçymmriw, *a.* (cymmriw) Broken to pieces.
 Dyçymmriwaw, *v. a.* (dyçymmriw) To break together, or one against another.
 Dyçymmriwiad, *s. m.* (dyçymmriw) A breaking, or dashing against one another.
 Dyçymmyg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cymmyg) Invention, or devise; a riddle, or intricate sentence; a difficult question.

Dyçymmyg, neu grebwyll, yw rhith a çynllun a wna'r mezwl, a'r deall, a'r pwyll, ar bethau na vyzont yn dwyn arbynt eu hunain o zif ac angen y cyvryw rith a çynllun.

Invention, or fancy, is a form, or prefiguration which is made by the mind, the understanding, and the reason, of things that may not have in themselves of truth and necessity such form and prefiguration. *Barzdas.*

Nid oes dyçymmyg yn Môn
 Am wreigez gwyr eizigion,
 Val y mae mewn gwlad arall
 Am wreigez cyvannet call.

There is no surmise in Môn with respect to the wives of jealous ones, as there is in another country of domestic and discreet wives. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Dyçymmyg, *v. a.* (cymmyg) To devise; to conjecture, to conceive, to guess.
 Dyçymmygadwy, *a.* (dyçymmyg) Imaginable, conceivable.
 Dyçymmygair, *s. m.* (dyçymmyg—gair) Onomatopoeia, a figure in which the name or word is made to correspond with the thing expressed.
 Dyçymmygawl, *a.* (dyçymmyg) Imaginary; problematical; ænigmatical.
 Dyçymmygedig, *a.* (dyçymmyg) Devised.
 Dyçymmygvod, *s. m.* (dyçymmyg—bod) An imaginary being.
 Dyçymmygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçymmyg) A devising, or imagining; excogitation.
 Dyçymmygiadawl, *a.* (dyçymmygiad) Imaginary; excogitative.
 Dyçymmygu, *v. a.* (dyçymmyg) To conjecture, to conceive, to invent, to devise, to guess.
 Dyçymmygwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* dyçymmygwyr (dyçymmyg—gwr) A deviser; an ænigmatist.

Gwell dyçymmygwr na gorçwyliwr.

An inventor is better than he that executes. *Adage.*

- Dyçymmygyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyçymmyg) A deviser, or inventor; an ænigmatist.
 Dyçymmysg, *s. m.* (cymmysg) A commixion.
 a. Compounded, or blended together.
 Dyçymmysgedig, *a.* (dyçymmysg) Commixed.
 Dyçymmysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçymmysg) A commixion; a blending together.
 Dyçymmysgu, *v. a.* (dyçymmysg) To commix, or to compound together.
 Dyçynaid, *s. m.* (cynaid) Growth, or height.

Dyçynaid ieuaine dyçynnyz,
 Nid eçwynid clod celiwyz.

The height of the young will increase, lying praise would not be borrowed. *Llewel.*

Dyçynaawl,

DYD

- Dyçynawl, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to grow up.
 Dyçyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyniad) A growing in height, or elevation.
 Dyçynneu, *v. a.* (cynneu) To kindle, to light; to be kindled, or lighted.
 Dyçyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyrc) A coming together; an onset, or attack.
 Dyçyrçawl, *a.* (dyçyrç) Resorting, or coming together; apt to make an onset.
 Dyçyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyçyrç) A resorting to; making an onset.
 Dyçyrçu, *v. a.* (dyçyrç) To make frequent onsets; to be attacking, or coming on.
 Dyçyřgogan, *v. a.* (cyřgogan) To cause a quaking, or trembling; to intimidate.

Ac ar llës Owain hael hual dillin
 Dyçyřgogan Lloegyr rhag fy llin.

And, for the service of generous Owain with the fine wrought
 band, Lloegyr will be made to tremble before my blade.
 Gwalçmai.

- Dyçyslyd, *a.* (cyslyd) Apt to be drowsy.
 Dyçystuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cystuz) Affliction.

Dyçystuz bru bro lid.

The affliction of a womb the enmity of a country. *Lleuold.*

- Dyd, *interj.* (yd) Hold, avast; heiday. *Dyd dyd!* Hold hold!

Dyd was, rhyvez yw dy glywed,
 Quid wyd amgen noth weled;
 Ni zalid di Galar dy ganved.

Hold young man, it is strange to hear thee, except thou art
 otherwise than thou seemest; thou wouldest not take Cai aided by
 a hundred in thy train. *Ymæg. Arthur a Gwenhwyfar.*

- Dydaç, *s. m.* (tâç) A skulk, or a lurk.
 Dydaç, *v. a.* (taç) To lurk, to skulk; to avoid.

Nid wyv—
 Na froſtiwr, na boſtiwr baç
 Na diodwr vai'n dydaç.

I am not either a bravado, nor a little boaster, nor a tippler that
 is used to lurk. *L. G. Colbi.*

- Dydaniad, *s. m.* (taniad) Ignition, kindling.
 Dydaniaw, *v. n.* (taniaw) To take fire, to ignify.
 Dydarz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (tarz) A breaking out.
 Dydarzawl, *a.* (dydarz) Apt to break out.
 Dydarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dydarz) Effusion.
 Dydarzu, *v. a.* (dydarz) To appear, effuse, or burst through; to bud.
 Dydawl, *a.* (tawl) Separated, or apart.
 Dydeçawl, *a.* (dydeç) Lurking, or skulking.
 Dydeçiad, *s. m.* (dydeç) A lurking, a skulking.
 Dydeçu, *v. a.* (dydaç) To be lurking, or skulking.
 Dydeçwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dydeçwyr (dydaç—gwr) A lurker, a skulker.

Mi yn zydeçwr celliau
 A driga'i wal mewn dar gau.

I am a lurker of the coverts who dwells with his couch in a hol-
 low oak. *L. G. Colbi, ar berw.*

- Dydi, *pron.* (ti) Thou; thee.

Dod awç, dydi a'i diçyn
 Ar glez glas Arçlwyz y Glyn.

Give an edge, for thou art able, on the blue blade of the Lord of
 the Glyn. *S. Tudur.*

- Dydolawg, *a.* (dydawl) That is separated.
 Dydoledig, *a.* (dydawl) Segregated, discrete.
 Dydoledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dydoledig) Segre-
 gation, separation; severance.
 Dydoleg, *s. f.* (dydawl) A diæresis; a divider.
 Dydoli, *v. a.* (dydawl) To segregate, to sepa-
 rate; to sever, to put asunder.

Llaw ziriaid a zydaul ei ferçen.
 A wicked hand will sever its possessor. *Adage.*

Deled lle ni'n dydohr.

Let her come to the place where we shall not be separated.
D. ab Gwilym.

DYZ

- Dydoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dydawl) A separating, segregation, separation.
 Dydoliaeth, *s. m.* (dydawl) A separation.
 Dydoliant, *s. m.* (dydawl) A separation.
 Dydolitor, *sup.* (dydawl) That is separating.
 Dydolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dydolwyr (dydawl—gwr) A separator, or divider.
 Dydolyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dydawl) A separator, or divider.

Dilya, Duw yw'n dydolyz,
 Mawl izo, a vyno yz!

Of a truth, God is our separator, praise be to him, what he lists
 will be. *Gromoy Owain.*

- Dydon, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (ton) A peel, a paring.
 Dydonawl, *a.* (dydon) Peeled, or stripped.
 Dydoni, *v. a.* (dydon) To skin; to pare the sur-
 face.

- Dydorawl, *a.* (tôrawl) Tending to break.
 Dydoredig, *a.* (toredig) Refracted; broken.
 Dydori, *v. a.* (tôri) To refract, to be breaking.

Amyl uwç gran—
 Yn dydyr deigy am Dudur;
 Aelau ynnov i alar,
 Elyn gryd Alun grywder.

Often over the eye-lash my tear breaks out for Tudur; heavy is
 the grief for him in me, the terror of the foe having the strength
 of Alun. *Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.*

Dynion a zyðoro o garçar y brenin dialer arnynt.

Persons that shall break from the king's prison let punishment
 be inflicted on them. *L. G. Colbi.—D. zyw Rbuzian.*

- Dyddoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tôriad) A refraction.
 Dydorwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dydorwyr (tôrwr) A breaker.
 Dydreiziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (treiziad) Penetration;
 pervation.
 Dydreiziaw, *v. a.* (treiziaw) To penetrate.
 Dydreiziawl, *a.* (treiziawl) Penetrating.
 Dydrëu, *v. a.* (trëu) To bore; to penetrate.
 Dydrwynaw, *v. a.* (trwynaw) To follow a scent.
 Dydrwyniad, *s. m.* (trwyniad) A scenting.
 Dydwyllaw, *v. a.* (twyllaw) To use deceit.
 Dydwylliad, *s. m.* (twylliad) A deceiving.
 Dydwythaw, *v. a.* (twythaw) To make elastic.
 Dydwythawl, *a.* (twythawl) Tending to be elastic.
 Dydwythiad, *s. m.* (twythiad) A making elastic;
 a becoming elastic.

- Dydynawl, *a.* (tynawl) Attractive, drawing.
 Dydyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tyniad) Attraction.
 Dydynu, *v. a.* (tynu) To attract, to draw.

- Dyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (yz) A day. *Dyz gwyl,* a holiday; *dyz gwaith,* a work day; *dyz braced,* doomsday; *dyz y varn,* the day of judgement; *dyz coll a çafael,* a day of loss and attainment, or a day of adjudging causes at law; *dyziau dy-zon,* days on which no law proceedings are held: *o xyz i xyz,* from day to day; *o xyz brwygilyz,* from one day to another; *er's dyziau,* since many days, or a good while.

Bid arnav, od av i'r dyz,
 Laz dwyvil a çlez Davyz.

Let it be my task, if I go to the action, to kill two thousands
 with the sword of Davyz. *L. G. Colbi.*

- Dyzâad, *s. m.* (dyz) A becoming day; a dawning.
 Dyzâawl, *a.* (dyz) Becoming day, dawning.
 Dyzamwain, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyzamweiniau (damwain) A casualty, an event.
 Dyzamweiniad, *s. m.* (dyzamwain) A coming to pass.
 Dyzamweiniaw, *v. a.* (dyzamwain) To come to pass.
 Dyzamweiniawl, *a.* (dyzamwain) Tending to come to pass, or to happen.
 Dyzan, *a.* (dân) Alluring, charming, fascinating; amusing, diverting; agreeable, pleasant.

Dyzanadwy,

D Y Z

Dyzanadwy, a. (dyzan) Capable of being allured, amused, or diverted; consolable.
Dyzanaiz, a. (dyzan) Alluring; amusing.
Dyzanawl, a. (dyzan) Tending to allure, amuse, or divert; pleasing.
Dyzanedig, a. (dyzan) That is amused.
Dyzangar, a. (dyzan) Tending to allure; diverting, amusing; pleasant.
Dyzangarwç, s. m. (dyzan) Divertingness.
Dyzaniad, s. m. (dyzan) A diverting; a comforting, or consoling; recreation.
Dyzanu, v. a. (dyzan) To divert, to amuse, to delight; to solace, to comfort; to please; to make merry.
Dyzanus, a. (dyzan) Diverting, or amusing; consolatory, comforting.
Dyzanusrwyç, s. m. (dyzanus) Divertingness.
Dyzanwç, s. m. (dyzan) Diversion, amusement; pleasantness; comfort, consolation.
Dyzanwr, s. m.—pl. dyzanwyr (dyzan—gwr) A diverter, or amuser; a consoler, a comforter.
Dyzanyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyzan) A diverter; a consoler, a comforter.
Dyzarbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbod) Providence.
Dyzarbod, v. n. (darbod) To anticipate.
Dyzarbodawl, a. (dyzarbod) Provident.
Dyzarbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyzarbod) A providing before hand; anticipation.
Dyzarbodus, a. (dyzarbod) Provident.
Dyzarvod, v. n. (darvod) To be accomplished.

Dyzervi anghyffwrdd i'r du gyweithyz.

Death has been accomplished to the black auxiliary. Taliesin.

A vyno Duw dyzervid.

What God wills let it come to pass.

Adage.

Pob darogan dyzervid.

Every prediction let it be fulfilled.

Adage.

Dyzarnawl, a. (darnawl) Cutting, carving.

Dyzarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darniad) A cutting in pieces, a carving.

Dyzarnu, v. a. (darnu) To cut in pieces.

Dyzâu, v. n. (dyz) To become day; to dawn.

Dyzawed, v. a. (dawed) To be coming.

*Dyzozyw y dyz, Davyz dywyn-vri
Dyzyv hael, ym cafael neu ym colli.*

Come is the day, Davyz of blessed preeminence is the law of generosity, for me to be obtained, or for me to be lost.

Lt. P. Moç, hygwth D. ab Owain.

Dyzawr, s. m. (dawr) A concern for.

Dyzawr, v. a. (dawr) To have a concern for.

Fwybyneg a zalio ysgrubyl, ac a'i dyzawr hyd adrev—dyl iawn.

Whoever that shall find a beast, and that shall safely bring him home is intitled to reward.

W. J. L. Law.

Dyzeisfyv, v. a. (deisfyv) To implore.

Dyzeisfyvawl, a. (dyzeisfyv) Imploring.

Dyzeisfyviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyzeisfyv) A continual asking, or suing.

Dyzeisfyvu, v. a. (dyzeisfyv) To be craving.

Dyzelu, v. n. (delu) To come, to be coming.

Cyn mablan—

*Cyd bwyv drwg, bid drugar dithau,
Herwyç da grevyz dagrau dadolwç,
Dyzelwynt yn hydyr hyd vy ngruziau!*

Ere I come to the repose of men, though I be evil be thou then merciful, by the good devotion of the tears of repentance, they come trickling over my cheeks!

Lt. P. Moç.

Dyzelwad, s. m. (delwad) A giving form to, a making as an image; a becoming pale.

Dyzelwaiz, a. (delwaiz) Tending to become as an image.

Dyzelwi, v. n. (delwi) To become as an image; to grow pale; to be confounded.

D Y Z

Dyzenawl, a. (denawl) Enticing, alluring.

Dyzeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deniad) A drawing after, alluring, or enticing.

Dyzenu, v. a. (denu) To be enticing.

Dyzenaint ednaint adneu goedyz.

The woods of deposits allure the birds.

Davyz y Cefn.

Dyzenwr, s. m.—pl. dyzenwyr (denwr) An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.

Dyzeftlaiz, a. (deftlaiz) Decorative; nice.

Dyzeftliad, s. m. (deftliad) A decoration.

Dyzeftlu, v. a. (deftlu) To decorate, to trim.

Dyzeued, v. a. (deued) To come; to be coming.

Dyzeuant ato a zoter yn mez.

They will come to him that shall be laid in the grave.

Llywelyn Vard.

Dyzvawl, a. (dyzyv) Tending to be pale.

Dyzviad, s. m. (dyzyv) A becoming pale.

Dyzviawg, a. (dyzyv) Abounding with paleness.

Pa ryw anghyvannezdra ovdawdy a wnaeth eue ar y zaeor, pan yr antonoez alian ei faethau; ffev ei glezyv niwcidiawl, newyn dyzviawg. a'r haint dinytriawl!

What a fearful desolation did he cause on the earth, when he sent forth his arrows; namely his devastating sword, pale famine, and the destructive penitence!

Jer. Owain.

Dyzvu, v. a. (dyzyv) To grow pale, or wan; to grow faint, to faint. *Dyzvu o newyn, to faint from hunger.*

Dyzzgwaith, s. m. (dyz—gwaith) A day tide, a certain day, a day. *Ar dyzzgwaith, on a certain day.*

Dyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyz) A becoming day;—a dating; a date;—arbitration.

Dyziadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (dyziad) A diary.

Dyziant, s. m. (dyz) A settling a day.

Am vonez ym a venaig,

Am zyziant, gwrygiant gwraig—

Ni's coeliav.

Of birth which he declares to me, of assignation, and the vigor of women, I believe him not.

Gr. Gryg.

Dyziaw, v. n. (dyz) To become day;—to date; to settle by arbitration.

Dyziawl, a. (dyz) Daily; diurnal;—dated.

Dyziedig, a. (dyz) Settled for a day; dated.

Dyziadiad, s. m. (digiad) A being disturbed, or displeased; a disturbing.

Dyziadiaw, v. a. (digiaw) To irritate, to disturb, to displease; to become angry.

Dyziadiawl, a. (digiawl) Apt to irritate.

Dyziwr, s. m.—pl. dyzwyr (dyz—gwr) A daysman, or arbitrator.

Dyzylyvyr, s. m.—pl. dyzylyvrau (dyz—llyvyr) A diary, an almanack, a calendar.

Dyziygyn, v. a. (disgyn) To descend; to abase.

Dyziygynawl, a. (dyziygyn) Descending.

Dyziygyniad, s. m. (dyziygyn) A descending.

Dyzolwç, s. m. (dolwç) Worship, adoration.

Gwae hwynt y gethera—

Rhag nad oes dyzolwç,

Nag ediveirwç

Vyth wedi yma.

Woe to the host of fiends, lest there is not prayer, nor repentance ever after the present.

L. n. Nyni.

Dyzon, s. m. (dyz) Light, or white; a blank. **a. Pale; blank.**

Dyziaw dyzon yw y rhai ni zylfif cyfroi hawl ynzynt.

Blank days are those when it is not proper to prosecute a suit against them.

W. J. L. Law.

Hoedyl Davyz megis dyz dyzon.

The life of Davyz is like a blank day.

D. Benraf.

Gwynvyd Elise pan weler teulu

A meibion dyzon wisg weinyzu.

The happiness of Elise will be when there will be seen the family and children serving the white garment.

Awadyl y Cornewog Vahan.

Dyzoneiad.

D Y Z

Dyzoniad, *s. m.* (doniad) An endowing.
 Dyzoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To endow, to gift.
 Dyzoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) Tending to gift.
 Dyzorawl, *a.* (dyszawr) Concerned; anxious.
 Dyzordeb, *s. m.* (dyszawr) Concern.

Megis bacz coed y'mhlith torv o'r cwn, evelly y cerzws Hirlas
 trwy y gelyniawl yzinoz o zifyvyd redeg y meirg hyd y lle y gwe-
 lai cy arwyz brenin Midiv; a heb zydordeb, na mezyliaw pa beth
 a zamweinia izo hyd tra geisai zial ei ewythr.

As a wild boar amongst a pack of dogs, so did Hirlas go through
 the hostile ranks by a sudden run of the horses to the place where
 he saw the banner of the king of Midiv: and without concern, or
 thinking what might happen to him if he could but obtain revenge
 for his uncle.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dyzori, *v. n.* (dyszawr) To be concerned, to be
 anxious, to take care for.

Ni zyzawr newynawg pa yfo,
 The hungry cares not what he devours.

Adage.

Dyzoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyszawr) A caring for,
 a being concerned; anxiety.

Dyzoriant, *s. m.* (dyszawr) A caring; anxiety.

Dyzorus, *a.* (dyszawr) Concerned; anxious.

Dyzosparth, *s. m.* (dosparth) Distinction.

Dyzosparthawl, *a.* (dyzosparth) Tending to sepa-
 rate; distinguishing; analytical.

Dyzosparthiad, *s. m.* (dyzosparth) A separating,
 or distinguishing.

Dyzosparthu, *v. a.* (dyzosparth) To distinguish,
 to analyse.

Dyzwyn, *a.* (dwyn) Condescending; placid.

Dyzwyn, ac azwyn
 Cedeirn y'nghadwyn.

Condescending and mild are the mighty ones in the chain.

Meigant.

Dyzwyn, *v. a.* (dwyn) To sustain; to bear away,
 to carry, to convey.

Ac weddy dyzwyn yr haul y dyz arell rhag wyneb, Arthur a'i
 fu a efgynws pen y mynyz; ac eisioes yu yr efgynau hwnw llawer
 o'i wyr a goies.

And after bringing of the sun the next day forward, Arthur and
 his army ascended the top of the mountain; and moreover in that
 ascending many of his men did he lose.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dyzwyrain, *v. a.* (dwyrain) To arise, to rise.

Dyzwyrav, *v. a.* (dwyrav) To arise, to rise.

Dyzwyrawl, *a.* (dwyrawl) Ascending.

Dyzwyre, *v. a.* (dwyre) To arise, to ascend.

Dyzwyre o Owain, Eingyl didudyz,
 Enillioez llyw yfyr lle i gilyz;
 Gwelant llyw Powys i beil oesfyz.

Rising of Owain, the ravager of the Angles, the leader won the
 plain from one place to the other; they shall see the sovereign of
 Powys to distant ages.

Meisyr.

Dyzwysaw, *v. a.* (dwyfaw) To condensate.

Dyzwysawl, *a.* (dwyfawl) Condensing.

Dyzwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwyfiad) Condensa-
 tion; a closing together.

Dyzyv, *s. m.* (dyz) A blank; paleness.

Dyzyvnawl, *a.* (dyvnawl) Absorbent. *Dyzyvn-*
olion, absorbents.

Dyzyvnedig, *a.* (dyvnedig) Absorbed; abstracted.

Dyzyvniad, *s. m.* (dyvniad) An absorbing.

Dyzyvnu, *v. a.* (dyvnu) To absorb; to abstract.

Dyzyvod, *v. a.* (dyvod) To be existing, to be.

Dyzyvyz gwaneg ar vrys dyvrys izi,
 A zaw hynt y Werlas, o glas Fygti.

There will be a course, on a sudden there will hasten into it that
 come the road of the west green island, from the land of the Fygti.

Talisin.

Dyzyvodawl, *a.* (dyzyvod) Tending to exist.

Dyzyvodiad, *s. m.* (dyzyvod) A coming into ex-
 istence.

Dyzyvradwy, *a.* (dyvradwy) Irriguous.

Dyzyvrawl, *a.* (dyvrawl) Irriguous; humid.

D Y E

Dyzyvriad, *s. m.* (dyvriad) Irrigation.

Dyzyvru, *v. a.* (dyvru) To irrigate; to water.

Dyzygawl, *a.* (dygawl) Bearing, carrying.

Dyzygiad, *s. m.* (dygiad) A bearing, a conveying;
 deportation.

Dyzygyd, *v. a.* (dygyd) To bear, to convey.

Dy duth dyzycawd
 O zyvnwedyz gwawd,
 Neud anghar cyvundawd.

Thy pace that bears thee from the deep of panegyric, doth it not
 hate unanimity.

Talisin.

Dyzym, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyn) A mere nothing.

Dyzymadwy, *a.* (dyzym) That may be annihila-
 ted, abrogated, or abolished.

Dyzymawl, *a.* (dyzym) Tending to annihilate,
 do away, or abolish.

Dyzymedig, *a.* (dyzym) Annihilated; abrogated,
 abolished, annulled.

Dyzymedigaeth, *s. m.* (dyzymedig) Annihilation;
 the act of doing away.

Dyzymgyrç, *v. a.* (dymgyrç) To be resorting.

Prŷd mir ryverthwy ar wâr tonau;
 Elyrç dyzymgyrç tam o glawr balçau;
 Ev dibyn y tervyn o rwyz verau.

Glorious the appearance of the torrent on the top of the waves;
 the swans resorting round the bait on the face of the surges: steep
 is the bound of free trickling drops.

Talisin.

Dyzymgyrçawl, *a.* (dyzymgyrç) Tending to be
 resorting to, or gathering round.

Dyzymgyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyzymgyrç) A
 resorting to; a congregating.

Dyzymgyrçu, *v. a.* (dyzymgyrç) To congregate,
 to resort together.

Dyzymiant, *s. m.* (dyzym) Annihilation.

Anfawz anghen ar vesur cerz yw'r hyn ni's gellir ei hebgor arne
 herwyz hanvod ac anian—ac ni zicōnant vod amgen nag y maent,
 heb goli'r mesur o lwy'r zivod a dyzymiant,

A necessary property in a song metre is what cannot be dispensed
 with in it with respect to circumstance and nature;—and they
 cannot be otherwise than as they are, without losing the metre
 through a perfect nullity and annihilation.

Barzaz.

Dyzymrwyz, *s. m.* (dyzym) A nothingness.

Dyzymu, *v. a.* (dyzym) To annihilate; to do
 away, to abrogate, to abolish.

Dyzyrçavawl, *a.* (dyrçavawl) Exalting.

Dyzyrçaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrçaviad) Ascen-
 sion, exaltation.

Dyzyrçavu, *v. a.* (dyrçavu) To elevate.

I gynniv Cydwaladyr, elod lathyr len,
 Dyzyrçavwy draig o baith deheu,
 Gan was rhyt yd las yn nyz dyvieu.

To the combat of Cadwaladyr, of splendidly read fame, there
 arose a chieftain from the south, by a free youth he was slain on a
 Thursday.

Talisin.

Dyzyrçawl, *a.* (dyrçawl) Surgent; rising.

Dyzyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrçiad) A rising up,
 a mounting.

Dyzyrçu, *v. a.* (dyrçu) To rise, to arise.

Dyeinig, *a.* (dyen) Full of vivacity; frank; pro-
 fuse; generous.

Dewr a doeth benadur dawn,
 A dyeinig waed Einiawn.

A gallant and wise chief of virtue, and of the generous blood of
 Einion.

Gr. Gryg.

Dyeithrad, *s. m.* (dyeithyr) Exception; estrange-
 ment, alienation.

Dyeithradwy, *a.* (dyeithyr) Exceptionable.

Dyeithraw, *v. a.* (dyeithyr) To put outwardly; to
 except; to estrange; to become strange, or ali-
 enated, to withdraw from company, to keep a
 distance.

Pan zywald ev zarvod darostwng pob peth izo, y mae yn amlwg
 i vod ev weddy ei zyeithraw a zarostwngoez bob peth.

When he saith that all things are made subject to him, it is evident
 that he doth except him that subjected all things: *W. Salfoury.*

Dyeithrawl,

D Y G

Dygynnelw, s. m. (cynnelw) Representation.

Mezwl ferçawl hawl lliw ton hwyliad welw
Arzelw dygynnelw heb dy gynneiliad.

An affectionate mind is possessed by one of the colour of the
wave of pale courie, claiming representation without thy supporter.
H. ab Einion Llygliw.

Dygynnelwad, s. m. (dygynnelw) A representing.

Dygynnelwawg, a. (dygynnelw) Represented.

**Dygynnull, v. a. (cynnull) To aggregate, to col-
lect, to congregate, to assemble.**

I Aber Peryzon ni mad zaethant ;
Anaelau drethau dygynnullant.

To Aber Peryzon they did not come fortunately ; grievous
taxes they will collect *Taliesin.*

Meirion eu trethau dygynnullyn ;
Y' nghedoz Cymry nid oez a delyn'.

Stewards their taxes they would collect ; in the treasures of
Wales there was not that would pay. *Taliesin.*

**Dygynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygynnull) Ag-
gregation ; accretion ; collection.**

Dygynnwyr, v. a. (cynnwyr) To rise up.

Rhag rhwy Dyganwy dygynnwyr glew ;
O Von hyd Vynyw llyw llu agde.

Before the Lord of Dyganwy the valiant will rise up ; from
Mon to Mynyw he the leader of the penetrating host.
L. P. Moq, i R. ab. C. ab Owain.

Dygynnwys, s. m. (cynnwys) Continenence.

Dygynnwys, v. a. (cynnwys) To contain.

Dygynnwysawl, v. a. (dygynnwys) To contain.

**Dygynnwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygynnwys) A
making room ; a containing.**

**Dygynu, v. a. (cynu) To rise, or come up ; to
bear, or to produce.**

Gogwn attrewnawr
Rhwyg nev a llawr—
Pan yw gwyrz llinos ;
Pan yw rhuz egroes ;
Neu wraig ai dices
Pan zygydu nos.

I know who regulates between heaven and the ground : why
the linct is green ; why the haws are red ; or a woman why reit-
less when the night comes on. *Taliesin.*

**Dygyngwez, a. (cyngwez) Complying, sub-
missive.**

Oez dygyngwez Eingyl, oez digynghor Lloegyr
Llu Frydain yn ymadgor.

The Angels were submissive, Lloegyr was without council,
seeking for safety from the host of Britain. *Cynzelw.*

Dygyrç, s. m. (cyrç) Approach, resort.

Dygyrçawl, a. (dygyrç) Approximating.

**Dygyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygyrç) A resorting
to, or approaching.**

Dygyrçu, v. a. (dygyrç) To come to ; to assail.

Elisau a' m dygyrç i'm dygyn avles.
Want assails me to my severe misfortune. *Cynzelw.*

Dygyrhaez, v. n. (cyrhaez) To attain.

Dygyrhaezawl, a. (dygyrhaez) Attaining.

**Dygyrhaeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygyrhaez) A
reaching, attaining, or obtaining.**

Dygyrhaezyd, v. a. (dygyrhaez) To attain.

Dygysgawl, a. (cysgawl) Slumbering, drowsy.

**Dygygiad, s. m. (cygiad) A slumbering, a doz-
ing.**

Dygysgodawl, a. (cysgodawl) Adumbrant.

Dygysgodi, v. a. (cysgodi) To adumbrate.

**Dygysgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysgodiad) Adum-
bration, a shading over.**

Dygysgu, v. a. (cysgu) To doze, or to slumber.

Dygyftuz, s. m. (cyftuz) Oppression of mind.

**Dygyftuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygyftuz) A griev-
ing, or afflicting.**

D Y H

**Dygyftuziaw, v. a. (dygyftuz) To oppress, to
afflict, to grieve, to trouble.**

'Stavell Cynzyllan y' ywyll heno,
Heb dan, heb gerzau ;
Dygyftuz deuruz dagrau !

The hall of Cynzyllan is gloomy this night, without fire, with-
out song ; tears oppress the cheeks ! *Llywar, Hen.*

Dygyftuziawl, a. (dygyftuz) Oppressive.

Dygythruz, s. m. (cythruz) Trouble of mind.

**Dygythruzaw, v. a. (dygythruz) To ruffle, to
agitate, to disturb.**

Dygythruzawl, a. (dygythruz) Agitating.

**Dygythruziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygythruz) A dis-
turbance, or agitating the mind.**

Dygywain, v. a. (cywain) To carry about.

Dyhaez, s. m. (haez) A reach ; an attainment.

Dyhaezawl, a. (dyhaez) Meritorious.

**Dyhaeziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaez) A reaching,
or attaining ; a meriting.**

Dyhaezu, v. a. (dyhaez) To attain ; to merit.

Dyhaen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (haen) A stratum.

Dyhaenawl, a. (dyhaen) Tending to spread.

**Dyhaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaen) A spreading
over ; a sprinkling over.**

Dyhaenu, v. a. (dyhaen) To spread abroad.

Dyhaer, s. m. (haer) An affirmation, assertion.

Dyhaerawl, a. (dyhaer) Affirming, asserting.

**Dyhaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaer) An affirm-
ing, or asserting ; affirmation.**

Dyhaeru, v. a. (dyhaer) To affirm, to assert.

Dyhaith, v. a. (haith) To reach, to merit.

A zyvo i dorth a'i dyhaith ;
Ev a zyvyz a wnel ei waith.

He that will come to a loaf deserves it ; and he will come who
doth his work. *Adage.*

Dyhawr, v. a. (hawr) To obstruct, to frustrate.

Dyhead, s. m. (head) A panting, or puffing.

Dyheb, s. m. (heb) A response, an answer.

Dyhebawl, a. (dyheb) Respondent, responsive.

**Dyhebgor, v. a. (hebgor) To suffer to go ; to dis-
pense.**

Llwyd gwarthav mynyz, brau brig on ;
O ebyr dyhebgwr ton peyr ;
Pell çwerthin o'm calon.

Gray is the summit of the mountain, brittle the top of the ash ;
from the confluence of water the fair wave is made to go ; far is
laughter from my heart. *Llywarç Hen.*

Dyhebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyheb) A responding.

Dyhebu, v. a. (dyheb) To respond, to answer.

Dyhedawl, a. (hedawl) Hovering, flying.

Dyhedeg, v. a. (hedeg) To hover, to fly about.

Dyhediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hediad) A hovering.

Dyhez, s. m. (hez) A calm, a tranquillity.

A gwedy dyhez anhez yn mhob mēyn
Gwyr gwyçyr yn trydar casnar deneyn,

And after tranquillity commotion in every place, heroic men
raising a tumult of fierce contention. *Taliesin.*

Ev digawn dyhez a hezwc,

He can cause tranquillity and peace. *Ll. P. Moq.*

Dyhez, v. a. (hez) To enjoy tranquillity.

Oez tramawr tra-meirw yn dyhez.

Awful was the immense excess of the dead entering into rest.
Cynzelw.

Dyhezawl, a. (dyhez) Pacificatory, peaceable.

Dyheziad, s. m. (dyhez) A pacification.

Dyhezu, v. a. (dyhez) To pacify, to calm.

**Dyheziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaez) An attaining,
or reaching ; attainment ; a meriting.**

Dyheiziaw, v. a. (dyhaez) To attain ; to merit.

Dyheizwc, s. m. (dyhaez) Meritoriousness.

Tangnevez amnawz amniverwc ryw Riallu dyheizwc.

Tranquillity with the surrounding protection in every fort of
way of the host of merit. *Cynzelw.*

DYH

Dyheizyd, *v. a.* (dyhaez) To attain, to merit.

Dyhenyz, *s. m.* (hanu) That gives existence. *Yr bēn zybenyz*, the ancient of days.

Dyheu, *v. a.* (heu) To breathe, to respire; to pant, to breathe with difficulty.

Dyhēu, *v. a.* (hēu) To scatter, to shed about.

A'i glezyv flam-zur ei glod dy re;
Mab medel udgyrn heiyrn dyhe.

With his sword of gleaming steel his fame will run abroad; the
son of the trumpet reaping will scatter irons.

Ll. P. Moç, i R. ab C. ab Owain.

Dyheuad, *s. m.* (dyhēu) Anhelation; a panting.

Dyheuaw, *v. a.* (dyheu) To pant, or to puff.

Dyheuawl, *a.* (dyheu) Panting, respiring.

Dyheuzawl, *a.* (dyhaez) Meritorious.

Dyheuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhaez) A reaching, or attaining; a meriting.

Dyheuzyd, *v. a.* (dyhaez) To attain, to merit.—
Dyheuzyd pen, to search the head.

Dyheuēd, *v. a.* (dyheu) To pant, to breathe hard.

Dyheueg, *s. f.* (dyheu) A sigh, or a wish.

Dyheueg Gwenabwy vab Gwen.

The sigh of Gwenabwy the son of Gwen.

Aneurin.

Dozyw i Zewi yn zyheueg,
Gan borth Duw, porth dyn yn ziattreg.

There came to Dewi as a wish, by the help of God, the ready
help of man.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Dyheuraw, *v. a.* (dyhaer) To affirm, to assert.

Dyheurawl, *a.* (dyhaer) Affirmative, asserting.

Dyheuredig, *a.* (dyhaer) Affirmed, asserted.

Dyheuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhaer) An affirmation or assertion.

Dyheurwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyheurwyr* (dyhaer—gwr) An affirmant, an assertor.

Dyhewyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hewyd) The affection, inclination, or desire; devotion, meditation.

Ei cred i roes—
O zyheuyd bryd a braic.

Her troth she gave by the devotion of the will and the hand.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ev rozai i Zuw ei zyheuyd.

He would give to God his affection.

D. Benfras.

Dyhewydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhewyd) A setting the inclination or affection; a devoting.

Dyhewydiaw, *v. a.* (dyhewyd) To fix the affection, inclination, or desire.

Dyhewydiawl, *a.* (dyhewyd) Having the affection or inclination fixed.

Dyhewydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhewydwyr* (dyhewyd—gwr) One fixed in his affection; a devout person.

Dyhewydus, *a.* (dyhewyd) Desirous, earnest, devout, affectionate. *Gwexiau dyhewydus*, devout prayers.

Dyhewyz, *s. m.* (hewyz) Maturation, autumn.

Dyhewyn, *s. m.* (hewyn) What is mature.

Angeu angen dyhewyn dir.

The death of necessity is certainly a thing that is mature.

Adage.

Dyhidlad, *s. m.* (dyhidyl) A shedding, a distilling; distillation.

Dyhidlaiz, *a.* (dyhidyl) Of a dropping nature.

Dyhidlaw, *v. a.* (dyhidyl) To shed, to drop; to distil.

Ev dyhidyl ei aur yn arfed frawz-veigz,
Yal frwyth coed llawn azved.

He sheds his gold in the lap of the lively bards, like the fruit of
trees fully matured.

Ll. P. Moç, i R. Gryg.

Dyhidlion, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyhidyl) Refuse,

DYH

Dyhinez, *s. m.* (hinez) A tempest, a storm.

Dyhir, *a.* (hîr) Loitering; worthless, base.

Cas genyv—
Gynnulleidva zyhir.

Hateful to me the wicked congregation.

W. Middleton.

Dyhiraw, *v. n.* (dyhir) To linger; to become trifling, worthless, or bad.

Dyhirawg, *a.* (dyhir) Full of delay; destitute of industry; worthless. *s. f.*—*pl. dybirogod*, a worthless one; a sorry baggage, a strumpet.

Dyhiriad, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loitering, or lingering; a becoming worthless.

Dyhiriant, *s. m.* (dyhir) Prolongation.

Dyhiriaw, *v. n.* (dyhir) To tarry, to loiter.

Dyhiriawl, *a.* (dyhir) Apt to linger, or delay.

Dyhirwaith, *s. m.* (dyhir—gwaith) An unprofitable work.

Dyvyz dyhirwaith araws.

It will be an unprofitable business to stop.

Adage.

Dyhirwç, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loiteringness; worthlessness; roguishness, knavery.

Dyhirwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhirwyr* (dyhir—gwr) An idler; a good for nothing man.

Dyhiryn, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loiterer; a worthless, or good for nothing fellow; a rascal; a rogue.

O cyrc dyrva, deca' dyn,
Daw i'w harail zyhiryn.

Should she, the fairest nymph, resort to an assembly, there will
come to watch her a rascal.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dyhoziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoziad) Facilitation.

Dyhoziaw, *v. a.* (hoziaw) To facilitate, to forward; to dignify.

Dyhoziawl, *a.* (hoziawl) Facilitating; exalting.

Dyholi, *v. a.* (holi) To investigate, to examine.

Dyholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (holiad) Investigation.

Dyhorawl, *a.* (dyhawr) Obstructive, frustrating.

Dyhoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhawr) An obstructing, or frustrating; obstruction.

Dyhoryd, *v. a.* (dyhawr) To obstruct, to frustrate.

Dyhuz, *a.* (huz) Covered over; appeased.

Dyhuz o beth bod gwr cystal a thi heb gydymdaith. Diau,
wda, y mae i mi gydymdaith, heb y Cai.

It is a mysterious thing that a man so good as thou art should be
without a companion. Truly, good man, I have a companion,
said Cai.

H. C. ab Cilyz—Mabinogion.

Trwy arwyrain,
Treizai Owain
Dihain dyhuz.

With honour, Owain would pass through without pain and
composed.

Sevryn.

Dyhuzai, *s. c.* (dyhuz) One who covers over; an appeaser, or pacifier; a comforter.

Dyhuzaw, *v. a.* (dyhuz) To cover over; to appease, to quiet, to pacify; to reconcile. *Dy-
buzaw tân*, to cover the fire.

Golwg dyn ar ai dyhuz.

The eyes of a person upon the one that cherishes him.

Adage.

Eithyr Morvuzni'm dyhuz dyn.

Except Morvuz there is not a person that will comfort me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dyhuzawl, *a.* (dyhuz) Tending to cover over; appeasing, pacifying, expiatory.

Dyhuzed, *s. m.* (dyhuz) Consolation, comfort.

Ni'm byz bun, ni'm baiz dyn dyhuzed.

The maid will not be mine, she dares not offer me comfort.

Gwalmai.

Dyhuzedig, *a.* (dyhuz) Covered over; pacified.

Dyhuzedigawl, *a.* (dyhuzedig) Pacificatory.

Dyhuzgar, *a.* (dyhuz) Pacific, or placable.

Dyhuzgarwç,

D Y L

- Dyhuzgarwç, *s. m.* (dyhuzgar) Placability.
 Dyhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhuz) A covering over; a pacifying; pacation.
 Dyhuziant, *s. m.* (dyhuz) A being covered over; an appeasing; pacification.
 Dyhuzoldeb, *s. m.* (dyhuzawl) Coveredness; a pacified, or comforted state.
 Dyhuzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhuzwyr* (dyhuz—gwr) One who covers over; an appeaser; a comforter.
 Dyhynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hynt) A journey.
 Dyhyntiad, *s. m.* (hyntiad) A taking a course.
 Dyhyntiaw, *v. a.* (hyntiaw) To take a course.
 Dyhysbyz, *s. m.* (hysbyz) Drained, dry.
 Dyhysbyzadwy, *a.* (dyhysbyz) Exhaustible.
 Dyhysbyzawl, *a.* (dyhysbyz) Emptying.
 Dyhysbyzedig, *a.* (dyhysbyz) That is emptied.
 Dyhysbyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyhysbyz) An exhausting; depletion, avoidance.
 Dyhysbyzu, *v. a.* (dyhysbyz) To evacuate, to drain, to dry up; to exhaust.
 Dyhysbyzwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyhysbyzwyr* (dyhysbyz—gwr) An emptier; a drainer.
 Dyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (yl) Identity, what is one's own; a due, or right. *Cael vy nyl*, to obtain my due.
 Dylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwl) A fluxion, a flowing.

*Terfysg ton zylusg dyleinw aber,
 Dylad anwaftad ni oftecer.*

*The tumult of the impelling wave it fills the bay, a wavering stream not to be silenced.
 Einiön ab Gwalchmai.*

- Dyladawl, *a.* (dylad) Tending to flow; fluent.
 Dyladu, *v. a.* (dylad) To flow on, to proceed.
 Dyladwy, *a.* (dylad) Proper; seasonable.
 Dylavwç, *s. m.* (llavwç) The act of rubbing, or scratching; the itch. *Cainc o zylavwç.*
 Dylaith, *s. m.*—*pl. dyleithiau* (llaith) What runs, or flows; course; event; dissolution; death; also what is deprived of life, a carcase. *a.* Flowing.

*Nid wyv varz dylaw, wyv dylaith ar gerz,
 Wyv diluz yn mhob iaith.*

I am not a bard of obligation, I am fluent on the song; I am without obstacle in every language. Cynxelw, i O. ab Madawg.

*Dial di arnav oni wypwyv pa zylaith syz yn dwyn vy ebolion.
 Wreck thy vengeance on me if I do not know what sort of death is taking away my colts. H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.*

- Dylamawl, *a.* (llamawl) Bounding, skipping.
 Dylamiad, *s. m.* (llamiad) A rebounding.
 Dylamu, *v. a.* (llamu) To bound, to skip.
 Dylan, *s. m.* (dyl) The fluid; the ocean, the sea.

*Emys llaw llam-hir a dan lluman—
 Eiliw pyfgod glas gleifiad dylan.*

Stallions with long-striding limbs bearing a standard, of the colour of the blue fishes, the salmon of the ocean. Cynxelw.

*Dewifais vy ngerz y'nglynvaran cynniv
 O du llanw a llyw a llew dylan.*

I have chosen my course in the front rank of tumult, by the side of flood, and torrent, and noise of the ocean. Llywelyn Parç, i Dowyn.

- Dylanwad, *s. m.* (llanwad) The act of filling.

Y mae yma zylanwad neu effeithiolaeth ozi uod.

There is here a completion or effectuation from above. Jer. Owain.

- Dylanwawl, *a.* (llanwawl) Tending to fill.
 Dylathrawl, *a.* (dylathyr) Shining; polished.
 Dylathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dylathyr) A making smooth, or polished; a planing.
 Dylathru, *v. a.* (dylathyr) To plane; to polish; to make to shine.

D Y L

- Dylathyr, *a.* (llathyr) Polished, shining.
 Dylaw, *s. m.* (dyl) Due; obligation; interest.
 Dylaw, *v. n.* (dyl) To own; to have duty; to be interested; to be obliged.

Gnawd i zyn zylaw dyliv ni we.

It often happens for a man to own a warp which he shall not weave. Ll. P. Moç.

- Dylawç, *s. m.* (llawç) Reception; protection.
 Dylawd, *s. m.* (dyl) Obligation; due.
 Dylawg, *a.* (dyl) Having a due, or title to.
 Dyleçawl, *a.* (lleçawl) Apt to hide aside.
 Dyleçiad, *s. m.* (lleçiad) A sculking.
 Dyleçu, *v. a.* (lleçu) To sculk, to hide.
 Dyled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyl) Obligation; debt.

Y mae Duw i'n ddeol ni o'n ganedig le, a'n gwir zyled.

God takes us away from our native place, and our true right. Han. Cenedlox Tnys Prydain.

- Dyledawg, *a.* (dyled) Having a due, or interest in; entitled to property; noble. *s. c.*—*pl. dyledogion.* A proprietor, one entitled to a heritage; a nobleman.

Un fil ar zeg o verçed dyledogion—a aethant ymaith.

Eleven thousands of women noble ones went from hence. Gr. ab Arthur.

- Dyledgar, *a.* (dyled) Duteous, or dutiful.
 Dyledgarwç, *s. m.* (dyledgar) Dutifulness.
 Dylediaç, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyled) Dribbling debts.
 Dyledoges, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyledawg) A peccers.
 Dyledogrwyç, *s. m.* (dyledawg) Illustriousness; honourableness.
 Dyledogryw, *s. m.* (dyledawg—rhyw) A noble race. *a.* Of noble descent, high-born.
 Dyledswyz, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyled—swyz) Obligation, duty.

*Tair dyledswyz barz: iawn ganu, iawn zysgu, ac iawn varnu.
 The three duties of a bard: to sing justly, to instruct justly, and to judge justly. Burtal.*

- Dyledu, *v. a.* (dyled) To make due; to be due.
 Dyledus, *a.* (dyled) Obligatory, incumbent.
 Dyledwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyledwyr* (dyled—gwr) One under obligation; a debtor.
 Dylevain, *v. a.* (llevain) To clamour; to cry.
 Dylevawl, *a.* (llevawl) Clamorous; crying.
 Dyleviad, *s. m.* (lleviad) A clamouring.
 Dylenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) The act of filling.
 Dylenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Tending to fill.
 Dylenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To fill, to replenish.

*Awen a ganav,
 O zwynn ys dygav;
 Avon cyd beryd,
 Gogwn ei gwrhyd;
 Gogwn pan ziveinw;
 Gogwn pan zyleinw;
 Gogwn pan zillyz;
 Gogwn pan wegryz.*

A muse I sing, from the deep it is I bring it. A river, whilst I see its outlet I know its extent; I know when it disappears; I know when it fills; I know when it overflows; I know when it shrinks. Taliesin.

- Dyleu, *v. n.* (dyl) To be incumbent; to be a duty; to owe; to be obliged, to be bound in duty, ought, or should.
 Dyli, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyl) Constitution, temperament, habit of body, or condition.

*Un zyli, dan newyz len,
 Yw dy liw a dail ywen.*

Of the same condition, under the new veil, is thy complexion as the leaves of the yew. D. Nanmor.

Hyn a wneif dyn pan y dyfgwylio ev ar ei weithredoç oziallan, val y maent hwy yn deilliaw oziwrth zioçel weithrediad ei vezwl, megis yn deilliaw oziwrth zyliaw o zawn ynzo, ac ar y dyliau o zawn ynzo megis yn deilliaw oziwrth ei gyfiawnaad.

This will a man do when he relies upon his outward actions, as they are proceeding from the secret working of his mind, as springing from impulse: of grace in him, and upon the impulses of grace in him, as springing from his justification. S. Trevedyn.

D Y L

Dylïad, s. m. (dyli) A rendering constitutional, a habituating.
Dylïaw, v. a. (dyli) To render constitutional.
Dylïawl, a. (dyli) Temperamental; habitual.
Dylid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl) Duty, or obligation.

Gwneynt eu perion—
 Gwneynt eu dylidau
 Yn oes oesfau.

They would do their commands; they would do their duties for age of ages. *Tailefin.*

Dyliv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lliv) A flow; a flood; a fresh, or landflood; the warp. *Dyliv cād.*
Dylivad, s. m. (dyliv) A flowing, a fluxion; a warping.
Dylivaw, v. a. (dyliv) To flow, or glide on; to warp yarn.
Dyliviannawl, a. (dyliviant) Defluous, flowing.
Dyliviannu, v. a. (dyliviant) To be flowing.
Dyliviant, s. m. (dyliv) The act of flowing; defluxion; emanation.
Dylog, a. (dyl) Having obligation, or duty.
Dyliniad, s. m. (gliniad) The act of kneeling.
Dyliniaw, v. a. (gliniaw) To go upon the knees.
Dyliniawl, a. (gliniawl) Kneeling, on the knees.
Dyliw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lliw) A shadow, a colour.

Ar deulu Brynaig be i'g barnafwn,
 Dylw dyn yn vyw ni's gadawfwn.

Of the Brynaig tribe if I had judged you, not a shadow of a man alive would I have left. *Aneurin.*

Dylogawl, a. (dylawg) Protecting, guarding.
Dylogi, v. a. (dylawg) To give an asylum.

A dwy zraig felaig faw gymman,
 Val deu-lew ny'u dylogafan.

And two dragon chiefs of honoured resort, like two lions us they did protect. *Ll. P. Moeg.*

Dylogiad, s. m. (dylawg) A hiding; a protecting.
Dylogitor, sup. (dylawg) To be protecting.

Oez gyr ban broved cyvred cyvor;
 Graid golug dylug dylogitor.

There was a chafing when the mutual run of the multitude was tried; there was the gleaming heat of impulsion in toiling to protect. *Cynogir.*

Dylod, s. m. (llod) A clear, or shrill utterance.
Dylod gywair, the key of *D* in music; called also, *Dylor gywair*; so called from its confined and shrill nature.
Dylovedig, a. (llovedig) Stroked with the hand; assuaged, or appeased.
Dylovedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylovedig) The act of handling, or stroking.
Dylovi, v. a. (llovi) To stroke with the hand, to handle; to assuage, to appease, to allay.
Dyloviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lloviad) A handling gently, a stroking; the act of allaying.
Dylovyn, s. m. dim. (llovyn) A handful, a grasp.
Dylovyn o wylan, a handful of wool.
Dylor, s. m. (llor) Extreme, or exerted utterance.
Dylosg, s. m. (llosg) What is calcined; charr.
Dylosgadwy, a. (dylosg) Calcifiable; ignitable.
Dylosgawl, a. (dylosg) Tending to calcine.
Dylosgi, v. a. (dylosg) To calcine; to charr.
Dylosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylosg) Calcination.
Dylu, v. n. (dyl) To be incumbent, to be bound in duty; to owe, ought, or should. *Dyl barç*, he deserves reverence. *Dylwon dalu izo*, I ought to pay to him.

Ni's gwyr—
 Hwn o'r zylg hanner a zyl.

This one knows not of the science half what he ought. *T. Pryj, i Eirig.*

D Y L

Dylug, s. m. (lluç) A throw, or impulse.
Dyluciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylug) A throwing.
Dyluciaw, v. a. (dylug) To throw about, to impel.
Dylud, v. a. (glud) To adhere to; to follow; to tease.

Y barç a vo perçen awen o Zuw, a efyd ei vryd bob amfer ar zylud cyviawn vvyrdawd.

The bard who is possessed of a genius from God, will set his mind at all times on pursuing upright meditation. *Barças.*

Dyludaw, v. a. (dylud) To adhere to; to follow, to pursue; to tease.
Dyludawl, a. (dylud) Pursuing; teasing.
Dyludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylud) Adhesion.
Dyluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluniad) Delineation.
Dyluniaw, v. a. (lluniaw) To delineate.
Dyluniawl, a. (lluniawl) Delineatory.
Dyluniedig, a. (lluniedig) Delineated, formed.
Dyluniwr, s. m.—pl. dylunwyr (lluniwr) A delineator, a former, a representer.
Dylusg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llusg) What is drifted, or drawn; a drawing, or haling; what is cast ashore by floods, the wrack on the shore. *Dylusg y môr*, neu *yfnoden y môr*, sea weeds; but in *Môn*, a particular sort of edible alga, called Dill.

Dylusgaw, v. a. (dylusg) To drag, to trail.

Awn i'th—
 Dylusg arnad i'r deil-lwyn.

I would go to entice thee to the leafy grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dylusgawl, a. (dylusg) Dragging, or trailing.
Dylw, s. m. (dyl) Obligation, duty; right.
Dylwg, s. m. (llwg) A fluid state; a deluge.
Dylwed, s. m. (dylw) Obligation, incumbency.
Dylwed fofarwd, the right of the sword.
Dylwv, s. m.—pl. dylyvion (llwv) A bundle, or whisp.
Dylwr, s. m. (llwr) The back, or hinder part.
a. Hinder, or hindmost. Çwartbor rbag, a çwartbor dylwr, a fore quarter and hinder quarter. *Welsh Laws.*
Dylwyv, s. m. (llwyv) Fire-wood, or fuel.
Dyly, v. n. (dyl) To be bound in duty; to be interested in; to claim; to merit.

Ni zyly cyvraith ni's gwnel.

He has no right to law who doth not observe it. *Adage.*

Dylïad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyly) A rendering obligatory; a becoming due.
Dylïaw, v. n. (dyly) To be obligatory, or due.
Dylïawd, s. m. (dylï) Obligation, incumbency.
Dylïawdyr, s. m.—pl. dylyodron (dylyawd) One who owns, or has interest in; a creditor.
Dylïed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dyly) Obligation, duty; debt, behoof; claim, demand. *Mae yn zylyed arno*, it is a duty on him.

O hir zylyed ni zylir dim.

From a long debt nothing is due. *Adage.*

Cymmer verç Elifing brenin Llyclyn yn wraig it, hyd pan vo trwy borth hwnw, a'i nerth y gellyç cithau gafael dy deilyngdawd a'th dylïed a gollafst.

Take thou the daughter of Elifing king of Loelin for a wife to thee, so that through the help of him, and his power, thou mayest be able to obtain thy dignity and thy due which thou hast lost.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dylïedawg,

D Y M

- Dymdarzu, v. n. (tarzu)** To be breaking, or springing out.
- Dymzadlu, v. a. (dadlu)** To be mutually disputing.
- Dymzenu, v. a. (denu)** To be alluring.
- Dymzwyn, v. n. (dwyn)** To bear with; to bear, or go with young, to conceive.
- Dymeiliaw, v. a. (eiliaw)** To be plaiting together.
- Dymestyn, v. a. (estyn)** To be extending.
- Dymvod, v. n. (bod)** To be existing. *Dymbi*, it will be to me.
- Dymvoziaw, v. n. (boziaw)** To be pleasing, or enjoying one's self.
- Dymgadw, v. n. (cadw)** To abstain, or keep one's self.
- Dymgais, s. f.—pl. dymgeisiau (cais)** Exertion.
- Dymgaru, v. a. (caru)** To be mutually loving.
- Dymgeisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymgais)** An attempting, or exerting one's self; exertion.
- Dymgeisiaw, v. a. (dymgais)** To exert one's self.
- Dymgeisiawl, a. (dymgais)** Apt to exert.
- Dymgelu, v. a. (celu)** To be concealing one's self.
- Dymgiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciliad)** A receding.
- Dymgiliaw, v. a. (ciliaw)** To be receding.
- Dymgodi, v. a. (codi)** To be lifting one's self.
- Dymgozi, v. a. (cozi)** To be vexing one's self; to be mutually vexing.
- Dymgoviauw, v. a. (coviaw)** To be remembering.

Deuzeg gwyr Israel dymgovu o genad Iesu.

Twelve men of Israel bore record of the mission of Jesus.
Taliesin.

Dymgovyz, s. m. (covyz) A rememberer.

*Azwyn lloer llewygawd yn elvyz;
Arall azwyn pan vyz da dymgovyz.*

Charming is the moon, a luminary in the heavens; again charming when there is one who remembers well.
Taliesin.

- Dymgravu, v. a. (cravu)** To be scratching one's self.
- Dymgredu, v. a. (credu)** To confide mutually.
- Dymgroesi, v. a. (croesi)** To cross one's self.
- Dymgrwydraw, v. a. (crwydraw)** To be wandering.
- Dymguziaw, v. a. (cuziaw)** To be hiding one's self.
- Dymguraw, v. a. (curaw)** To be beating one's self; to beat mutually.
- Dymgwyzaw, v. a. (cwyzaw)** To be falling; to be falling mutually.
- Dymgyvarç, v. a. (cyvarç)** To be congratulating.

*Dymcyveirç pawb yn mhob lleoz,
Pwy goreu gwledig yn y gwladoz.*

Every body will greetingly ask me in all places, who is the best prince in the countries.
Gwalchmai.

- Dymgyvarçiad, s. m. (dymgyvarç)** A being congratulating.
- Dymgyrç, s. m. (cyrç)** Gravity, gravitation.
- Dymgyrçawl, a. (dymgyrç)** Having a tendency to approximate; gravitating.
- Dymgyrçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymgyrç)** A mutually approaching, drawing, or tending together; a gravitating; gravitation.
- Dymgyrçiant, s. m. (dymgyrç)** Gravitation.
- Dymgyrçu, v. a. (dymgyrç)** To be approaching; to be mutually drawing together; to gravitate.
- Dymhezu, v. a. (hezu)** To be tranquillizing.

*Ag emys hywez-vrys hywez
A minnau o'm doniau dymhez.*

With comely steeds of tractable alacrity me for my talents he will offer to please.
Ll. P., Meq, i Rys Gryg.

D Y M

Dymhunaw, v. a. (hunaw) To be hushing, or lulling to sleep.

*Dymhunis ton wyrz wrth Aberfraw;
Dygyrç tir tremud, dyglud anaw;
Dyflig yd gan ednan arnaw.*

The green wave by Aberfraw lulled me to sleep; it approached the ment land, wafting music; void of pain the bird sings upon it.
Gwalchmai.

- Dymladaeth, s. m. (lladaeth)** A blessing one's self.
- Dymladu, v. a. (lladu)** To be blessing one's self.
- Dymnawz, s. m. (nawz)** A taking refuge.
- Dymnozi, v. a. (dymnawz)** To be taking refuge.
- Dymozeu, v. a. (gozeu)** To be bearing with.

*Dymgozeu Deheu dyhynt breizioz;
Dyçrymynt vy nglod.*

The south, a region of herds, will be teasing me; they will bow to my praise.
Gwalchmai.

Dymolwç, v. a. (golwç) To be praying, or intreating.

*Dymgolwç goglez gweglyd luoz;
Dymgozeu Deheu dyhynt breizioz.*

The North, of puny hosts, will be intreating me; the south, a region of herds will be teasing me.
Gwalchmai.

- Dymollwng, v. a. (gollwng)** To let one's self drop down; to precipitate one's self.
- Dymollyngawl, a. (dymollwng)** Apt to be letting go, or loosening; precipitate.
- Dymollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymollwng)** A letting one's self down; precipitation.
- Dymorllwyz, v. a. (gorllwyz)** To be making very prosperous, or flourishing.

*Dymgorllwyz arglwyz argrain, wyr Grufuz;
Dadenhuz anghuz angerz Owain.*

A lord supreme, the nephew of Grufuz, will be causing me excess of prosperity; the conspicuous free heir of Owain.
Gwalchmai, i Rodri.

- Dymoftwng, v. a. (gostwng)** To lower, debase, or submit one's self; to be subject.
- Dymoftyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymoftwng)** Self-debasement; a submitting one's self.
- Dymranu, v. n. (rhanu)** To be separating, or parting.
- Dymrozawl, a. (rhozawl)** Ready to give up.
- Dymrozi, v. a. (rhozi)** To be giving one's self up; to resign one's self.
- Dymroziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhoziad)** A giving up one's self; resignation.
- Dymruthraw, v. a. (rhuthraw)** To be running headlong upon; to be driving furiously into.
- Dymrwymaw, v. a. (rhwymaw)** To be binding one's self; to be mutually binding.
- Dymrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwymiad)** A being binding one's self; mutual obligation.
- Dymrwystraw, v. a. (rhwystraw)** To be loitering.
- Dymunaw, v. a. (unaw)** To beseech, to intreat, to desire, to wish. *Dymuned à zymuno*, let him desire what he likes.

*Ar ni rôzo à garo
Ni çalf à zymuno.*

He that will not give what he delights in shall not obtain what he wishes.
Adage.

- Dymunawl, a. (unawl)** Desirable, delectable.
- Dymundeb, s. m. (undeb)** Wish, or desire.
- Dymuneb, s. f. (uneb)** Delectation; intreaty.

Dymuneb fyz un o rywiau dirlais.

Delectation is one of the sorts of emphasis.
H. Perri.

- Dymuned, v. a. (uned)** To beseech; to desire.
- Dymunedig, a. (unedig)** That is desired.
- Dymunedigaeth, s. m. (dymunedig)** The act of intreating, or desiring.
- Dymunedigawl, a. (dymunedig)** Optative.

Dymuniad,

D Y N

D Y N

Dymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (uniad) The act of wishing; intreaty; desire, wish.

Dymuniannawl, a. (dymuniant) Optative.

Dymuniant, s. m. (uniant) Delectation; wish.

Dymunoldeb, s. m. (dymunawl) Desirableness, delectableness; eligibleness.

Dymunwr, s. m.—pl. dymunwyr (unwr) One who intreateth, or desireth; a wisher.

Dymwadawl, a. (gwadawl) Selfdenying; refraining.

Dymwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwadiad) A selfdenying; a refraining from.

Dymwadu, v. n. (gwadu) To deny one's self.

Dymwazoli, v. a. (gwazoli) To be endowing.

*Dymgwazoles Duw dwvyn bwylliadoz,
Dymgwalloves boz buz.*

God has endowed me with profound faculties; he has supplied me the pleasure of wealth. *Gwalmai.*

Dymwallovi, v. a. (gwallovi) To be supplying.

*Yn llys Owain hir hywr delidau
Dymgwalloviad ei win o'i wen adav uz.*

In the court of Owain the tall, the lavisher of jewels, I have been supplied of his wine from his white noble hand. *Gwalmai.*

*Dymgwallovi Duw dieu-zawn awen,
Awdyl urzen amgen amgall digawn
Yn arzuniaw gwr gwiz-var eigiawn.*

May God give me the undoubted gift of the Muse, the varied and dignified ode, sufficiently circumspect, honouring a man of fury like the ocean. *Cynzelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

Dymwared, v. a. (gwared) To be delivering.

*Azwyn rhin rypenid i ryed,
Arall azwyn pan vyz Zuw zymgwared.*

Pleasing the secret when the fixed time to divulge it is come; another pleasing thing is when God is delivering me. *Taliesin.*

Dymwaredawl, a. (dymwared) Apt to be delivering.

Dymwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymwared) A being delivering.

Dymweled, v. a. (gweled) To be visiting.

Dymwellâad, s. m. (gwellâad) A being mending.

Dymwellâawl, a. (gwellâawl) Apt to be mending, or bettering.

Dymwellâu, v. n. (gwellâu) To be mending, or bettering one's self.

Dyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (dy—yn) A person, a human being; a man, or woman; a man. *Dyn bâç, an infant; dyn mawyn, a kind man; dyn wawyn, a kind woman; dyn byrw! man alive! wonderful! gwaed dyn! man's blood! zounds! myn dyn! by man! by heavens!*

Tri angen-orvod dyn: dyozev, newid, a dewis; a çan allu dewis ni wyzer am y zau arallcyn dygwyz.

The three necessitated destinies of man; suffering, changing, and choosing; and, from being able to choose, the two others are not known before they come to pass. *Barzas.*

*Gofymdaith dyn Duw ai rhan,
God will distribute what is to support man.* *Adage.*

*Ni wyr dyn dolur y llall.
One man knoweth not the pain of another.* *Adage.*

*Y zyn wryn azwyn vein-ael —
Andaw vi.*

Thou kind woman, with pleasing delicate eyebrow, listen to me. *Icu, Deulwyn.*

Dyna, adv. (yna) There, lo there. *Dyna bi, there she is. Daliav â tbi rywbeth mai dyna vo, I will lay thee something that there he is. Dyna ben! Done! or, Dyna ben am dani, there's an end of it; Dyna wal y mae, in that way it is, or so it is. Dyna bi allan yn dæg! There it is out fairly—that is very surprising indeed.*

Dynaiz, a. (dyn) Like a man, relating to man.

Dynan, s. f. dim. (dyn) A little woman, a girl.

*Ni bu zynan veçan vaç—
A vai mor wastad.*

There never was a tiny little girl that seemed so pert. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dynawg, a. (dyn) Abounding with virility.

Dynawl, a. (dyn) Human, relating to man. *Ag-weziad dynawl, human economy; Anwydaz dynawl, human passions.*

Dyndawd, s. m. (dyn) Humanity; manhood.

Tri cyvlwr hanvod bywedigion: cyvlwr abred yn annwn, cyvlwr rhyzd yn nyndawd, a cyvlwr cariad, sev gwynvyd, yn y nev.

The three states of existence of living beings; the state of inchoation in the lowest point of existence, the state of liberty in humanity, and the state of love, which is happiness in heaven. *Barzas.*

Dyndeb, s. m. (dyn) Manhood, manliness.

Dyndid, s. m. (dyn) Manhood, manliness.

Dyne, s. m. (ne) A pouring; effusion; panting.

Dyne mawr am y petb, a great panting for the thing.

Dynëad, s. m. (dyne) A pouring; effusion.

Dynëawl, a. (dyne) Tending to effuse, or shed.

Dynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyn) A woman, a female.

Dynëâad, s. m. (nëâad) Approximation; an approaching; an accosting.

Dynëâawl, a. (nëâawl) Approximating.

Dynëâu, v. a. (nëâu) To approach, to draw near, to approximate.

Dynëawl, a. (nëawl) Apt to draw near.

Dynëfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nëfiad) Accession.

Dynëfu, v. a. (nëfu) To approximate, to approach, to draw near.

Dynëu, v. a. (dyne) To pour, to shed, to effuse.

Dynëu gwaed, to spill blood.

Dyneuad, s. m. (dyneü) A pouring; effusion.

Dyneuaw, v. a. (dyneu) To pour, to effuse.

Dyneuawl, a. (dyneu) Pouring, effusive.

Dyngar, a. (dyn—câr) Philanthropic; humane; gentle, courteous.

Dyngarwç, s. m. (dyngar) Philanthropy.

Dyngas, a. (dyn—câs) Misanthropic.

Dyngasez, s. m. (dyngas) A misanthropy.

Dyniad, s. m.—pl. t. on (dyn) Humanity.

*Dyw mawr emherawdyr dyniadon,
Dyllwng dy wal; terwyn-valç tiorion,
Dewr Owain.*

Great God Supreme of human beings, liberate thy kind fiercely-haughty hero, the gallant Owain. *H. Vael ab Grifri.*

Dyniadawl, a. (dyniad) Tending to humanize; relating to humanity.

Dyniadu, v. a. (dyniad) To humanize.

Dyniawed, s. c.—pl. dyniewyd (iawed) A yearling calf, a steer.

Dyniolaeth, s. m. (dynawl) Humanity.

*Yfid gan unbyn un-barç dyniolaeth,
Yfid unbenaeth unbeneâu.*

The monarch has the united reverence of mankind; he has the monarchy of princesses. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Zeti.*

Dynion, s. aggr.—pl. t. au (dyn) Men; mankind.

Dynionaç, s. pl. aggr. (dynion) Mean, or sorry fellows; the rabble.

Dynionos, s. pl. aggr. (dynion) Little folks, rabble.

Dyniorn, s. m. (dyn—iorn) The putting in personal fear.

Dyno, s. f. dim. (dyn) A little delicate person.

Dynodawl, a. (nodawl) Discriminating.

Dynodi, v. a. (nodi) To remark; to discriminate.

Dynodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nodiad) A remarking.

Dynodiant, s. m. (nodiand) Discrimination.

Tair rhagor-gamp ar gerzawr: cyvlawn zynodiant ar bob peth, cyvlwyr vyneigant, a cyvlwys ganiadaeth.

The three excelling feats of a minstrel: perfect discrimination of every thing, a full and clear enunciation, and a thoroughly pure music. *Barzas.*

Dynozawl, a. (nozawl) Tending to transpire.

Dynozî, v. a. (nozi) To transpire; to ooze.

Dynoziad, s. m. (noziad) A oozing through.

Dynoziant,

D Y O

Dynoziant, *s. m.* (noziant) Transpiration.
 Dynoethawl, *a.* (noethawl) Tending to expose.
 Dynoethi, *v. a.* (noethi) To denude, to make bare, to expose; to disclose.

Noethwç, dynoethwç, mezai rhai'n,
 Ei mur a'i main i'r zaeaf.

Make naked, *expose*, said they, her walls and her stones to the earth. *E. Prys.*

Dynoethiad, *s. m.* (noethiad) Denudation; a making bare, or exposing; a disclosing.
 Dynoli, *v. a.* (dynawl) To make man-like.
 Dynoliad, *s. m.* (dynawl) A humanizing.
 Dynoliaeth, *s. m.* (dynawl) Humanity, manhood.

Gwell dynoliaeth da na dryç.

Good manhood is better than shew.

Adage.

Dynoliant, *s. m.* (dynawl) Human nature.
 Dynos, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyn) Little people; a rabble.

Edryç lle gwelyç y gwaelion zynos
 Yt o gas agaws dygalogion.

Behold where thou seest the mean rabble, towards thee from meer hate that are surly ones. *W. Middleton.*

Dynsawd, *s. m.—pl.* dynsodion (dyn—sawd) A person, what is personified.

Dynsodawl, *a.* (dynsawd) Tending to personify.

Dynsodi, *v. a.* (dynsawd) To personify a thing.

Dynsodiad, *s. m.* (dynsawd) A personifying.

Dynsodiant, *s. m.* (dynsawd) Personification.

Dynsodwez, *s. m.* (dynsawd—gwez) The prosopœia, or personification of abstract ideas. *H. Perri.*

Dynward, *v. a.* (gward) To imitate; to mock.

Dynwardadwy, *a.* (dynward) That may be imitated, imitable.

Dynwardawl, *a.* (dynward) Imitating; mimical.

Dynwardedig, *a.* (dynward) Imitated; copied.

Dynwardgar, *a.* (dynward) Apt to mimic.

Dynwardiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dynward) Imitation; a taking off, or acting a character.

Dynwardig, *a.* (dynward) Full of mimicry.

Dynwardigawl, *a.* (dynwardig) Imitative.

Dynwardoldeb, *s. m.* (dynwardawl) Imitability.

Dynwardolrwyç, *s. m.* (dynwardawl) Imitableness.

Dynwardwr, *s. m.—pl.* dynwardwyr (dynward—gwr) An imitator; a mimic.

Dynwardyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dynward) A mimic, an imitator.

Dynwedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwedyz) That treats of man.

Dysbwyllawd fywedyz
 Am zoleu dynwedyz;
 Am wyr gwawd gelyz.

The reasoning of the astrologer about the turn that describes man; about men well versed in praise. *Taliesin.*

Dynyzawl, *a.* (nyzawl) Twisting, spiral.

Dynyziad, *s. m.* (nyziad) A winding, a twisting.

Dynyzu, *v. a.* (nyzu) To intort, to wind round.

Dynygawl, *a.* (nygawl) Trying to reach; thriving.

Dynygiad, *s. m.* (nygiad) A getting on; a thriving.

Dynygu, *v. a.* (nygu) To make effort; to try to reach; to come on; to thrive.

Dynyn, *s. m. dim.* (dyn) A little fellow; a dapperling.

Dyoçrawl, *a.* (oçrawl) That is squared, or sided.

Dyoçri, *v. a.* (oçri) To square, to make sides to. *Dyoçri gwyç, to square timber.*

Dyoçriad, *s. m.* (oçriad) A making into sides.

Dyod, *s. m.* (od) A putting off. *v. a.* To put off.

D Y O

Dyodi, *v. a.* (dyod) To uncover, to strip, to put off.

Dyodor, *s. m.* (godor) A tumult, or confusion.

Aer rhag dinas Caer, cadyr dyodor,
 Cadarn gyvarvod—

A battle before the city of Chester, a strong tumult, a mighty encounter. *Cynzeio.*

Dyodrevn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (godrevn) Furniture.

Dyodrevnawl, *a.* (dyodrevn) Tending to furnish.

Dyodrevniad, *s. m.* (dyodrevn) A furnishing.

Dyodrig, *s. m.* (godrig) A loitering, or delay.

Dyodwv, *s. m.* (godwv) Increase, or augmentation in part. *Ariant dyodwv*, a term in the laws for money advanced with any chattel below the current value, to bring it to the maximum. Thus it was necessary to advance *eight-pence* with a cow which had calved the second time, as the *Arian dyodwv*, or equalizing increase money. It was also called *Ariant Mydywv*.

Dyozev, *s. m.* (gozev) A bearing, or suffering; sufferance, patience.

Dyozev, *v. a.* (gozev) To suffer, to bear; to endure, to abide, to undergo; to give way to, to allow, or to let.

Tri rhagor newid cyflwr yn y gwynvyd: azyç, harzwç, a gorfws rhag anallu dyozev y ceugant a'r tragywzawl.

The three excelling changes in the state of happiness: knowledge, beauty, and rest from the inability to endure the circle of certainty and eternity. *Barzau.*

Ni çeif za ni zyozevo zrwg.

He will not obtain good that will not suffer evil. *Adage.*

Dyozevadwy, *a.* (dyozev) Sufferable, bearable.

Dyozeviant, *s. m.* (dyozev) Passion, suffering.

Dyozevawl, *a.* (dyozev) Suffering, passive.

Dyozevedig, *a.* (dyozev) Suffered, or endured.

Dyozevedigaeath, *s. m.* (dyozevedig) The act of suffering, or enduring; suffering.

Dyozevedigawl, *a.* (dyozevedig) Passive.

Dyozevgar, *a.* (dyozev) Patient, bearing with.

Nid dyozevgar ond doeth;
 Nid doeth a ymryson.

No one is patient but the wise; no one is wise that shall contend. *Adage.*

Dyozevgarwç, *s. m.* (dyozevgar) Patience.

Dyozeviad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyozev) A bearing, or abiding; suffering.

Dyozeviant, *s. m.* (dyozev) Passion, suffering.

Dyozevoldeb, *s. m.* (dyozevawl) Passibility.

Dyozevolrwyç, *s. m.* (dyozevawl) Passiveness.

Dyozevus, *a.* (dyozev) Passive; patient.

Dyozevusrwyç, *s. m.* (dyozevus) Passiveness.

Dyozevwr, *s. m.—pl.* dyozevwyr (dyozev—gwr) One who endureth, a sufferer.

Dyozeu, *s. m.* (gozeu) Purpose, or intent.

Dyoedi, *v. n.* (oedi) To delay, to put off; to stop.

Dyoerain, *v. a.* (oerain) To be cooling, or refreshing.

Dyovaliad, *s. m.* (dyoval) A taking care.

Dyovalu, *v. a.* (govalu) To take care of, to be caring after; to be careful.

Dyovrysiad, *s. m.* (govrysiad) A hastening.

Dyovrysiaw, *v. a.* (govrysiaw) To be hastening.

Dyfgogan awen, dygovrysyn
 Maranez a meuez a hez gennyn.

The muse foretells, the multitude will be hastening, possessed of wealth and peace. *Taliesin.*

Dyovrysiawl, *a.* (govrysiawl) Apt to hasten.

Dyogan, *v. a.* (gogan) To report, or to relate; to promise, or to threaten.

Dyoganawl, *a.* (dyogan) Reporting; predicting.

Dyoganiad, *s. m.* (dyogan) A reporting; prediction.

Dyoganu,

DYO

Dyoganu, *v. a.* (dyogan) To report ; to predict ; to promise, to threaten.

Dyoglazu, *v. a.* (goglazu) To bury, to cover over.

Dyoglaz gweny—
Morva Rhianez, Maelgwn rebyz.

The billows will cover over Morva Rhianez, of which Maelgwn was chief. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyogwyzaw, *v. a.* (gogwyzaw) To be inclining.

Dyogwyzawl, *a.* (gogwyzawl) Inclining, leaning.

Dyogwyziad, *s. m.* (gogwyziad) Inclination.

Dyol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ol) A track ; a footstep.

Wyv—
Yn hela dyol haul deau.

I am hunting the footstep of the luminary of the south.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dyolaeth, *s. m.* (dyol) The act of tracing.

Dyolaith, *s. m.* (golaith) A consuming ; dissolution. *v. a.* To consume, to dissolve ; to be consumed.

Teulu Owain hael hawl dyolaith Lloegyr,
Lluofawg am anraith.

The tribe of the generous Owain claims the devastation of Lloegyr, powerful for the predation. *O. Cyweiliawg.*

Gwae diwyrth diwyl, dyolaith am i air
Ni lawer leuair o Vab Mair maith.

Woe to the unhallowed and immodest *he will die* for his word who shall not be speaking often of the great Son of Mary. *Llywelyn Parz.*

Dyolçi, *v. a.* (golçi) To rinse, or to wash out.

Dyolçiad, *s. m.* (golçiad) A rinsing, a washing.

Dyoli, *v. a.* (dyol) To trace, to follow a track.

Dyolwç, *s. m.* (golwç) Gratitude ; worship.

Dyolwg, *s. m.* (golwg) A looking towards ; regard, notice.

Dyollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To let go a hold.

Dyollyngawl, *a.* (dyollwng) Liberating.

Dyollyngiad, *s. m.* (dyollwng) A liberation.

Dyoralw, *v. a.* (goralw) To be calling aloud.

Dyoralwad, *s. m.* (dyoralw) A calling out often.

Dyorelwain, *v. a.* (dyoralw) To call out often.

Dyoresgyn, *v. a.* (goresgyn) To overcome.

Dyoresgynawl, *a.* (dyoresgyn) Subjugating.

Dyoresgyniad, *s. m.* (dyoresgyn) Subjugation.

Dyoresgynu, *v. a.* (dyoresgyn) To subjugate.

Llwyth llaws, anvaws eu henwerys,
Dygoresgynan Prydain priv van ynys.

A numerous tribe, of savage manners, they will overcome Prydain the most celebrated island. *Taliesin.*

Dyorvod, *s. m.* (gorvod) Victory, or conquest.

Dyorvod, *v. a.* (gorvod) To conquer, to vanquish.

Llywelyn ei enw, o eisillyz
Gwynez, gwr dygorvyz.

Llywelyn his name, of the nation of Gwynez, a man that will conquer. *Myrddin.*

Saith ugain cerzawr dygorvawr Cynghallen.

Seven score minstrels Cynghallen did overcome. *Taliesin.*

Dyorvodawl, *a.* (dyorvod) Conquering, victorious.

Dyorfen, *v. a.* (gorfen) To make an end of.

Adborion vyz Brython pan zyorfyn',
Pell dygoganer amfer dybyzyn'.

The Brython will be outcasts when they shall have done, far will be foretold the time they shall be. *Taliesin.*

Dyorgrawd, *v. a.* (gorgrawd) To be regulating.

Gwerin daierin ni dyorgrawd,
Gwae ev, Arglwyz nev, ni vo parawd!

The earthly multitude that will not amend, woe to him, Lord of heaven, that shall not be prepared! *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Dyorlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorlad) A blessing.

Dyorladawl, *a.* (dyorlad) Tending to bless.

DYR

Dyorladu, *v. a.* (dyorlad) To be blessing.

Dyorlawd, *s. m.* (gorlawd) A greatly fondling.

Dyorlota, *v. a.* (dyorlawd) To fondle greatly.

Dyorlwyz, *v. a.* (gorlwyz) To be fortunate.

Azwyn pob gorllwyn pan dygorllwyz,
Azwyn arall pall pwyllaw eilwyz.

Pleasing is every enterprize when it prospers, pleasing again the failure of getting the better of a musician. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Dyormes, *s. m.* (gormes) Molestation, vexation.

Ni zodes na maes na goedyz tud açles,
Dyormes pan zyvyz.

Neither field nor woods afforded a place of safety when the tribulation came. *Taliesin.*

Dyormesawl, *a.* (dyormes) Molesting, vexing.

Dyormesu, *v. a.* (dyormes) To be molesting.

Dyosel, *s. m.* (gosel) A lying in wait, a being on the scout, an ambush.

Dyosg, *v. a.* (osg) To throw off, to put aside ; to strip, to undress. *Dyosg arçenad*, to put off one's shoes.

Dyosgawl, *a.* (dyosg) Tending to throw off.

Dyosgedig, *a.* (dyosg) That is put off, or stript.

Dyosgiad, *s. m.* (dyosg) A putting off, a stripping.

Dyr, *s. m.* (yr) A tendency to rise, or move.

Dyrag, *s. m.* (rhag) A progress. *prep.* Before.

Dyragawl, *a.* (dyrag) Tending to go before.

Dyragiad, *s. m.* (dyrag) A going before.

Dyragu, *v. a.* (dyrag) To precede, to go before.

Dyrain, *v. a.* (dyr) To impel ; to act wantonly ; to become wanton ; to frisk about.

Dyrain, *s. m.* (dyr) Impulse, or friskiness, wantonness.

Gwelais dyryv dygyn, gwelais dyrain,
Gwelais dyrawr awr arwyz dadain.

I have seen severe contention, I have seen a pursuit, I have seen the impulse of the shout, that echoed back. *Cynxelw.*

Dyràawl, *a.* (rhàawl) Partitioning.

Dyràniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhàniad) A partitioning, or dividing ; an allotment.

Dyrànu, *v. a.* (rhànu) To be partitioning.

Dyrathawl, *a.* (rhathawl) Rubbing, chafing.

Dyrathiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rathiad) A smoothing ; a rubbing, a chafing.

Dyrathu, *v. a.* (rhathu) To make clear, or smooth ; to burnish ; to scrub ; to chafe. *Mac'r byz yn dyrathu ei ben*, the stag is burnishing up his head.

Dyrawl, *a.* (dyt) Tending to move, or impel.

Dyrawr, *s. m.* (dyr) Impulse. *a.* Impelling.

Rhyzirwy dyrawr i holion ;
Rhyzylawç eirçiad ac eirçion.

He raises contributions *urgent* his claims ; he safely protects the petitioner and the gifts. *Cynxelw, i O. Gwynez.*

Rhybu Ercwlw mawr rwyf dyrawr dur,
Ryvyg angerzawl grezvawl greidur.

The mighty Hercules has been, in the career of the *impelling* steel, furious was his appetite composed of fiery matter. *Ll. P. Meç.*

A llawnawr dyrawr dirvawr y dyrn
Arwynawl gwrawl, nid gwr ançwynn.

With the *impelling* blade terribly he strikes, vehement and manly, not a person void of vivacity. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai, i Llywelyn I.*

Dyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyr) A rising upon, a mounting upon ; an assault.

Gwneuthur dyrç a gofawd ar y dywededig Einion, a'i daraw a gwaew o zur a haiarn ei ben—a orug.

Making an assault and onset on the said Einion, and striking him with a spear with a head of steel and iron was what he did. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyrçav, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrç) An assault.

Rhoi dyrçav a gofawd arno a orug.

Give an assault and onset upon him was what he did. *Welsh Laws.*

D Y R

Dyrçavadwy, *a* (dyrçav) That may be lifted.
Dyrçavael, *s. m.* (dyrçav) Exaltation; ascension.
Dyrçavael, *v. a.* (dyrçav) To elevate, to lift up.
Dyrçavael bwyll, to hoist a sail.
Dyrçavawd, *s. m.* (dyrçav) Exaltation; a lifting.
Dyrçavawl, *a.* (dyrçav) Elevating, or rising.
Dyrçavedig, *a.* (dyrçav) Elevated; elated.
Dyrçavedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrçavedig) The act of lifting up; advancement.
Dyrçavedigawl, *a.* (dyrçavedig) Tending to become elevated.
Dyrçavedigrwyz, *s. m.* (dyrçavedig) An elevated state; eminence.
Dyrçaviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrçav) A lifting up; elevation; advancement; a getting up; ascension.
Dyrçaviaeth, *s. m.* (dyrçav) Elevation; promotion.
Dyrçaviedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrçaviad) One who lifteth up; an advancer, a promoter.
Dyrçavu, *v. a.* (dyrçav) To lift up, to elevate; to advance; to increase; to ascend.
Dyrçavwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrçavwyr (dyrçav—gwr) An elevator; a promoter; one who ascendeth.
Dyrçavyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrçav) An elevator.
Dyrçawd, *s. m.* (dyrç) The act of exalting.
Dyrçawl, *a.* (dyrç) Surging, apt to rise up.
Dyrçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrç) A lifting up.
Dyrçu, *v. a.* (dyrç) To exalt, to elevate, to rise.
Dyre, *s. m.* (rhe) Emotion; wantonness, lust.
Cafeg a dyre arni, a mare that is proud.

Gweryru y bu heb wez
Gan zyre, neu gynzare.

He was neighing out of all order, from wantonness, or madness.
T. Aled, i amws.

Neu'm dug meirç mygr-vawr dyrawr dyre.
Was I not borne by fair-grown steeds of impelling wantonness.
Ll. P. Meq.

Dyre, *v. a.* (rhe) To move on; to come; and imperatively, come thou. *Dyre yma*, come thou here; *dyry bi yno*, she will come there.
Dyred, *v. a.* (dyre) To move on; to come; and imperatively, come thou.

Gwyzam pob amfer dafar dyred.
We know that at all times the earth it moves on. *Ll. P. Meq.*

Dy zewrez di a zyryd
I'r tan gwyllt a'r tannau gyd.

Thy prowess will come into the wild fire with all the strings.
Rhys Brycan.

Dyredawl, *a.* (dyred) Tending to run onward.
Dyreddeg, *v. a.* (dyred) To run to and fro.
Dyrediad, *s. m.* (dyred) A running onward.
Dyreidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rheidiad) A necessitating; a becoming necessary.
Dyreidiaw, *v. a.* (rheidiaw) To necessitate.

Uffern—
A llys avraid gwrys yn gwrysiaw ei flaid,
A lliaws enaid yn-dyreidiaw.

Hell and the court of lavish vehemency fiercely aiding, and many a soul taking its fate.
Efn. ab Gwalmai.

Dyres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhês) A flight of steps, a stairs.

Dyrewi, *v. a.* (rhewi) To be freezing, to freeze.

Na's del o'r awyr oni zyrewo,
Tra vo na bys nag ewin heb weisgio.

May he not come from the sky until he shall freeze, so that there shall not be a finger, nor a nail without dropping off.
L. Morganwg.

Dyri, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dyriv) A free and flowing kind of metre, adapted for lyric compositions.

Mesur cyn côr yw dyri, er ei bôd wedi bod ar gamzeall yn hir-voed oeso.

The *Dyri* is a metre from time immemorial; though it has been under a misconstruction for a number of ages.
Barzas.

D Y R

Dyriaiz, *a.* (dyri) After the manner of a *Dyri*.
Dyriawl, *a.* (dyri) Relating to the *dyri*.

Dyriau o gyviawn anafawz a vyzant vyth drwy ymzal ar acan wantad zyriawl.

The song metres, according to their just properties do always depend upon an even and flowing accent.
Barzas.

Dyriw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhiv) What is according to number; in prosody, a kind of easy flowing metre.

Dyriwaw, *v. a.* (dyriv) To number, to count.

Dyriwawl, *a.* (dyriv) Numeral, counting.

Dyriwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyriv) Numeration.

Dyrlid, *v. a.* (llid) To cause to effuse out.

Ni wnant cwant rwy cozes
Yn dyrlid molant mal yz es
Yn moli milwr varanres.

They know not where they shall go that shall insult them that are producing praise in the manner that the van of the warrior's host is celebrated.
Ll. P. Meq, i Redri.

Dyrllyz, *a.* (llyz) Deserving, meriting.

Llywelyn a'i blant, blaengar vrodorion,
A'i haehon wyrion, oer eu galar;
Diwezav ym bu buzvawr wafgar,
Davyz glod zyrllyz arllwybyr cafnar.

Llywelyn and his sons, forward citizens, and his generous grandsons, severe their mourning; the last in lavishing costly things on me will be the same deserving David the devoted of angry fate.
Elewyn Parze.

Dyrllyzawl, *a.* (dyrllyz) Meritorious, deserving.

Dyrllyziad, *s. m.* (dyrllyz) A meriting.

Dyrllyzu, *v. a.* (dyrllyz) To deserve, to merit.

Dyrllyzid vy nezyv vy newisaw
Ynghadellung vro Dyfiliaw.

My institute, let it merit the choosing of me in the Cadellian region of Tyfiliu.
Gwalmai.

Rhys Derllys dyrllyzwn i ged;
Rhys reb yz ev dyrllyz Dyved.

Rhys of Derllys I should deserve his reward, Rhys the protector Dyved be merits.
Ll. P. Meq, i R. Gryg.

Melawd a zyrllyz cedwidyz cad;
Iawn yw moli rhi a vorhoziad.

The tutelary guardian of the battle deserves praise; it is just to celebrate a lord that is a benefactor.
Llywelyn Parze, i Gadvan.

Dyrnaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrneidiau (dwrn) A handfull.

Dyrnawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrnodiau (dwrn) A box.

A glyweisti a gant Gildas
Mab Caw, milwr adgas:
Dyrnawd gwas hir i gas.

Didst thou hear what Gildas sang, the son of Caw, a wily warrior: a blow to a servant is long remembered.
Engl. y Clywed.

Dyrnawl, *a.* (dwrn) Belonging to the fist.

Dyrnqwith, *a.* (dwrn—qwith) Left-handed.

Dyrnzol, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dwrn—dôl) The ring, ear, or handle of a vessel.

Dyrnzolawg, *a.* (dyrnzol) Having rings, or handles.

Dyrnvez, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (dwrn—bez) A handbreadth, a hand, or measure of four inches. It is called *dyrnvez wael*, or *moelzyrnvez*, to distinguish it from a measure of six inches with the thumb erect, which is called *dyrnvez bica*, *dyrnvez gorniauwg*, or *dyrnvez a'r wawd yn syb*.

Dyrnvlaiz, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrnvlaiziau (dwrn—blaiz) A kind of iron club having spikes on the striking end; a halbert

Cwaren, deg i ben, ni baiz, na bwa,
Na bwyall, na dyrnvlaiz.

A whirler, fair his head, that the bow will not dare, nor batteax, nor the handspike.
D. Nanner, i H. Iarll Ryswant.

Dyrnvol, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyrnvyl (dwrn—bol) A gauntlet, or splint; mitten; hedging mitten.

Dyrnvolau'r drin o velan.

Gauntlets of the combat made of steel.
L. G. Ceibi.

Dyrnvolawg, *a.* (dyrnvol) Wearing gauntlets.

Dyrniad,

D Y R

- Dyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwrn) A fisting, a threshing.
 Dyrnodva, *s. f.* (dyrnawd) A boxing match.
 Dyrnu, *v. a.* (dwrn) To use the fist; to thresh.
s. m. A threshing. *Llawr dyrnu*, a threshing floor.
 Dyrnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrnwyr (dyrnu—gwr) A thresher.
 Dyröad, *s. m.* (rhöad) A conceding, a giving.
 Dyröawl, *a.* (rhöawl) Conceding, yielding.
 Dyrozawl, *a.* (rhozawl) Conceding, giving.
 Dyrozi, *v. a.* (rhozi) To give, or to bestow.

Ac am dervyn Frydain, cain ei threvi,
 Caint rhag teyrnez uſ mez leſtri
 Y'ngheinion deon, a'u dyrozi.

And about the boundary of Britain, whose towns are fair, the
 song is sung before princes over the mead cups in the festivals of
 the supreme, and giving them about. *Taliessin.*

- Dyroziad, *s. m.* (rhoziad) A bestowing.
 Dyroi, *v. a.* (rhoi) To concede, or to yield.

Odid à zyry atdeb.

Scarcely is there one that gives an answer.

Adage.

Goreu ar hen ei gynghor;
 Dyro i'rh well ei ragor.

The best of the aged is his counsel; give to thy better his pre-
 eminence. *Llywarch Hen.*

- Dyrraith, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyrreithiau (rhaith) Law of
 impulse, or necessity; fate; jeopardy.

Arzyledawg canu clær orſorſion,
 A ſwedi dyrraith dyleinw avon.

It is incumbent to sing splendid retinue; and after impulsion the
 river will be replenished. *Anacurin.*

- Dyru, *v. a.* (dyr) To impel, to drive on.

Byz yn—

Dyru o'i vlaen deirw avlonyz.

He will be driving unruly bulls before him.

B. Ph. Bac.

- Dyrwn, *s. m.* (grwn) A hollow, or murmuring
 noise. *a.* Murmuring, deep-founding.

Owain—

Ni fy rhag tervyſg, rhag tarv y'ngofgorz,
 Tarw tewdor dŵr dyrwn.

Owain, he will not retreat from a tumult, or because of a panic
 in a retinue, the ample fronted bull of the clattering shield.
Cynxelw.

Blaiz blaengar bâr dyar dyrwn,
 Beirz ganllaw, barz izaw oezwn.

The forward wolf of wrath of deep-murmuring din, the up-
 holder of bards, to him I was a bard.
Cynxelw, m. E. ab M. ab Ixon.

- Dyrwyzaw, *v. a.* (rhwyzaw) To accelerate.
 Dyrwyzawl, *a.* (rhwyzawl) Accelerating.
 Dyrwyziad, *s. m.* (rhwyziad) Acceleration.
 Dyrwyn, *s. m.* (rhwyn) A winding up. *Ystyllod*
dyrwyn, a winding reel.
 Dyrwyn, *v. a.* (rhwyn) To wind up, to twist round.
 Dyrwynawl, *a.* (dyrwyn) Winding, twisting.
 Dyrwynedig, *a.* (dirwyn) That is winded.
 Dyrwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrwyn) A winding
 up, or a twisting round.
 Dyrwyniedyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrwyniad) A
 winder, or twister.
 Dyrwynlath, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrwyn—llath) A
 windlafs.
 Dyrwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyrwynwyr (dyrwyn—
 gwr) One who winds yarn, a winder.
 Dyrwynyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrwyn) A winder.
 Dyrynawl, *a.* (rhynawl) To wind up, to twist.
 Dyryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhyniad) A winding.
 Dyrynu, *v. a.* (rhynu) To wind up, to twist round.

O dyryna Duw'r einioes,
 Awr ond un i wr nid oes!

Should God wind up the thread of life, only the present hour is
 there for a man. *T. Aled.*

D Y S

- Dyrys, *a.* (rhys) Intricate, puzzling, intangled,
 or twisted together, unmanagable. *Dyn dyrys*,
 a mischievous person.

Avrwyz pob dyrys.

Every thing intricate is unexpedient.

Adage.

- Dyryfawl, *a.* (dyrys) Tending to intangle.
 Dyryfblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyrys—plyg) An in-
 tricate doubling; the doublings of a hare.
 Dyryſva, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyryſvëyz (dyrys—ma) An
 intricate place; a maze, a labyrinth.
 Dyryſgar, *a.* (dyrys) Apt to intangle together.
 Dyryſi, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; brambles, briars.
 Dyryſiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyrys) An intangling.
 Dyryſiedig, *a.* (dyrys) Intangled; perplexed.
 Dyryſien, *s. f.* (dyryſi) A briar. *Dyryſien bêr*,
 sweetbriar.

Arçav it na mynyç wraig hyd pan welyç zyryſien deubenawg ar
 vy mez.

I charge thee that thou takeſt not a wife until thou ſhalt ſee a
 two-headed bramble upon my grave. *H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.*

- Dyryſle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (dyrys—lle) An intricate
 place; a place full of brambles.
 Dyryſlwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (dyrys—llwyn) A brake
 of brambles
 Dyryſni, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; perplexity; a
 place full of brambles.
 Dyryſrwyz, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; perplexity.
 Dyryſu, *v. a.* (dyrys) To make intricate, to en-
 tangle; to perplex, to confound; to be con-
 founded.

Dyryſws y garthen.

The ſheet has become entangled.

Adage.

- Dyryſwç, *s. m.* (dyrys) Intricacy; perplexity.
 Dyrywiad, *s. m.* (rhywiad) A harmonizing, a be-
 coming congenial.
 Dyrywiau, *v. n.* (rhywiau) To become congenial,
 to assimilate, to harmonize.

Nid yw y lliw glas yn dyrywiau ag un lliw arall o'r byd, namyn
 y gwyn, a'r du.

The azure colour doth not assimilate with any other colour in the
 world, except the white and the black. *Traeth. Arwyscon.*

- Dyrywiawl, *a.* (rhywiawl) Tending to assimilate.
 Dys, *prefix in composition* (dy—ys) It denotes the
 iteration of an action, and also its being conti-
 nued, or carried on.
 Dysail, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyſeiliau (ſail) A foundation.
 Dysathrawl, *a.* (ſathrawl) Trampling.
 Dysathriad, *s. m.* (ſathriad) A trampling.
 Dysathru, *v. a.* (ſathru) To be trampling.
 Dysbryçu, *v. n.* (bryçu) To become rusty. *Cyll-*
ell ſwedi dysbryçu, a knife after growing rusty.
 Dyscamar, *a.* (cam) Spread, or thrown about.
 Dyscanawl, *a.* (canawl) Recitative; recited.
 Dyscaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caniad) Recitation.
 Dyscanu, *v. a.* (canu) To recite, to relate.
 Dyscarthawl, *a.* (carthawl) Cathartic, purgative.
 Dyscarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (carthiad) A pur-
 gation, or cleansing.
 Dyscarthu, *v. a.* (carthu) To purge, or to cleanse
 Dyscethrain, *v. a.* (cethrain) To importune.
 Dyscethrin, *a.* (cethrin) Rough hewed, rude.

—Bid dyſcethrin drud,

Bid ſwannawg ynvyd i ſwerthin.

Let the bold be rude, let the fool be fond of laughing.

Llywarch Hen.

Y du 'ſcithrog dyſcethrin.

The roughbrown tufky black one.

T. Pry.

D Y S

Dysceulad, *s. m.* (ceulad) Coagulation, or curdling.
Dysceulaw, *v. a.* (ceulaw) To coagulate, to curdle.
Dysceulawg, *a.* (ceulawg) Coagulated, curdled.
Dysclaer, *a.* (claer) Splendid, glittering, shining.
Dyscleirdeb, *s. m.* (dysclaer) Splendour, brightness.
Dyscleiriad, *s. m.* (dysclaer) A glittering, a shining.
Dyscleiriaw, *v. n.* (dysclaer) To glitter, to shine.
Dyscleiriawl, *a.* (dysclaer) Glittering, shining.
Dysclofi, *v. a.* (clofi) To make lame, or halting.
Dyscodawl, *a.* (codawl) Tending to rise up.
Dyscodi, *v. a.* (codi) To be rising up, to elevate.

Gwr a levair yn y bez
 A zysfwyd cyn faith mlynaz.

A man that is speaking in the grave will arise before seven years.
Myrddin.

Dyscodiad, *s. m.* (codiad) A rising, or elevation.
Dyscor, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (yscor) Any building for shelter, a hut, or cot; a tabernacle.

Gwydion ab Don zygyn-verthau,
 Can ni bu izo zyscorau
 A rithwys gorwydau.

Gwydion the son of Don of toiling qualities, since he had no sheltering cuts he took the form of a horse.
Taliesin.

Dyscorawl, *a.* (dyscor) Tending to enclose.
Dyscori, *v. a.* (dyscor) To enclose, to encircle.

Ceimmiad glew dew dorv,
 Am dy gorv dyscorwyd.

The active one at feats in the thick throng around thy body a circle was made.
Cynzeir, i H. ab Owain.

Dyscoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyscor) A encircling.
Dyscrain, *s. m.* (crain) A creep along. *a.* Humble.

Caeawg cynhorawg bleize maran—
 Ev gwrthodes gwrys gwyr dyscrain.

Caeog the supporter of the depredating rank, he disdained the wrath of humble men.
Aneurin.

Dyscreiniad, *s. m.* (dyscrain) A glancing along.
Dyscreiniaw, *v. a.* (dyscrain) To sweep, or glance along.

Mawr zyscreiniawr llawnawr am iad.

Awfully the blades are glancing around the countenance.
Taliesin.

Dyscreiniawl, *a.* (dyscrain) Skimming along.
Dyscreth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (creth) A broken, or trembling cry; lamentation, wailing.
Dyscrethain, *v. a.* (dyscreth) To wail, to moan.

Buant yn ymfustiau oni ytoez y rhai byw yn colli eu synwyr o dothur clywed y rhai meirw yn dyscrethain, ac yn diuyn enaid o bob parth.

They had been combating together until the living ones were losing their senses from the pity of hearing the dying ones uttering broken moans, and liberating the soul on all sides.
Gr. ab Artbur.

Dyscrethawl, *a.* (dyscreth) Dolorous, moaning.
Dyscrethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyscreth) Moaning.
Dyscrethu, *v. a.* (dyscreth) To utter broken cries.
Dyscri, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cri) A clamour, outcry.
Dyscriad, *s. m.* (dyscri) A clamoring loudly.
Dyscriaw, *v. a.* (dyscri) To clamour, to cry aloud.
Dyscriawl, *a.* (dyscri) Clamorous, crying aloud.
Dyscyblaiz, *a.* (dyscybyl) Like a disciple.
Dyscyblaeth, *s. m.* (dyscybyl) Discipline, pupilage.
Dyscyblaethawl, *a.* (dyscyblaeth) Disciplinary.
Dyscyblu, *v. a.* (dyscybyl) To discipline; to copy after.

Ceisiaw, a wnae pawb cyfelybu a dyscyblu wrth lys Arthur.

Every body endeavoured to be like and to copy from the court of Arthur.
Gr. ab Artbur.

Dyscybyl, *s. m.—pl. dyvcyblion* (cwbyl) A disciple.

D Y S

Dyscyvrith, *s. m.* (cyvrith) Appropriate form.

Bum yn lliaws rith
 Cyn bum dyscyvrith.

I have been in various forms before I was my congenial shape.
Taliesin.

Dyscymmod, *s. m.* (cymmod) Agreement.
Dyscymmodadwy, *a.* (dyscymmod) Concurrible.
Dyscymmodi, *v. a.* (dyscymmod) To concur.
Dyscymmodiad, *s. m.* (dyscymmod) A concurring.
Dyscyrçawl, *a.* (cyrçawl) Apt to gravitate.
Dyscyrçiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrçiad) Gravitation.
Dyscyrçiant, *s. m.* (cyrçiant) Gravitation.
Dyscyrçu, *v. a.* (cyrçu) To gravitate; to approach to a center.

Dysdyll, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dwl) A dropping, or trickling; the ebb, or low water. *Llygad y dysdyll*, the turn of the ebb.

Dysdylladwy, *a.* (dysdyll) That may drop; distillable.

Dysdylledig, *a.* (dysdyll) That is ebbled; distilled.

Dysdylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dysdyll) A ebbing; distillation.

Dysdylliaw, *v. a.* (dysdyll) To ebb; to trickle, to distil.

Dysdyllu, *v. a.* (dysdyll) To ebb; to drop; to distil.

Dyseiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfail) A founding.

Dyseiliaw, *v. n.* (dyfail) To lay a foundation.

Dysel, *s. m.* (fel) A kenning, or beholding.

Dysenawl, *a.* (fenawl) Apt to be chiding.

Dyseniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (feniad) Vituperation.

Dysenu, *v. a.* (fenu) To vituperate; to chide.

Dyserenawl, *a.* (ferenawl) Glittering; spangled.

Dysereniad, *s. m.* (fereniad) A bespangling.

Dyserenu, *v. a.* (ferenu) To bespangle; to sparkle, or to glitter.

Dyserth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ferth) A desert.

Dyserthawl, *a.* (dyserth) Tending to be abrupt.

Dyserthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyserth) Abruption; a becoming abrupt, or declivous.

Dyseuthawl, *a.* (seuthawl) Tending to shoot.

Dyseuthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (seuthiad) Jaculation.

Dyseuthu, *v. a.* (seuthu) To jaculate, to shoot.

Dysg, *s. m.* (ysg) Learning, erudition, scholarship, instruction, tuition.

Ni wyzon o iawn azyg,
 Nes i zwyn, eisiau i zyig.

We know not of just knowledge until his being taken away, the want of his instruction.
Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Prygan.

Dysgad, *s. m.* (dyg) Instruction, or tuition.

Dysgadur, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (dygad) One instructed, or taught, a learned person.

Dysgadwy, *a.* (dygad) Capable of instruction.

Dysgaeth, *s. m.* (dyg) Endowment; tuition.

Dysgaid, *a.* (dyg) Having instruction. *Dysgeidion Cymru*, the learned ones of Wales.

Tarianogion torv, tervysg zysgaid,
 Trineion yaon traws ardwyaid.

The shield bearing ones of the host, instructed in the tumult, a hard toiling throng and froward ones in restraint. *O. Cyvillatog.*

Dysgawd, *s. m.* (dyg) The act of learning.

Dysgawdwr, *s. m.—pl. dysgawdwyr* (dysgawd) An instructor; a learned man.

Dysgawdyr, *s. m.—pl. dysgodrion* (dysgawd) An instructor, or teacher; a learned man.

Darvu i'r gwynydedigion zysgodrion hyny olci a dileu anghred trwy holl Ynys Prydain.

Those blessed teachers did wash and do away infidelity throughout all the island of Britain.
Gr. ab Artbur.

Dysgawl, *a.* (dyg) Tending to teach, instructive, *Dysgedig.*

D Y S

Dysgedig, a. (dyfg) Learned, instructed. *Dysgedigion, learned ones, or literati.*

Atteb arav gan zyfgedig.
A gentle answer from the learned.

Adage.

Dysgedigawl, a. (dysgedig) Intuitive, instructive.
Dysgedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyfgad) An instructor.
Dysgedyzawl, a. (dysgedyz) Pupillary; docile.
Dysgeidiaeth, s. m. (dyfgaid) Instruction, learning.

Piennyz a Gwron planant
I'w plith zyfgidiaeth i'w plant.
Piennyz and Gwron will implant amongst them learning for their children.
Sr. W. Glyn.

Dysgiad, s. m. (dyfg) A learning; a teaching.
Dysgiar, s. f.—pl. t. au (yfgiar) A spear.
Dysgiawr, s. m. (yfgiawr) A cutting level, a slicing.

Dysgiawr braint vu i laz ar gagen.
It was the levelling of privilege to kill him on the breach.
Aneurin.

Dysgiolin, a. (dyfgawl) Disciplinary, pupillary.
Dysglaid, s. f.—pl. dyfgleidiau (dyfgyl) A dishful.
Dysglai, a. (dyfgyl) Discous, like a dish.
Dysglain, s. m.—pl. dyfgleinion (glain) A glare.
Dysgleidiad, s. m. (dyfglaid) A setting in a dish.
Dysgleidiaw, v. a. (dyfglaid) To put into a dish.
Dysgleiniaw, v. a. (dyfglain) To glitter, to glare.
Dysglöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (yfglöen) A splinter.

Dwys glaw awdyl tavawd-lyw,
Dysglöen o awen yw.

A sad and pensive song of the guiding tongue is a radiation of the muse.
Madawg Benuraf.

Dysglu, v. a. (dyfgyl) To dish, to put in a dish.
Dysgodres, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyfgawdyr) A tutor-ess, a female teacher, a school-mistress.
Dysgogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogan) A prediction, or prophecy; divination.
Dysgogan, v. a. (gogan) To predict; to divine.

Oiana porcellan, neud blodau drain,
Gorlas can vyny, elvyr neud cain!
A mi zyfgoganav cad coed Llwyvain.
A gelorawr rhuzion rhag rhuthyr Owain.

Listen little pig, are not the thorns in bloom, the blue haze along the mountain!—And I will predict the conflict of the wood of Llwyvain, and red-stained biers from the assault of Owain.
Ayrzin.

Dysgoganawl, a. (dyfgogan) Predicting, divining.
Dysgoganiad, s. m. (dyfgogan) A prediction.
Dysgogant, s. m. (dyfgogan) Prediction, prophecy.
Dysgoganu, v. a. (dyfgogan) To predict; to divine.
Dysgoganwr, s. m.—pl. dyfgoganwyr (dyfgogan—gwr) A predictor; a diviner.
Dysgogawl, a. (yfgogawl) Tending to agitate.
Dysgogi, v. a. (yfgogi) To agitate; to tremble.

Cyn ymarwar Lluz a Llevelys,
Dysgogetawr pergen y Wen Ynys,
Rhag penaeth o Ruvain cain i egrys.

Before the reconciliation of Lluz and Llevelys the possessor of the Fair Island trembled because of the chief of Rome of splendid terror.
Taliesin.

Dysgogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yfgogiad) Agitation.
Dysgorawl, a. (gorawl) Clamorous, shouting.
Dysgori, v. a. (gori) To clamour, to shout.
Dysgoriad, s. m. (goriad) A clamoring loudly.
Dysgu, v. a. (dyfg) To teach, to instruct, to learn.

Càs à zyfgo lawer ac ni wypo zim.
Despicable is he that learns much and knows nothing, *Adage.*

Angen à zyfg i hén redeg.
Necessity will teach the old to run. *Adage.*

Dysgubaw, v. a. (yfgubaw) To be sweeping,

D Y S

Dysgubell, s. f.—pl. t. i (yfgubell) A besom; a flattern, or great maulkin.

Dysgwedawl, a. (gwedawl) Recitative; vocal.
Dysgwedyd, v. a. (gwedyd) To say, or to recite.
Dysgweini, v. a. (gweini) To administer.

Dysgweinid cyrz cydnaid cydnad
Cyd voliant gwr gormant gormeiad.

The united in movement and chorus songs let them perform the joint praise of the man that is the most signal ravager.
Cynzeho, i O. Cyveillawg.

Dysgweiniad, s. m. (gweiniad) Ministration.
Dysgweiniawl, a. (gweiniawl) Administrative.
Dysgwëyd, v. a. (gwëyd) To say, or to recite.
Dysgwr, s. m.—pl. dyfgwyr (dyfg—gwr) A learner.
Dysgwrthawl, a. (gwrthawl) Adversative, opposing.
Dysgwrtheb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrtheb) Response.
Dysgwrtheb, v. a. (gwrtheb) To reply, to response.

Dysgwrtheb gwrthrawd, gwrthrod eu höní,
Hwnw yw Rodri rwyd ar olöz.

The opposing throng, whose assertions are used to run adversely, reply that he is Rodri the lavish of wealth.
Gwalmai.

Dysgwrthebawl, a. (dyfgwrtheb) Responsive.
Dysgwrthebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfgwrtheb) A replication, a response.
Dysgwrthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthiad) A coming in opposition; opposition.
Dysgwrthu, v. a. (gwrthu) To come adversely.
Dysgwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyl) Watch; expectation.
Dysgwyl, v. a. (gwyl) To be looking, viewing, or beholding; to look for, to expect; to wait for. *Dysgwyl wrtb, to expect from.*

Tri dyn y dylai bawb edryc yn hôfarnynt: sev a zyfgwyl yn serg-awg ar wyneb y zaiar, ar ymbwyll celvyr, ac ar blant byçain.

Three persons whom every body should look upon with respect; namely, he that looks with delight on the face of the earth, on the exertion of art, and upon little children.
Barzas.

Mi—

A zyfgwyl am vein-wyl verç.

It is me who is expecting for the delicate and bashful maid.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dysgwylva, s. f.—pl. t. on (dyfgwyl—ma) A prospect place; a watching place. *Dysgwylva wawr, a Dysgwylva waç, two mountains so called in Caredigion.*

Dysgwylgar, a. (dyfgwyl) Watchful; expecting.
Dysgwylgarwç, s. m. (dyfgwylgar) Watchfulness.
Dysgwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfgwyl) A looking for; expectation, expectancy.
Dysgwyliadwy, a. (dyfgwyliad) That may be looked for, or expected; expectable.
Dysgwyliath, s. m. (dyfgwyl) Expectancy.
Dysgwyliant, s. m. (dyfgwyl) A prospect.
Dysgwyliaw, v. a. (dyfgwyl) To look for; to be expecting.

Dysgwyliedig, a. (dyfgwyl) That is looked for, or expected.

Dysgwyliedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyfgwyliad) One who looks for, or expects.

Dysgwyliwr, s. m.—pl. dyfgwylwyr (dyfgwyl—gwr) An expectant.

Dysgwylyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyfgwyl) Expectant, or one who looks for.

Dysgyl, s. f.—pl. dyfglau (yfgyl) A dish, a platter.
Dysgymon, s. m. (yfgymon) Fuel, combustible.

Cai, rhag maint ei angerz, a fan vai mwyav ei anwyd, ar ei gydymdeithion dysgymon vyzai hyny izynt i gynneu tan.

Cai, from the greatness of his vehemency, and when he was coldest, on his companions that would be a combustible for them to light a fire,
H. Culbuge-Mabinogion.

Dysgyr,

D Y S

Dysgyr, s. m. (ysgyr) A scream; a wail.

Be gwraig Gwrthmwl byzai gwan,
Hezyw byzai ban ei dysgyr.

The wife of Gwrthmwl if she were weak, to-day her wailing
would be loud. *Llywarc Hen.*

Dwys ym bryd, beirz byd ba wnant,
Dysgyr gwyr am eu gwarant.

Oppressed is my mind, the bards of the world what will they do,
men lament for their protection. *Prydyz Bychan, m. C. ab Hywel.*

Twrv a dysgyr a gygleu.

A tumult and a screaming he should hear.

H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.

Dysgyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgyr) A screaming.

Dysgyrian, v. a. (dysgyr) To groan; to scream.

Dysgyriaw, v. a. (dysgyr) To groan; to scream.

Llaz y naw porthawr heb zygyriaw un gwr, a dawed rhag-
synt a orugant, ac i'r neuaz.

Kill the nine porters without the crying out of one man, and
come forward into the hall was what they did.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Dysgyriawl, a. (dysgyr) Groaning loudly; screaming.

Dysgyrnawl, a. (ysgyrnawl) Grinning, apt to
shew the teeth.

Dysgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgyrniad) A grin-
ning, a shewing the teeth.

Dysgyrnu, v. a. (ysgyrnu) To grin, to shew the
teeth.

Dysgywen, a. (ysgywen) Splendid; clear, mani-
fest; excellent; renowned.

Yd lethrynt lavnawr ar benawr dysgywen.

The blades they would glitter on the bright helmets. *Taliesin.*

Rhyzysgav zygywen veirzion;
Rhymgedir y gadair amryson.

I shall be to instruct renowned bards; I shall be left the chair of
disputation. *Cynzeu.*

Dysgwyliad, s. m. (hwyliad) A performing.

Dysgwyliaw, v. a. (hwyliaw) To accomplish.

Dyslyncawl, a. (llyncawl) Gulping, gorging.

Dyslynciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llynciad) A gulping.

Dyslyncu, v. a. (llyncu) To gulp, to swallow.

Dysmalâad, s. m. (ysmalâad) A becoming fickle.

Dysmalâwç, s. m. (ysmalâwç) Fickleness; levity.

Dysmalrwyç, s. m. (ysmalrwyç) Indifference.

Dysmegawl, a. (megawl) Ennunciative.

Dysmegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (megiad) Utterance.

Dysmegu, v. a. (megu) To enunciate, to utter.

Dysmwith, a. (mwith) Sudden, quick, abrupt.

Dysmythawl, a. (dysmwith) Quickly vanishing.

Dysmythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysmwith) A mov-
ing suddenly; a vanishing.

Dysmythu, v. a. (dysmwith) To vanish, to dis-
appear suddenly.

Oziyna y dysmythws Joseph a Mair a Iesu, ac a zaeth i Caper-
naum drwy yr arfordir.

From thence Joseph and Mary and Jesus disappeared, and came
to Caupernaum through the maritime regions. *H. Salisbury.*

Dyspazawl, a. (yspazawl) Castrated, or gelt.

Dyspaziad, s. m. (yspaziad) A castration.

Dyspazu, v. a. (yspazu) To geld, or to castrate.

Dyspaid, s. m. (paid) A cessation, intermission,
respite, or breaking off.

Dyspaiz, s. m.—pl. dyspeiziad (yspaiz) An eunuch.

Dyspeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyspaid) Cessation.

Dyspeidiaw, v. a. (dyspaid) To cease, to desist,
to leave off, to discontinue.

Dyspeidiawl, a. (dyspaid) Tending to cease.

Dyspeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peiliad) A taking
out, or unsheathing. *Dyspeiliad clezyv, draw-
ing of a sword.*

D Y S

Dyspeiliaw, v. a. (peiliaw) To take out, to
unsheath.

Dyspeiliawg, a. (peiliawg) Exposed; unsheathed.

Dyspeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peiniad) A stripping.

Dyspeiniaw, v. a. (peiniaw) To divest of, to
make naked; to pillage, to spoil. *Dyspeiniaw
rbwyd, to take fish out of a net; dyspeiniaw fa,
to shell beans.*

Dyspeiniawl, a. (peiniawl) Tending to strip.

Dyspeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peithiad) A bring-
ing to view, a bringing into prospect.

Dyspeithiaw, v. a. (peithiaw) To bring to view.

Dyspeithiawl, a. (peithiawl) Prospective.

Dyspeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peliad) A taking out,
drawing, or unsheathing.

Dyspeliaw, v. a. (peliaw) To draw out; to un-
sheath.

Gwedi clybod o bawb onazynt y ragzywededig arwyç dyspeliaw
eu clezyvau a orugant.

When every one of them had heard the beforementioned signal,
drawing their swords was what they did. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dyspeliawg, a. (peliawg) Exposed; unsheathed.

Dyspenawl, a. (penawl) Conclusive; final.

Dyspeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peniad) A concluding,
or settling; determination.

Dyspenu, v. a. (penu) To conclude, to determine.

Dyspleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleidiad) A joining,
or espousing a party.

Dyspleidiaw, v. a. (pleidiaw) To take a part.

Dyspleidiawl, a. (pleidiawl) Auxilliary; aiding.

Dyspleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleiniad) Radiation,
a casting rays, or glare.

Dyspleiniaw, v. a. (pleiniaw) To cast rays.

Dyspleiniawl, a. (pleiniawl) Resplendent.

Dysporthawl, a. (porthawl) Helping; supporting.

Dysporthi, v. a. (porthi) To assist, to support.

Dysporthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porthiad) Supporta-
tion; a helping, or assisting.

Dyspwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad) Verberation.

Dyspwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw) To verberate, to beat.

Dyspwyawl, a. (pwyawl) Verberating, beating.

Dyspwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyll) Discretion;
consideration; soundness of mind.

Ev yw—

Canwyll dyspwyll a dosparth.

He is the lamp of discretion and investigation. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Dyspwyll, v. a. (pwyll) To use reason; to rea-
son; to convince; to make discreet; to think
of, or to remember.

Os govyn Deheubarth na Gwynez o un parth
Pwy ganws y dosparth i'ç dyspwyll rhag ing.

If any part of the South country, or Gwynez should ask who
sang this direction to put you on your guard against danger.

P. R. Pritchard, o Lanymor.

Dyspwyllaw, v. a. (dyspwyll) To make prudent,
or considerate; to cure of weakness of intellect,
to bring to reason; to exert the reason; to
think of, to remember.

Dyspwyllawd, s. m. (dyspwyll) Ratiocination.

Doethwr priv geleyz,
Dyspwyllawd fywedyz
Am wyth edrwyth.

The wise man of the primary science, the reasoning of the astro-
loger respecting the ardency of the solvent. *Taliesin.*

Dyspwyllawg, a. (dyspwyll) Considerate, rational.

Dyspwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyspwyll) The ex-
ertion of reason; a making rational.

Dyspyzawl, a. (yspyzawl) Tending to empty.

Dyspyziad, s. m. (yspyziad) Depletion, avoidance.

Dyspyzu,

D Y S

Dyspyzu, v. a. (yspyzu) To drain, to empty, to bale.

Dystain, s. m.—pl. dysteiniau (tain) An officer in the prince's court, to superintend the decking out, or laying things in order; a steward of the household.

Y dystain a zyly ranu y llettyau; i'zo ei hun yn nefav i'r llys, a'r holl swydwyr y cydag ev: Eve yfyz ben ar yr holl iwydwyr.

The steward of the household ought to distribute the lodgings; to himself next to the court, and all the officers with him. He is head over all the officers. *Welsh Laws.*

Dystaw, a. (taw) Silent; calm, or tranquil.

*Tad planad wastad, tad niwl dystaw gwyn,
Tad i'r gwynt, gwaith i law.*

The father of the regular planet, the father of the white silent mist, the father of the wind, the works of his hand. *L. G. Colbi.*

*Angeu a zaw, dystaw dôn,
I'w zwyn o vyf i zynion.*

Death will come, silent the sound, to take him from amongst his people. *Iolo Geç.*

Dystawedig, v. a. (dystaw) Silenced, or hushed.

Dystewi, v. a. (dystaw) To silence; to be silent, or calm.

Gadawoez vy nhywyfawg i mi orfwys peth draçevyn; ac yn hynny seibiant dygwyoed i'r taranau, a'r corwyntoz croç zytewi gronyn.

My conductor suffered me to rest a while again; and in that interval it happened that the thunders and the hoarse whirlwinds silenced for a little. *Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Dystawiad, s. m. (dystaw) A silencing, or calming, a becoming silent, still, or quiet.

Dystawrywz, s. m. (dystaw) Silence, stillness, calmness, quietness, tranquillity.

Dystawyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dystaw) A silencer.

Dysteiniaeth, s. m. (dystain) Stewardship of the prince's household.

Dystraw, s. m. (ystraw) A sudden impulse.

Dystrawç, s. m. (dystraw) A sudden impulse.

Dytreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treuliad) A shedding about; a washing out, or rinsing.

Dytreuliaw, v. a. (treuliaw) To shed, or throw about; to wash out, to rinse.

Dystrew, s. m. (yftrew) A sneeze, or sneezing.

Dystrewi, v. a. (dyftrew) To sneeze; to snort.

Dystrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyftrew) A sneezing, sternutation.

Dystrewlys, s. f.—pl. t. iau (dyftrew—llys) A sternutative, sneeze-wort.

Dystrôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trôad) A whirling round.

Dystrôawl, a. (trôawl) Whirling, going in eddies.

Dystrôï, v. a. (troi) To whirl, or to turn in eddies.

Dystru, s. m. (tru) Pity, or concern for.

Dystryç, s. m. (ystryç) Spume, or froth. *Canwyned â dystryç y dôn, as white as the foam of the wave.*

Olwen, gwynaf oez ei çnawd no dystryç tòn.

Olwen, whiter was her flesh than the foam of the wave. *H. Culwuc—Mabinogion.*

Dystryçawl, a. (dystryç) Foaming, or spuming.

Dystryçiad, s. m. (dystryç) A foaming, a spuming.

Dystryçu, v. a. (dystryç) To foam, or to spume.

Dystryw, s. m. (ystryw) Destruction, or ruin.

Dystrywgar, a. (dystryw) Given to destroying.

Dystrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystryw) A destroying; ruination.

Dystrywiaw, v. a. (dystryw) To destroy, to ruin, to overthrow.

Dystrywiawl, a. (dystryw) Destructive, ruinous.

Dystrywiedig, a. (dystryw) Destroyed, demolished.

Dystrywiedigaeth, s. m. (dystrywiedig) Ruination.

D Y W

Dystrywiwr, s. m.—pl. dystrywiwyr (dystryw—gwr) A destroyer, or demolisher.

Dystwyth, a. (yftwyth) Pliant, springing.

Dystwythaw, v. a. (dystwyth) To make pliant; to become pliant, supple, or elastic.

Dystwythawl, a. (dystwyth) Pliant, springing.

Dystwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystwyth) A rendering, or becoming pliant.

Dystyr, s. m. (ystyr) Destruction, devastation.

Dystyr gwall awyr a lliv.

The ravage of the lapsing of the sky and a flood.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dysuz, a. (suz) That is immersed, or plunged.

Dysuzaw, v. a. (dysuz) To be immersing.

Dysuzawl, a. (dysuz) Tending to immerse.

Dysuziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysuz) Immersion.

Dysyçawl, a. (syçawl) Desiccative, desiccant.

Dysyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syçiad) Desiccation.

Dysyçu, v. a. (syçu) To desiccate, to exsiccate.

Dysylawg, a. (sylawg) Compact, substantial.

Dysyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syliad) Substantiation.

Dysylu, v. a. (fylu) To make substantial.

Dysyllawg, a. (syllawg) Having quick sight.

Dysyllgar, a. (syllgar) Of quick observation.

Dysylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylliad) A gazing.

Dysyllu, v. a. (syllu) To gaze, to look, to observe.

Dysyllai treç tra manon,

Dygleiriawg ac a' çawg talaçon.

The victor would gaze towards the queen, of bright and prominent uplifted front. *Taliesin.*

Dysymwth, s. m. (symbwth) A quick flying off.

Dyt, interj. (dyd) Hold! stop! avast! *dyt, dyt zyn!* hold, hold man!

Dyt dyt! ebyr Robin Zu, ac ev ar ei giniaw yn Llwydiarth, ve fyrtioez y maen azwyn.

Hold! hold! quoth Robin Zu, and he being at his dinner in Llwydiarth, the precious stone is dropt.

Dyun, a. (un) United, accordant, agreeing.

Ni byz dyundau Gymro.

Two Welshmen will never be unanimous.

Adage.

Dyunaw, v. a. (dyun) To agree, to accord, to unite.

Pan gygleu Gwynwas a Melwas rylaz Gratian, sev a orugant dyunaw ag hwynt y Gwyziyl, a'r Yfgotiaid, a'r Llyçynwyr.

When Gwynwas and Melwas had heard that Gratian was slain, what they did was to unite with them the Gwyzelians, and the Scots, and the Lloçlyn men. *Gr. ab Arbur.*

D'unwç ar hezwç roziad.

Agree upon the giving of peace.

Ieuan Tew.

Dyunawl, a. (dyun) Tending to agree; accordant.

Dyundeb, s. m. (dyun) Concord, accord, consent, agreement, union; confederacy.

Dyuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyun) A uniting, or agreeing; a confederating, or joining together.

Dyuniant, s. m. (dyun) Concordance, consent, union; confederation.

Dyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (yw) A being; that exists in the present time, that is; a day.

Dywad, s. m. (gwâd) A denial; a renunciation.

Dywadawl, a. (dywad) Denying; renouncing.

Dywadiad, s. m. (dywad) A denying; a refusing.

Dywadnawl, a. (gwadnawl) Using the feet.

Dywadniad, s. m. (gwadniad) A using the feet.

Dywadnu, v. a. (gwadnu) To use the feet; to take to the heels, to run away.

Dywadu,

D Y W

Dywadu, v. a. (dywad) To deny; to renounce.

Y neb a zywato goed a maes, rhozed lw dengwyr a dengaint heb gaeth a heb alltud, a thri o honynt yn ziofrydawg o varfogaeith a llain a gwraig.

He that would deny wood and field (prove an allibi) let him produce the oath of fifty men, without a slave or a foreigner, and three of them under a vow of restraint from riding, from linen, and from a woman. *Welsh Laws.*

Dywadwr, s. m.—pl. dywadwyr (dywad—gwr)
One who denies, a denier; a refuser.

Dywaes, s. f. (gwaes) A warrant; an assertion.

Dywaefawl, a. (dywaes) Warranted; assertive.

Dyfaefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywaes) An asserting.

Dywaefu, v. a. (dywaes) To warrant; to assert.

Ev yn ateb ni dywaes nag
Nog ugel no hanes.

He answering insisted not upon a high refusal nor an explanation. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Dywal, a. (gwal) Fierce, ferocious, furious.

A'r gwr a oez gynt yn anhrugarawg megis llew dywal llucedanawl anwar—Oez val oen gwar.

And the man who had been formerly unmerciful like the fierce lion wildly darting, was like a gentle lamb.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Dywalâad, s. m. (dywal) A becoming, or making fierce.

Dywalâawl, a. (dywal) Tending to make fierce.

Dywalâu, v. n. (dywal) To become fierce, or enraged.

Malyr oez Niniaw ar y wez honoyn dywalâu yn erbyn i elynion, enaçar Labianus tywyllawg yn cyfarvod ag ev; ac yn y lle ar y cyvrant cyntav Niniaw a'i llazws.

As Ninio was in that manner maddening against his foes, behold Labienus a leader meeting with him, and on the spot at the first onset Ninio slew him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dywalder, s. m. (dywal) Fierceness, cruelty.

Gwedi gweled o nazynt nad oez un gwlad a allai wrthwynebu i zywalder a greulonder Beli a Bran, o gydsyniedigaeth fenezwyr Rhuvain a zaethant i erçi tangnevez a dyundeb y ganzynt.

After they had seen that there was not one country which could withstand the fierceness and cruelty of Beli and Bran, by universal consent the senate of Rome came to demand peace and agreement of them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dywalez, s. m. (dywal) Fierceness, ferocity.

Dywaliad, s. m. (dywal) A becoming enraged.

Dywalrwyf, s. m. (dywal) Fierceness, ferocity.

Dywalu, v. n. (dywal) To become furious.

Dywall, a. (gwall) Apt to shed, or pour; prodigal.

Ni fell gwyf aval o avall;
Ni cynnyf dywal a dywall.

The apple will not drop far from the apple tree; the fierce and the lavish will not increase. *Taliessin.*

Dywallaw, v. a. (dywall) To pour out, to shed.

Duw dewingwerthevin gwythiau,
Dywallaw atan ran o'th radau;
Dywiadon devnyziaf i'th ozeu,
Dywiadwl zyn doniawg wyv vinnau.

God the divine sovereign of wonders, pour out towards us a portion of thy blessings; the children of men thou didst form to thy good purpose, a human being am I, and greatly gifted. *Eim. ab Gwalchmai.*

Dywallledig, a. (dywall) Poured, or shed abroad.

Dywalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywall) A pouring.

Dywalltrain, v. a. (dywall—train) To scatter about, to lavish, to waste, to destroy, to consume.

Dywan, s. m. (gwan) A parting off, severance.

Dywanawl, a. (dywan) Tending to part off.

Dywanva, s. f.—pl. t. au (dywan) A digression, a wandering, or straying.

Dywaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywan) A digressing; a wandering, or coming by chance.

Dywanu, v. a. (dywan) To part off; to digress; to go by chance, or unawares.

Dywanu wrth laz dyn.

To come by accidentally when a man is slain. *Welsh Laws.*

D Y W

—Dyred,

A dywan attav ag ateb céd.

Come and draw onwards to me with an answer of bliss.

Cynzelu, i Eva v. Madawg.

Dygyçwyn, genad gadyr ardal teulu

Teilwng mez o vual,

A dywan Dyuo Bedwal,

A dywed an dywod lal.

Set off, thou messenger of the powerful region of the tribe mentioning the mead from the horn, and depart from Tyno Bydwal and announce our coming to lal. *O. Cyviliatwg.*

Dywarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarth) A covering.

Mor vyz dywarth deillion!

How great the veil of the blind ones!

Llywarc Hen.

Dywarthawl, a. (dywarth) Tending to cover.

Dywarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywarth) A covering over, or enveloping; a being uppermost; a being conveyed; a carrying.

Dywarthu, v. a. (dywarth) To cover over, or be uppermost; to be borne, or carried; to carry.

Dywarthu dyn i'r bez, to carry a person to the grave.

Da genyv i digonez

Dywarthu i byd wrth i boz.

I am well pleased that her abundance should support her living agreeable to her wish. *L. Men.*

Dywaif, s. m. (gwaif) A constriction.

Dywaifgar, s. m. (gwaifgar) A dispersion.

Dywaifgarawl, a. (dywaifgar) Scattering.

Dywaifgaru, v. a. (dywaifgar) To scatter about.

Dywaifgawl, a. (dywaifg) Compressive, restrictive.

Dywaifgiad, s. m. (dywaifg) A constriction.

Dywaifgodawl, a. (gwaifgodawl) Sheltering.

Dywaifgodva, s. f. (gwaifgodva) A place of shelter.

Avallen beren bren ail wryza,

Cwn coed cylç ei gwraiz dywaifgodva.

The apple tree a fragrant wood like a towering hill, the wild dogs resort to its root for a shelter. *Myrddin.*

Dywaifgodi, v. a. (gwaifgodi) To be sheltering.

Dywaifgodiad, s. m. (gwaifgodiad) A sheltering.

Dywaifgryn, s. m. (gwaifgryn) Agitation.

Dywaifgrynawl, a. (dywaifgryn) Agitating.

Dywaifgryniad, s. m. (dywaifgryn) A being agitating, or shivering.

Dywaifgrynu, v. a. (dywaifgryn) To be agitating; to cause trembling.

Dywaifgryn drudwyn drudwyr Llundain.

The bold impassioned one will cause a trembling on the bravadoes of London. *Gwalchmai.*

Dywawd, v. a. (gwawd) To utter; to speak.

Gwir a zywawd Gwion Gŵd.

It is true what is said by Gwion Gŵd.

Adage.

Dywedawl, a. (gwedawl) Talkative; talking.

Eneas, gwr coç pedrogyl, hyawdyl, dywedawl, a çadarn, a gwar; cyngor hynaws oez ganzo; a llygaid duon llen oez izo.

Eneas, he was a red man, square built, eloquent, loquacious, and mighty, and gentle; he was amiable in counsel; and he had lively black eyes. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Dywededig, a. (gwededig) Said, spoken, uttered.

Dywedgar, a. (gwedgar) Loquacious, talkative.

Dywedgarwç, s. m. (dywedgar) Loquaciousness.

Dywediad, s. m. (gwediad) A saying; diction.

Deallwn ni Rhyzwyllys, yr hyn beth zywediad yr athrawon nid ydyw yn zîn amgen ond rhyz varnedigaeth y mezw a'r wyllys.

Let us understand free will, the which manner of expression of the learned is nothing more than a free exertion of the mind and the will. *Marçawg Crwydrad.*

Dywedwft, s. f. (gwedwft) The mumps, a disordered utterance.

Dywedwyd, v. a. (gwedwyd) To speak, or to utter.

Dywedwydawl,

D Y W

Dywedwydawl, *a.* (dywedwyd) Talkative; talking.

Dywedwydawl, nid ydwyd,
Dyflaw yn azaw i'n wyd.

Talkative thou art not, silent thou art in promising to us.
D. Llewellyn Gerlec.

Diomedes, gwr cadarn pedrogyl, a corff gwezus izo; a gwycyr yn ymlaz; a dywedwydawl, ac ymenyz gwrefawg, a dryganianus oez, a glew.

Diomedes, he was a powerful square man, and he had a comely body; and he was gallant in fighting; he was *loquacious*, and of a warm brain, and passionate, and skillful. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Dywedyd, *v. a.* (gwedyd) To speak, to say, to tell.

Llawer gwir drwg ei zywedyd.
Many a truth is bad to tell of. *Adage.*

Dywed llavar ni wypo.
The loquacious will say what he doth not know. *Adage.*

Er ifed i dywedai,
Hywel rhoi'n ucel a wnai.
Though he should speak so low, Hywel would highly give.
H. Gae Llewellyn.

Dywezawl, *a.* (gwez) Tending to unite.

Dywezedig, *a.* (gwez) Joined, or united together.

Dywezi, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwez) Affiance, espousal, or marriage contract.

Os hapia yn hên boen ne haint,
Ac anhunez gan henaint,
Y hi, y zywezi za,
I'rh zyz ing a'rh zyzana.

When old if pain or disease should happen, and restlessness from great age, she, the good *helpmate*, would comfort thee in thy day of affliction. *S. Philip.*

Dyweziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywezi) A espousing.

Dyweziaw, *v. a.* (dywezi) To yoke, to couple together, to join in marriage, to espouse.

Dyweziawl, *a.* (dywezi) Conjugal, espousal.

Dyweziedig, *a.* (dywezi) Affianced, betrothed.

Dyweziwr, *s. m.—pl. dyweziwyr* (dywezi—gwr) An affiancer, one who joins in marriage.

Dyweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweiniad) A ministring to, a bringing onward.

Dyweiniaw, *v. a.* (gweiniaw) To bring onward.

Yr hon fyz a zyweiniwyd gyntav i ynys Prydain gan Siofeb.
The which faith was conveyed first to the island of Britain by Joseph. *Llywellyn, o Langewyr.*

Dyweiniawl, *a.* (gweiniawl) Forwarding, helping.

Dyweiniwr, *s. m.—pl. dyweiniwyr* (gweiniwr) One who brings forward, a forwarder.

Dyweinyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gweinyz) A promoter, or one who forwardeth.

Dywellyg, *a.* (dywall) Fallacious; failing.

Dywellygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwellygiad) A making a lapse, or failing.

Dywellyglaw, *v. a.* (gwellygiaw) To cause a lapse, or failing.

Dywellygiawl gwellygiawl Apt to fail.

Dywen, *s. f.* (gwën) A smile; glad mien.

Dywenaw, *a.* (dywen) Apt to be smiling.

Dyweniad, *s. m.* (dywen) A being smiling.

Dywenau, *v. a.* (dywen) To be smiling; to smile.

Maen ucel medel i alon
Dywen ar wargan Adeboni.

Maen, his slain heap of foes is high, he smiles on the incantation of a seer. *Taliesin.*

Dywenyz, *s. m.* (dywen) Joy, delight, pleasure.

Ni thawn bei byzwn celvyz
O voli Mab Duw dywenyz.

I would not be silent, if I were skillful, of praising the Son of God our happiness. *D. Llewellyn M. w.*

Dywgwener, *s. m.* (dyw—gwener) Friday.

Dywiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A verifying.

D Y W

Dywiriant, *s. m.* (gwiriant) Verification.

Dywiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To verify, to assert.

Diarheb yw hon, dywirir yn mro,
A lazo a lezir.

This is a proverb, it will be verified in a country—"He that slayeth will be slain."
D. ab Gwilym.

Dywiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Tending to verify.

Dywiriwr, *s. m.—pl. dywiriwyr* (gwiriwr) A verifier, an assertor.

Dywisgaw, *v. a.* (gwisgaw) To array, to dress.

Dywisgawl, *a.* (gwisgawl) Arrayed, ornamented.

Dywisgiad, *s. m.* (gwisgiad) A dressing out.

Dywillun, *s. m.* (dyw—llun) Monday.

Dywmawrth, *s. m.* (dyw—mawrth) Tuesday.

Dywmerywr, *s. m.* (dyw—mercywr) Wednesday.

Dywod, *v. a.* (dywawd) To utter, or to speak.

Oni zaw'r man a zywod
Claw o'm ais y clyw vy mod.

If she comes not to the place she mentions, she will hear of my being sick at my heart. *H. D. Llewellyn.*

Dywrtheb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwrtheb) A response.

Dywrthebawl, *a.* (dywrtheb) Responsive, replying.

Dywrthebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywrtheb) Response; altercation; contradiction.

Dywrthebu, *v. a.* (dywrtheb) To be replying.

Dywrthred, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwrthred) Adversity.

A hezyw ym daw dywrthred o'i zwyn;
Handwyv dir-rwyn vrwyn o'i vraw golled.

And this day I shall experience *distraction* for his being taken off; am I not all agitated with tumult for the sad loss of him. *Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

Dywrthredawl, *a.* (dywrthred) Going adversely.

Dywrthrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywrthred) A going in opposition to; a distracting.

Dywrthredu, *v. a.* (dywrthred) To go adversely.

Dywsadwrn, *s. m.* (dyw—sadwrn) Saturday.

Dywsul, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (dyw—sul) Sunday.

Dywthiad, *s. m.* (gwrthiad) Protrusion, propulsion.

Dywthiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthiaw) To protrude, to propel.

Dywthiawl, *a.* (gwrthiawl) Propellant, impulsive.

Dywy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (gwy) Vapour; fog.

Dywyz, *s. m.* (gwyz) A being made conspicuous; the swelling of the milk vessels in animals near the time of bringing forth their young.

Dywyzawl, *a.* (dywyz) Tending to fill out.

Dywyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywyz) The springing of the milk vessels.

Dywyzu, *v. n.* (dywyz) To make apparent; to fill out; to swell with milk on the approach of bringing forth the young; to spring, as the udder of a cow.

Y flavell Cynzyllan ystywyll ei nen
Gwedi Gwen gyweithyz;
Gwae ni wna da ai dywyz!

The hall of Cynzyllan gloomy is its roof after the ready helper of Gwen, alas, he that fills it will no more do good! *Llywarc Hanc.*

Dywyzlawn, *a.* (dywyz—llawn) Fully conspicuous; full of springing.

Neum dozyw devnyz dyz dywyzlawn,
Dyvod i gyvnod i Gadwallawn!

Is there not come to me a subject for a day teeming with tears, that the appointed period should come to Cadwallon. *Cynzelw, m. C. ab Madawg.*

Dywyll, *a.* (gwyll) Of a black, or dark hue; dark, gloomy.

Os gwartheg dywyllion vyzant, tarw dywyll wrth bob can muw o nazynt.

If they shall be dark cows, then a dark bull with every hundred cow of them. *Welsh Laws.*

Dywylliad, *s. m.* (dywyll) A darkening.

Dywylliaw, *v. a.* (dywyll) To darken over.

DYW

Dywyllu, v. a. (dywyll) To darken, to blacken.
Dywyn, v. a. (gwyn) To make fair, or bright; to make white; to make blessed; to bless.

'Arthur y fyz gevnderw it'. Dos at Arthur i zywyn dy wallt; ac ercyc nyny izo yn gyvarws it'.—Dywyn vy ngwallt a vynav.—Ti a gefi hyny. Cymmeryd crib aur o Arthur, a gwellaiv a dolau arian izo, a gribaw eiben a orug, a govyn pwy oez a orug Arthur.—Mae vy nghalon yn tirioni wrthit; mi a wn dy hanvod o'm gwaed; dywed im' pwy wyt.—Culhwç mab Cilyz mab Celyzon wledig o Oleuzyz merç Anlawz wledig vy mam.—Gwir yw hyny, heb yr Arthur; cevnderw wyt tithau i mi; nod a notys, a thi a' cefi.

'Arthur is a cousin of thine: Go to Arthur to consecrate thy hair, and so shalt thou ask that as a present for thee.'—'To consecrate my hair is what I seek for.'—'Thou shalt have that,'—Arthur, taking a golden comb, and scissors with silver handles, combed his head, and Arthur asked him who he was.—'My heart grows warm towards thee; I know that thou art of my blood; tell me who thou art?'—'Culhwç the son of Cilyz, the son of Celyzon the prince, by Goleuzyz the daughter of the prince Anlawz, my mother.'—'That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to me; fix upon whatever thou wilt, and thou shalt have it.'

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Dywynaw, v. a. (dywyn) To make fair; to bless.
Dywynawl, a. (dywyn) Brightening; blissful.
Dywyndeb, s. m. (dywyn) Brightness; blessedness.
Dywyneb, s. m. (dywyn) That makes fair; a blessing.

Tri dywyneb gwlad y fyz, ac ni ellir bod hebzynt; arglwyz, ac ofeiriad, a gyvraith.

There are three blessings of a country, and it is not possible to be without them: a chief magistrate, and a priest, and a law.

Welsh Laws.

Dywynedig, a. (dywyn) Brightened; blessed.
Dywynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywynedig) A making fair, or bright; the act of blessing.
Dywynvazeu, v. a. (dywyn—mazeu) To lend to blessedness; a sentencing to death. *a.* Being condemned to death.
Dywyni, s. m. (dywyn) A brightening, making fair; expiation; a blessing.

A cym'ryd y gan Zuw zywyni,
A Çymro divro divrad wezi.

And to accept from God a blessing, and an exiled Welshman of upright prayer.

Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.

Dywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywyn) A brightening, a making fair, or clear; a blessing.
Dywyniant, s. m. (dywyn) The act of making fair, or clear; a beatification.
Dywynid, s. m. (dywyn) Splendor; apparency.
Dywynig, a. (dywyn) Splendid, shining, bright.
Dywynu, v. a. (dywyn) To make fair, bright, or apparent; to whiten; to make blessed; to bless.
Dywynwr, s. m.—pl. dywynwyr (dywyn—gwr) One who makes clear, or apparent; a bleaser.

DY Y

Dywynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dywyn) A brightener.

O vlaen avlonyz oez dywynyz,
Ev a wnaï lonyz ovin ei linon.

Before the restless he was a brightening one, the dread of his ashen shaft would make him quiet.

H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhy.

Dywynyg, v. a. (dywyn) To make apparent; to shine.

Mae yn dywynyg arno ei vaeth.

His nursing is shown upon him.

S. D. Rhy.

Dywynygawl, a. (dywynyg) Brightening; shining.
Dywynygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywynyg) A shining.
Dywynygu, v. a. (dywynyg) To make clear; to shine.

Dywynyg dy wir yn wynias.

Thy truth shines glowingly.

Ll. P. Mac, i'r bazarn twymyn.

Dywynawd, s. m.—pl. dywynnodau (gwyw—nawd) The flowing of light; a day.

Gwae vi, glezyv glan gloew-zrud i'm llaw,
O'r llagar zywynawd!

Woe is me, with the fair brightly-daring sword in my hand, because of the gleaming day!

Cynxelw, m. teulu O. Gwynex.

Urws Duw zywynawd Owain!

God has ordained the day of Owain!

Cynxelw.

Dywyftlaw, v. a. (gwyftlaw) To give a pledge.

Owain—
Dyclud clod Brydain bedrydanau;
Dygyftlir izo o Zin Alclyd goglez.

Owain, he gathers the praise of Britain's four quarters, homage will be given to him from Din Alclyd in the north.

Gwalchmai.

Dywyftlawg, a. (gwyftlawg) Holding a pledge.
Dywyftliad, s. m. (gwyftliad) A pledging, a giving security; a doing homage.
Dywywiad, s. m. (gwywiad) A fading away.
Dywywiau, v. a. (gwywiau) To fade; to wither.

Glas fyz benav lliw canolig—yn deçreu o wyn, ac yn dywywiau mewn du.

Azure is the chief medium colour, originating from white, and dying away into black.

Traeth. Arcoycceni.

Dywywiawl, a. (gwywiawl) Fading, withering.
Dyrrthryn, s. m. (gyrrthryn) A repulsion.
Dyrrthrynawl, a. (dyrrthryn) Repulsive.
Dyrrthryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrrthryn) A coming in opposition; repulsion.
Dyrrthrynu, v. a. (dyrrthryn) To repulse.

Dyrrys gwaneg, dygyrrthryn gro.

The wave hastens onward, the beach repels.

Llewel.

E.

E

E, A prefix in composition. It implies aptness to act, or move.

E, standing alone, as a word, implies action going on, and when it accompanies a verb it is the agent performing the action described without the discrimination of a person. It is often in the place of a pronoun, but the particular character is generally marked by the context; except in the *Silurian Dialect*, where it implies he, and his. It is appropriately the sign of the active participle, making actions of the present tense which without it would be otherwise. It has also the form in many expressions of what would

E A N

be termed an adverb. Examples, *gwelir*, there will be seen; *e welir*, seeing takes place, or, it is seen; *e'm gwelir*, the seeing of me takes place, or, I am seen; *e dyngoes*, the agent swearing was, or he (she, or it) swore; *e dyngoes y dyn*, the man swore.

E vynai'r gath bysgod, ond ni vynai wlycu ei throed.

The cat would have fish, but she would not have to wet her foot

Adage.

Eang, a. (ang) Ample, large, wide, loose, free.
Gwr eang, a free man.

Eang yw'r byd i bawb.

The world is spacious for all.

Adage.

Eangawl

E B I

Eangawl, *a.* (ëang) Tending to make spacious.
Eangder, *s. m.* (ëang) Spaciousness, capacity.
Eangiad, *s. m.* (ëang) A making capacious.
Eangrwyz, *s. m.* (ëang) Spaciousness, capacity.
Eangu, *v. a.* (ëang) To make ample, or spacious.
Eawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* ëogiaid (awg) A salmon.

Nid mwynaiz ond eawg.
There is nothing so pleasing as the salmon. *Adage.*

Eawn, *a.* (awn) Bold, daring, intrepid, brave.
Eaws, *s. f.*—*pl.* eofau (aws) A nightingale.

Nid ferçawg ond eaws.
There is nothing so loving as the nightingale. *Adage.*

EB, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. ion.* A going; a going from, a proceeding out of; a sending from; utterance; in a state abstracted from.

Eb, *v. n.* To go, or proceed from; to send from; to utter; to say. *Eb wi, eb y wi, ebyr wi, eb'r wi, quoth I; eb di, quoth thou; eb ewe, faith he; eb y ni, quoth we.*

Ebaç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (eb—aç) A nook, a corner, a cove, a bay.

Ac yna yr aeth Collen i vynyf Glefynvre; ac yno i gwnaeth ev guzigyl dan ebaç carreg mewn lle dirgel.

And then Collen went to the mountain of Glastonbury, and there he made a hermitage under the corner of a stone in a secret place. *Bucez Collen.*

Ebaçawg, *a.* (ebaç) Full of nooks, or coves.

Ebaeth, *s. m.* (eb—aeth) A nook, or corner; a cove.

Eban, *s. m.*—*pl. ebyn* (eb) A passing on; a going by, or through. *v. a.* To go; to pass.

Vy març Melyngan
Cyvred a gwyllan
My hun nid eban
Cyvrwg môr a gian.

My steed Melyngan is swift as the sea mew which will not pass me between the sea and the shore. *Taliesin.*

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei varan
Dyzwyre dy daered arnan;
Dyçryn twrv torvoz yn eban
Dyçyrç hynt.

When God shall reveal his countenance, the house of earth will raise itself over us; terror, with the tumultuous noise of armies in passing, will take his course. *Cafnodyn.*

Ebargov, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (argov) A forgetting.

Ebargovi, *v. n.* (ebargov) To forget, to let out of mind.

Ebargoviad, *s. m.* (ebargov) A forgetting; oblivion.

Ebawl, *s. m.*—*pl. ebolion* (eb—awl) A colt, a foal, a young horse. *Mae o un yn ebawl, he is quite a colt, or full of life.*

Hir y byz març baç yn ebawl.

Adage.

Ni thelir faeth i ebawl.

An arrow will not be paid to a colt.

Adage.

Ebediw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (eb—ediw) A heriot; an appropriation.

Ebestawl, *s. m.*—*pl. ebystyl* and ebestolion (eb—estyl) Apostle.

Ebiaith, *s. f.*—*pl. ebieithion* (eb—iaith) A part, or division of a sentence.

Gwelwç ofawd y gair llais dair gwaith yn negreud yr ebiaith wahannodawl.

You see the word *llais* placed three times in the beginning of the semicolon division of the sentence. *H. Perri.*

Ebill, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pill) A piercer; a pin, or peg; an aurge; a gimblet; the key of a mu-

E B R

fical instrument. *Ebillion telyn, the keys, or pins of a harp.*

—Dy gi
A'i ebillion gwynion ar gau
Yn union yn ei enau.

Thy dog with his white pegs on the close straightly set in his jaws. *T. Prys.*

Ebilldaradyr, *s. m.*—*pl. ebillderydyr* (ebill—taradyr) A small auger.

Ebilldaradyr dimai â dâl.
A small auger its value is a halfpenny. *Welsh Laws.*

Ebillen, *s. f. dim* (ebill) A small peg; a piercer; a gimblet.

Ebilliad, *s. m.* (ebill) A pegging; a piercing; a boring.

Ebilliaw, *v. a.* (ebill) To peg; to pierce; to bore.

Ebilliawg, *a.* (ebill) Having pegs, or pins.

Ebod, *s. pl. aggr.* (eb) What is voided; dung.

Ebodni, *v. a.* (ebodyn) To void dung as a horse.

Ebodyn, *s. m.* (ebod) The dung of a horse.

Ebolaiz, *a.* (ebawl) Like a colt, or coltish.

Eboles, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ebawl) A young mare, a filly.

Ni çav un man, açwyn mau,
Heb lais vy ebolesau—
I çwyn edwyn çenadwr;
Açwyn yw am na çan' wr.

I get not a single spot, it is my complaint, free from the noise of my fillies; their craving is known to the messenger; it is grief because they can not get a husband. *R. Vynghwyd, i çwyn amos.*

Ebolgarn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ebawl—carn) Colts foot, a herb, also called *alan byçan*; *ebolgarn y gerzi, asarrabacca.*

Eboli, *v. n.* (ebawl) To become as a colt.

Eboliawg, *a.* (ebawl) Fit for foaling, or breeding.

Teithi caçeg yw tynu çar yn allt ac yn ngwaered, a dwyn pwn traws, a bod yn eboliawg.

The qualities of a mare are to draw a drag up hill and down hill, and to carry a cross load, and to be with foal. *Welsh Laws.*

Eboluz, *adv.* (eb—goluz) Without let, or hinderance, without delay, forthwith, presently.

Ebran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eb—rhan) Provender for horses.

Y dyffain a zyly zau ebran i'w varç, a fedair pedol, ac eu to o hoelion unwaith yn y flwyd yn i gan y govlys.

The steward of the household is entitled to two baits for his horse, and four shoes with their sets of nails once in a year from the smith of the court. *Welsh Laws.*

Ebraniad, *s. m.* (eban) A baiting, a foddering.

Ebranu, *v. a.* (eban) To bait; to fodder. *Ebranu meirç, to bait horses.*

Ebranwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ebranwyr* (eban—gwr) One who gives provender for horses.

Ebrawl, *a.* (ebyr) Having a tendency to go.

Ebreidiad, *s. m.* (abred) A passing onward.

Ebreidiawg, *a.* (abred) Abounding with motion.

Ebri, *s. m.* (ebyr) A going; egress; passage; utterance; a passing a word; surety.

Ac yffi didryv didraul ebri;
Ac am i mynwent mynwes heli;
Ynys Vair virain.

And it has a sequestered place not worn by travelling; and around its cemetery is the bosom of the sea; the beautiful island of Mary. *Meilyr, i Enlli.*

Ebriad, *s. m.* (ebyr) A going from, or out of; motion.

Ebrived, *a.* (eb—rhived) Without number, infinite.

Cad ar wy cyrçed
Gwaewawr ebrived.

To the conflict there resorted spears innumerable. *Taliesin.*

Ebrill, *s. m.* (eb—rhill) The month of April.

E C D

Ebrilliaiz, a. (ebrill) Like april; springing.
Ebru, a. (ebyr) To move; to go from; to utter.
Ebrwyz, a. (eb—rhwyz) Quick, swift, hasty; soon.

A efgyno yn hwyr ebrwyz y disgyn.
 He that climbs up late soon he will descend. *Adage.*

Breuzwyd yw ebrwyzed oes.
 It is a dream how swift is life. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ebrwyzaw, v. a. (ebrwyz) To hasten, to accelerate.

Ev a ebrwyzoez ei hynt.
 He quickened his course. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Ebrwyzawl, a. (ebrwyz) Hastening, accelerating.
Ebrwyzedig, a. (ebrwyz) Accelerated, quickened.
Ebrwyziad, s. m. (ebrwyz) An acceleration.
Ebrydig, a. (abred) Having power to move.
Ebrytu, v. a. (abred) To move, or pass onward.
Ebryvygawl, a. (rhyvygawl) Apt to neglect.
Ebryvygedig, a. (rhyvygedig) That is neglected.
Dadyl ebryvygedig, a neglected cause.
Ebryvygiad, s. m. (rhyvygiad) A neglecting.
Ebryvygu, v. a. (rhyvygu) To desist from having to do with; to neglect.

Ebryvygais wryta vy mara.
 I neglected to eat my bread. *Davys Zu.*

Ebwç, s. m. (eb—wç) A gasp; a groan; a sigh.
Ebwystyl, s. m.—pl. ebwystlon (eb—gwystyl) An embryo.
Ebyçawl, a. (ebwç) Gaspings; sighing; groaning.
Ebyçedig, a. (ebwç) That is made to sigh.

Dywawd Braint Hir—Mae cenedyl y Prydeiniaid heb gafael un tywyfawg a allai ei dwyn ar i hen deilyngdawd, a hezyw ebyçedig a oez o ymgynnal enrhydez dy vod tithau yn dyozev lleiau hyny a'i golli.

Braint Hir said—The nation of the Britons is without obtaining one prince that could restore them to their ancient dignity, and this day it is distressing in endeavouring to preserve that honour that thou shouldest also suffer it to be diminished and lost.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ebyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ebwç) A gasping.
Ebyçawl, a. (ebwç) Gaspings; sighing.
Ebyçu, v. a. (ebwç) To give a gasp; to clamour.
Ebyd, s. m. (eb) A going from, a passing off.
Ebyr, s. m. (eb) Egress; utterance. *v. a.* To utter.
Ecraiz, a. (egyr) Of a harsh, or severe, nature.
Ecrawl, a. (egyr) Of a harsh, or severe nature.
Ecriad, s. m. (egyr) A becoming harsh, or sharp.
Ecrwr, s. m.—pl. ecrwyr (egyr—gwr) A sharp dealing person, a sharper, an extortioner.
EC, s. f. r. What gives origin, or motion to; an agent, or cause; a principle, what pervades; what produces. It is seldom used except when compounded with other words. Also a portion of arable land, an acre.

Tudwlic Hir ec o dir ai drewyz.
 Tudwlic the tall, a spot of earth reduces him to corruption. *Aneurin.*

Eçaeth, s. m. (eç) A seclusion; retirement; rest.
Eçain, v. n. (eç) To become secluded; to retire aside; to rest; to repose; to sleep.
Eçawl, a. (eç) Secluded, retired; reposing.
Eçdoe, s. m. (eç—doe) The day before yesterday.
adv. On the day before yesterday.

Eçdoe a doe y deuwn
 I'r byd da, a'r bywyd hwn;
 Hezyw ni'th oeday Davyz,
 Yn vore doav ar y dyz.
 The day before yesterday and yesterday I would to come the good fate and this living; to-day, Davyz, I will not disappoint thee, early on the day I will come.
Gut, Owain.

E C L

Eçdoeawl, a. (eçdoe) Of the day before yesterday.
Eçdywyn, s. m. (dywyn) Splendor, brightness.
Eçdywynawl, a. (eçdywyn) Glittering, luminous.
Eçdywynedig, a. (eçdywyn) Resplendent, glittering, shining.

Y vorwyn Efyllt hōno, nid oez hawz cafael dyn can deced a hi yn yr holl vyd; canys gwynaç oez ei çnawd nag eçdywynedig afgwrn morvil.

Efyllt that same maid, it was not easy to find a person so fair as she in the whole world; for her body was whiter than the polished bone of the sea animal.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Eçdywynedigrwyz, s. m. (eçdywynedig) Glitteringness.

Arthur a welai vreuzyd fev—draig yn echedeg i wrth y gorllewin ac eçdywynedigrwyz i llygaid yn golennaw y wlad.

Arthur beheld a dream; namely, a dragon flying from out of the west, and the brightness of her eyes illuminating the country.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Eçdywyniad, s. m. (eçdywyn) A glittering, a shining.
Eçdywynu, v. a. (eçdywyn) To cast a splendor.
Eçdywynyg, s. m. (eçdywyn) A diffusing of light.
v. a. To cast a lustre; to glitter.
Eçdywynygawl, a. (eçdywynyg) Resplendent.
Eçdywynygiad, s. m. (eçdywynyg) A glittering.
Eçdywynygu, v. a. (eçdywynyg) To cast a splendor, to glitter, to shine.
Eçeiniaid, s. m. (eçen) A giving origin to; creation.

Na'm didawl o'th vuz, uz eçeiniaid,
 Na'm gwellyg yn mhlyg yn mhiaid irad.

Deprive me not of thy blessing, Lord of the creation, leave me not neglected and confined with the hideous crew. *Cynxelw.*

Eçel, s. f.—pl. eçyl (eç—el) Axis; an axle-tree.

Mawr vwy y credav no çrair cred neirthiad
 Eçel cad ced adnair.

Much more than the gospel of the faith I believe the supporter and the pillar of battle; the scatterer of treasure.
Phyllip Brydyx.

Eçen, s. f.—pl. eçyn (eç—en) A source, or origin; a stock, tribe, family, or nation.

Gwr hydyr i'n hoedran a zél,
 Gwawr eçen gwryd Eçel!

May a gallant hero come in our time, the luminary of the tribe having the courage of Eçel! *Ll. P. Mac.*

I'm peryv digarz bwyv dygen geiniad;
 I'r Mab, i'r Mawr-dad roziad vy Rheen,
 I'r Ysbryd uçel o'r un eçen.

To my pure great cause may I be a conspicuous finger; to the Son, to the great Father, the giver of my Lord, to the supreme Spirit from the one source.
Cynxelw, m. R. Flaiz.

Eçenawg, a. (eçen) Having an origin, or stock.
Eçenawl, a. (eçen) Belonging to a tribe, or family.
Eçing, s. m. (eç—ing) A confined state; restraint.
Eçing, a. (eç—ing) Confined, straitened, restrained.

Eçing ynov cōv, neu'm cavas edlid
 Am edlin teyrnas!

Oppressed is memory within me, am I not assailed by affliction after the heir of a kingdom! *Ll. P. Mac, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

Eçlur, s. m. (eç—llur) What causes paleness.
a. Of a pale hue, livid.

Eçlys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eç—llys) Cause, motive; occasion; opportunity.

Eçlysawl, a. (eçlys) Occasional; opportune.
Eçlysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eçlys) An occasioning.
Eçlysu, v. a. (eçlys) To occasion; to cause, to render.

Am gydvrwawd Medrawd Myrzin darogan;
 Am orwyr Cynan cerz eçlysu.

Of the joint brother of Medrod Myrzin predicteth; of the great grandson of Cynan the song is called forth: *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Eçlysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (eçlys) A cause, a motive.
Eçlysuraw,

E Ç W

Eçlyfuraw, v. a. (eçlyfur) To make an occasion.
Eçlyfurawl, a. (eçlyfur) Occasional; causing.
Eçlyfuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eçlyfur) A causing.
Eçnos, s. f.—pl. t. au (eç—nos) The night before last. *a.* Of the night before last.
Eçre, adv. (eç—rhe) Rather, yea rather; more so.
Eçrestrawl, a. (eçrestyr) Belonging to registering.
Eçrestriad, s. m. (eçrestyr) A registering.
Eçrestru, v. a. (eçrestyr) To put in a register.
Eçrestyr, s. f.—pl. eçrestrau (rhestryr) What is registered, or entered for a deposit; a register.

Eçrestyr yr ammod.

The registered copy of the covenant.

Car. o Langarvann.

Eçryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (crÿd) Abashment, affright; a trembling, or shivering.
Eçrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eçryd) A shivering.
Eçrydu, v. a. (eçryd) To shiver, quake, or tremble.
Eçrydus, a (eçryd) Shocking, terrible, horrid.
Eçryn, s. m. (crÿn) A trembling, a quaking, or shivering; terror, horror, dread.
Eçrynadwy, a (eçryn) Capable of agitating.
Eçrynawl, a. (eçryn) Shivering, trembling.
Eçrynedig, a. (eçryn) Made to quake, trembling.
Eçryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eçryn) Trepidation.
Eçrynu, v. a. (eçryn) To quake, or to tremble.
Eçrys, s. m. (eç—rhys) What causes a starting, hurt, mischief; terror. *a.* Dire, shocking, horrid.
Eçryslawl, a. (eçrys) Tending to frighten; direful.
Eçrylder, s. m. (eçrys) What causes a sudden shock; direfulness.
Eçryshaint, s. m. (eçrys—haint) A blast, or malignant distemper; a benumbing stroke.
Eçrysiad, s. m. (eçrys) A striking with a shock.
Eçryslawn, a. (eçrys) Direful, or horrible.
Eçryslondeb, s. m. (eçryslawn) Direfulness.
Eçryslonder, s. m. (eçryslawn) Direfulness.
Eçryslonez, s. m. (eçryslawn) Direfulness.
Eçrysloni, v. n. (eçryslawn) To become terrible.
Eçryslonrwyd, s. m. (eçryslawn) Direfulness; heinousness, cursedness.
Eçryiu, v. n. (eçrys) To become malignant.
Eçu, v. n. (eç) To be not acted upon; to go aside, to retire; to be repofing.
Eçuz, s. m. (cuz) A hiding, a hiding place.

Mynages wyd mewn eçu.

Thou art a nun in seclusion.

D. Llwyd.

Eçuziad, s. m. (eçu) A hiding, or secluding.
Eçuziaw, v. a. (eçu) To hide, or to seclude.
Eçur, s. m. (cur) Anguish, pain; disorder.
Eçu, s. m. (eç) The state of being not acted upon; repose; quiescence.

*Hy byzai ynghyvrain Present mab Pel;
 Ar i eçu byzai on i vai atre.*

Present the son of Pel would be bold in the conflict; on his repose he would be if he should not be on the return. *Aneurin.*

Eçuwa, v. n. (eçu) To be repofing, or resting.

*—Y wrthyd ni'm pella;
 Pell ydwyv o nwyv yn eçuwa;
 Ar ni vo pwyllawg ni's pwylla.*

Drive me not far from thee; because of lust far I am secluding myself; he that is not circumspect will not use discretion. *Cynxelw.*

Eçwaint, s. m. (eçu) A state of rest, cessation.

*Meivod—
 A'i balç-wawr yn awr yn newaint,
 A'i balç-gor heb açor eçuaint.*

Meivod with its proud illumination in the matin hour, and its proud choir without a turn of cessation. *Cynxelw.*

Eçuwith, a. (çuwith) Adverse, contrary; awkward.

E Ç Y

Eçuwng, a. (eçu—wng) Closed upon. *v. a.* To close upon, to envelop, to close to.

*Hiraeth a'm gwalaeth gweled arnaw ylwng
 Hirhebrwng eçuwng; o'ch o'r cuziawl*

Sorrow oppresses me, to see upon him the gloom of the closed long separation; alas, this covering over!

*Gwaith blwng oez eçuwng, oç, Wenhwyvar deg
 Dygyn ynnov dy alar!*

It was gloomy work to close in, ah, fair Gwenhwyvar severe is my grief for thee! *Gr. ab M., ab Davydd.*

Eçuwaint, s. m. (eçu—gwaint) A quiescent quality, or nature.

Eçuwyd, s. m. (eçu) A state of stillness, rest, or quiescence, a cessation; a cleared region, or a place cleared of its wild state; but the common meaning of the word is the evening; and in some places it is the term for autumn.

*Tân yn nhai cyn dyz
 Rhag uz yr eçuwyd;
 Yr eçuwyd tecav,
 A'i dynion haelav;
 Grawd Eingyl heb waefav
 Am deyrn glewaw.*

Fire in houses ere the day appears before the sovereign of the cultivated plain; the fairest cultivated plain, and its most generous men; the Angles are without homage from the most energetic prince. *Taliesin, i Urien.*

Cyvranc allt a gallt ac eçuwyd.

The junction of cliff with cliff and the cultivated plain.

Taliesin.

*Aeth i gym'ryd bedyz—
 Diau Vab Duw nev yn nwyv eçuwyd.*

The true Son of God of heaven went to take baptism in the water of stillness. *Gwalchmai.*

Eçuwydawl, v. n. (eçuwyd) To be still, or at rest.

*Freuer wen brodyr a'th vu,
 Pan glywynt gyvrenin llu
 Ni eçuwydai fyz ganthu.*

Fair Freuer thou hadst brothers, when they heard the clashing together of spears, there would be no still abode with them. *Llywarc Hen.*

Eçuwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) What is borrowed, or given upon trust; a loan.

Eçuwyn yw nag.

A denial is what is upon trust.

Adage.

Ni cynghain cwyn am eçuwyn.

An action will not accord for what is upon return.

Adage.

Câs dyn a zyco yn eçuwyn mwy nog allo dalu byth.

Odious is the man that shall take upon trust more than he can ever pay. *Adage.*

Eçuwyna, v. a. (eçuwyn) To borrow, to take a loan; to lend. *Eçuwyna ganzo*, to borrow of him; *eçuwyna izo*, to lend to him.

*Cwannawg wyv i eçuwyna—
 A dwyn paun y dyn penav.*

I am ambitious for to take upon trust, and to take the peacock of the chief of men. *D. ab Ieu. Zu.*

Eçuwynawl, v. a. (eçuwyn) To borrow, to take a loan; to lend, or give upon trust.

Câs a eçuwyno cymmaint ag na bo ganzo a'i talo.

Odious is he that shall borrow so much as not to have wherewithal to pay it. *Adage.*

Eçuwynawl, a. (eçuwyn) Relating to borrowing.

Eçuwyniad, s. m. (eçuwyn) A giving, or taking upon trust, a borrowing.

Eçuwynwr, s. m.—pl. eçuwynwyr (eçuwyn—gwr) A lender, or giver upon trust; a creditor.

Dau zyledwr oez i'r un eçuwynwr.

There were two debtors for the one creditor. *Luc vii. 41.*

Eçuwynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eçuwyn) A creditor.

Eçuwrth, a. (eçu—gwrth) Dull, sottish, foolish.

Eçuwgawl, a. (eçuwng) Having aptness to close.

Eçuwngiad, s. m. (eçuwng) An approximating.

Eçuwngu,

EDV

Egyngu, v. a. (eçwng) To approximate; to close.

E yngoez deigyr barz uçi enau;
Oç anhawz yn zig gyd a çwynau!

The tear of a bard *bar* approached to his cheek; ah, it is difficult to be angry with complaints! *Gr. ab M. ab Davyç.*

Egyr, s. m. (cyr) A reach, or attainment.

ED, s. m. r. What has aptness to act, or velocity. It is doubtful whether it is used in its simple form; at least it is but very seldom. Compounded with other words it is very generally used, both as a prefix and affix; it is particularly the termination of many verbs.

Edav, s. f.—pl. t. ez (ed—av) A thread, or yarn.

Edavez, s. m. aggr. (edav) Thread, or yarn.

Aur a dyvar edavez.

Gold doth grow upon the threads. *D. ab Gwilym, i r banal.*

Hyd yr edavez yr oez oriau, diwrnodau, a blynzoz; a thynged with eilyvyr yn tōri edavez elioes, ac yn agor dryfau'r waldervyn rhwng y zau vyd.

Along the threads there were hours, days, and years; and fate by his book was cutting the threads of life, and opening the doors of the boundary wall between the two worlds. *Eis Wyn, B. Gwsg.*

Edavezawg, a. (edavez) Full of thread; ropy. *Yr edavezawg, cudweed; called also, llwyd y forz, llwydyn y forz, a llwyd bonexig.*

Edavezu, v. n. (edavez) To become thread; to grow ropy.

Edau, s. f. (ed—au) Thread, or yarn. *Edau wolan, woollen yarn; edau fidan, flax thread; edau lin, flaxen thread; edau gywarç, hempen thread.*

Ni zodwyd ynzi edau
Na llawion bras, na llin brau.

There was not put in it thread of crude hemp, nor rotten flax. *I. Llwyd Brydyç, i wafgawd.*

Edevyn, s. m. dim. (edav) A single thread.

Edeivniad, s. m.—pl. edeivniaid (deivniad) One that is trained up, educated, or civilized.

Pan orug Celi celvyziad dacar,
Dyniadon edeivniaid,
Ev goreu un gwron yn mhlaid
Cymry—

When the Myſterious One created the superior ones in knowledge of the earth, the *peſſed* ones of mankind, he formed one worthy to ſupport the Welch. *Ll. P. Moç, i Redri.*

Eden, s. f.—pl. ednod (ed) A flying creature, a fowl, or bird.

Adar a gaid ar y gwynt,
O'i zwy angor ni zieneynt,
Ebillion ceimion yn cau
Eden y bwn dan i binau.

Birds that ſhould be found upon the wind, from his two grapples they would not eſcape, that were crooked pegs ſhutting a winged animal the bittern under his nails. *T. Aled, i Walç.*

Dôw yw'radar wrthfara,
Diod yr ednod yw'r ia.

Tame are the fowls to the bread, the drink of the birds is the ice. *D. ab Ieuan Zu, i elyrc.*

Edenawg, a. (eden) Having winged motion. *s. f. A hearſe, or bier.*

Cenyn cenid aer;
Aer feirçlawg,
Aer edenawg.

With us was there not a battle; a harneſſed battle, a battle of the bier? *Aneurin.*

Hezyw hawz y gallav wylaw;
Cuz-vez (werthvawr wez) wrthaw,
Ac edenawg y danaw!

To-day I can eaſily weep; the gloomy grave (precious the countenance) near him, and the bier under him! *Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

Edvryd, s. m. (ed—bryd) The act of reſtoring.

Gorwyr Blezynt—
Heb edvryd y'ngweryd wely!

The great grandſon of Blezynt without reſtore in the bed of earth he lies! *Gwalçmai.*

EDI

Edvryd, v. a. (ed—bryd) To reſtore, or to return.

Os o lôg, neu o adneu, neu o venthyg, yr holi dy za, rhaid it' vy-negi y dyſſy dylid eu hedvryd.

If with reſpect to intereſt, or pledge, or a loan thou doſt claim thy property, it is neceſſary for thee to declare the day on which it ought to be reſtored. *Welſh Laws.*

Edvrydawl, a. (edvryd) Tending to reſtore.

Edvrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edvryd) A reſtoration.

Edvrydwr, s. m.—pl. edvrydwyr (edvryd—gwr) A reſtorer.

Edvrydyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edvryd) A reſtorer.

Edvuz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—buz) Profit, intereſt.

Edvuziaw, v. a. (edvuz) To make advantage of.

Edvuziawl, a. (edvuz) Advantageous, profitable.

Edvyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ed—myn) Rejection; the act of going from, a departure.

Ail llam am edvyn
Yw llaz llywelyn.

Like the ſtep of departure is the killing of Llywelyn. *Gwalçmai.*

Edvyn, v. a. (ed—myn) To refrain from, to go from, to depart.

Ei angerz nid edvyn.

His ardency will not depart. *Cynzebo.*

A'th gyvarçav nav ni edvyn beirz
Meyz Barz ar dremyn.

Chief, I will greet thee, whom bards will not depart from, being a bard on a journey. *Ll. P. Moç.*

Melys yw peçawd pan i herlyn digraid;
Mor drwm yr enaid yn yd edvyn.

Sweet is ſin when the miſchievous purſues it; how ſad the ſoul that refrains not from it. *Meliyr ab Gwalçmai.*

Edvynt, s. m. (edvyn) The act of refraining, or going from; a departure.

Am orwyr Blezynt
Ym gorvawz lleagynt,
Amyl edvyntam oyle,
Am advod arth arvod arv he!

For the grandſon of Blezynt indignation affails me, frequent the departure homeward becauſe of the nonexiſtence of the bear of conflict with the bold weapon. *Gwalçmai.*

Hil Mereduz draws hawz droſtaw ledgynt;
Hil edvynt Blezynt blaiz ymwriaw.

The offspring of the haughty Mereduz, it is eaſy to be indignant for his loſs; the departed offspring of Blezynt the wolf of conflict. *Blezynt Varç, m. O. Gwç.*

Edgyllaeth, s. m. (ed—cyllaeth) Separation; grief.

Gwae vi, o'i golli, drwy edgyllaeth hydys,
Hidyl vyz deigyr o hiraeth!

Woe to me from loſing him, by the awful ſeparation flowing will be tears from ſorrowful longing! *Prydyç Bryçan.*

Edivar, a. (divar) Penitent, repenting, ſorry. *Edivar genyv byny, I am ſorry for that.*

Câs a wnel zrwg ac ni bo edivar ganzo.

Odious is he that doth evil and is not ſorry for it. *Adapt.*

Edivarâad, s. m. (edivar) A repenting; contrition.

Edivarâawl, a. (edivar) Penitential, repenting.

Edivarâu, v. n. (edivar) To repent, to be ſorry for; to relent.

Edivarâwr, s. m.—pl. edivarâwyr (edivar—gwr) One who is penitent, or that repenteth.

Edivaru, v. n. (edivar) To repent, to be ſorry.

Edivarus, a. (edivar) Penitent, contrite, ſorry.

Edivarwç, s. m. (edivar) Penitence, contrition.

Edivaw, v. a. (tivaw) To ſucceed to; to poſſeſs.

Edivez, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tievez) A ſucceſſor, or heir; iſſue, or offspring; an inheritor.

Edivezawl, a. (edivez) That comes in ſucceſſion.

Ediveziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edivez) A ſucceeding.

Edivezu, v. a. (edivez) To ſucceed to, to inherit.

Ediveiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edivar) A repenting.

Ediveiriant,

EDL

Ediveiriant, s. m. (edivar) Penitence, contrition.
Ediveiriaw, v. n. (edivar) To repent, to be sorry.
Ediveiriawg, a. (edivar) Repentant, contrite.

*Ediveiriawg da Duw ai ceinmyn;
 Ev ceif carenyz o'fyz weyn*

*The good penitent, God will honour him; he shall have favour
 on account of his little faith. Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.*

Ediveiriawl, a. (edivar) Penitent, or contrite.
Ediveirwç, s. m. (edivar) Repentance, contrition.

Goreu ediveirwç ediveirwç gwerthu.

The best repentance is the repentance for selling. Adage.

Eding, s. m. (ed—ing) Restriction, restraint.
Edlaes, a. (ed—llaes) Slack, or trailing.
Edlid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—llid) Vexation, irritation.

*Dymdozyw edliw ac edlid
 Am haclon haelder cynenid!*

*There are come to me reproach and vexation for the generous
 ones of the stock of generosity. Ll. P. Moç.*

*Mwyvwy yn tramwy tramawr edlid—
 Lliw ar vy wyneb ni llwyr edlid!*

*More and more my travelling with extreme vexation; not the
 least colour has been left on my face! Ior. Fygan.*

Edlin, s. m. (ed—llîn) One in the line of succession, an heir; an heir apparent to a throne.

*Anrhydezufav wedi'r brenin a'r vrenines yw edlin braint neu eni.
 The most honourable after the king and the queen is the heir ap-
 parent by privilege, or birth. Welsh Laws.*

Edliw, s. m. (ed—lliw) Reproach, or upbraiding.
Edliw, v. a. (ed—lliw) To upbraid, to reproach.
Edliwgar, a. (edliw) Reproachful; contumelious.
Edliwgarwç, s. m. (edliwgar) Contumeliousness.
Edliwiad, s. m. (edliw) A reproaching, a twitting.
Edliwiant, s. m. (edliw) Reproach, contumely.
Edliwiaw, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

*Edliwialst, lle gwelaist gur,
 I'm dalyd o'm clwyw a'm dolur.*

*Thou hast reproached, where thou hast seen affliction, to me
 much of my disease and pain. G. ab H. ab Tudur.*

Edliwiawl, a. (edliw) Upbraiding, contumelious.
Edliwied, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.
Edliwiwr, s. m.—pl. edliwiwyr (edliw—gwr) An upbraider, or reproacher.

Edlwg, s. m.—pl. edlygon (ed—llwg) A review, or observation. *Bwrw edlwg*, to cast a view, or to observe.

Edlygawl, a. (edlwg) Reviewed; observing.
Edlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edlwg) A reviewing.
Edlygu, v. a. (edlwg) To review, to observe.
Edlym, a. (ed—llym) Pungent, piercing, acute.

*Mewn hanfgerz—byzed yr adroziad yn edlym a nwyvus.
 In narrative poetry let the description be acute and vigorous, Barzas.*

*Gwae varz over-zyfsg edlym
 Avrwyzed vu'r dynged ym!*

*Woe to the bard of acute learning that is useless, that fate should
 have been so adverse to me! D. ab Gwilym.*

Edlymawl, a. (edlym) Tending to make sharp.
Edlymiad, s. m. (edlym) A making acute.
Edlymu, v. a. (edlym) To make acute, or sharp.
Edlynawl, a. (ed—glynawl) Besmeared, daubed.
Edlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ed—glyniad) A smearing.
Edlynu, v. a. (ed—glynu) To besmear, or bedaub.

Ac eue a edlynai ei lygaid a gweryd y bez.

*And he was wont to besmear his eyes with the dust of the grave.
 H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

EDN

Edmyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—myg) Honour, reverence. *Clôd ac edmyg*, fame and honour.
a. Honoured, revered.

*Henbyç well penteyrnez;—Boed cyflawndy rád dithau, a'th glôd,
 a'th edmyg yn yr ynys hon.*

*All health to you supreme of kings!—Be thy favour also perfect,
 and thy fame, and thy honour in this island.*

H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Edmygawl, a. (edmyg) Honouring; reverential.
Edmygez, s. m. (edmyg) Honourableness; reverence; solemnity.
Edmygiad, s. m. (edmyg) A honouring, or revering.
Edmygu, v. a. (edmyg) To honour, to reverence, to revere.

*Edmygir i vab Tegvan,
 Wrth riv, ac wyth ran,
 Wyr Calvin graid.*

*Honoured will be his son Tegvan, at numbering, and at partition,
 the grandson of the fiery Calvin. Taisiôn.*

*Edmygav radau rhiau rhadlawn,
 Rhad wehyn—*

*I will honour the endowments of gracious lords, dispensing hap-
 piness. Cynzelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

Ednain, s. pl. aggr. (ednan) The winged tribe.
Ednaint, s. pl. aggr. (ednain) The winged tribe.

*Y gwr a oreu awyrawl ednaint,
 Ac adneu daiaraw!—Ev molav.*

*The being that formed the aerial winged tribe, and the terrestrial
 flocks—Him I sing. Elidyr Sais.*

Ednan, s. f. dim. (edyn) One of the winged tribe; a bird.

*Caravi yr ednan a'i llaryan llais,
 Cathl-vozawg coed cadyr ei hethais.*

*I love the little winged one with her mildly-soothing voice, that
 solaces the wood with hymns, whose spreading feat is strong.
 Gwalchmai*

Ednarmes, s. m. (edyn—armes) Augury.
Ednarmu, v. a. (edyn—armu) To augurize.
Ednawg, a. (edyn) Having the power to fly; alated.
s. pl. Ednogion, winged ones.
Ednawl, a. (edyn) Relating to birds, or fowls.
Ednogaeth, s. m. (ednawg) Ornithology, a description of winged creatures.
Ednogyn, s. m. dim. (ednawg) A fly; a gnat.

Ni zeil yr eryr ednogyn,

The eagle will not catch the fly.

Adage.

*Llaz a wna onis lluz nos
 Ednogyn, o doe'n agos.*

*He would kill, except hindered by the night, a fly, if it came
 near. Ll. ab Gwilym i'r Cl.*

Ednyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—nyz) The withe by which a rustic gate is swung to the post.
Ednyzawl, a. (ednyz) Wreathing backward and forward, retortive.
Ednyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ednyz) A writhing back, a retortion.
Ednyzu, v. a. (ednyz) To wreath back, to retort.
Ednyved, s. m. (nyved) What is repurified, what is very pure, or bright; essence.
Ednyvedawg, a. (ednyved) Full of purity, or essence; spirited, vigorous; animated.

*Tri gwyz ellyll Ynys Prydain: yr ellyll banawg, ellyll ednyved-
 awg drythyll, a'r ellyll melyn*

*The three wild monsters of the Isle of Britain: the spotted mon-
 ster, the high spirited wanton monster, and the yellow monster
 Triers.*

Ednyw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ed—nyw) Essence; spirit; purity; vigour; life.

*Rhaid bod hyn oll o gampau, a theithi, ac ednywiau, a rhin-
 wezau ar y Gymraeg.*

*There must be all these excellencies, and qualities, and essences,
 and virtues in the Welsh language. Barzas.*

Ednywed,

Ednywed, s. m. (ednyw) The state of being repurified; the essential, pure, or spiritual state.

Gwyn i vyd a vyz o vozæd
Men y trig gwledig gwled ednywed.

Happy his state who shall be partaking the joy of the place where dwells the sovereign of the region of reanimation.

Llywelyn Varz, i Gadwan.

Edriv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhiv) A reckoning.

Edrivaw, v. a. (edriv) To recount, to reckon.

Edeynt edryvynt wrth edrivaw rhoz
A gevais o'i voz o vuz ganzaw.

A sigh they would return in recounting the gift which I received with his good will and of profit from him.

Cynzelw.

Edrivawl, a. (edriv) Relating to reckoning.

Edriviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edriv) A recounting.

Edrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhîn) A remurmur.

Brythwç gauav garw—
Brwydyr edrin brenin braifg nav.

Like the tumult of blustering winter the clashing of the conflict of the king our mighty sovereign.

Cynzelw.

Edrinaw, v. a. (edrin) To reverberate, to echo.

Twr Cynvael yn cwyzaw,
A flamau odruin yn edrinaw,
Ac angerz ac ongyr yn llaw.

The tower of Cynvael falling, and fiercely-rising flames murmuring echoes, and violence and spears in hand.

Cynzelw.

Enyçav Geraint Caranwys a'i vyzin yn dawed, a Boso o Rydyçain; ac yn ziannod eu tyllu; ac o hyny allan ni allwyd un reol arnazynt, namyn ymfust yn greulawn, oniglywyd eu fain yn edrinaw yn yr awyr.

Behold Geraint Caranwys with his host coming, and Boso of Rhydyçain; and immediately breaking through them; and from that time forward not the least order could be kept amongst them, whereupon a furious combating took place, so that their noise was heard echoing in the sky.

G. ab Arthur.

Edrinawl, a. (edrin) Reverberating, echoing.

Edriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrin) Reverberation; a remurmuring.

Edrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhîth) A simulation.

Edrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrith) An appearing.

Edrithiaw, v. a. (edrith) To put on appearance.

Edrithiawl, a. (edrith) Under an appearance.

Edrwyth, s. m. (trwyth) A solvent, a solvent.

Edrybod, s. m. (rhybod) A history, or a story.

Edryç, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhyç) The appearance.

Ba raid i rai beri dryç
A'th ziwydrwyç i'th edryç.

What necessity is there that some should procure a mirror whilst thy sincerity is on thy countenance.

T. Alad.

Edryç, v. a. (ed—rhyç) To look, to behold, to see, to view.

Edryçator, ger. (edryç) Being in the act of looking.

Edryçedig, a. (edryç) That is viewed, or observed.

Edryçedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryçedig) The act or state of seeing; appearance. *Dwyvawl edryçedigaeth*, divine appearance.

Edryçgar, a. (edryç) Speculative, observant.

Edryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryç) A seeing, or beholding; vision; appearance, or sight. *Dyn ag edryçiad drwg*, a man of a bad aspect.

Ei hedryçiad oez rwyvus ac anwadal, ac yr oez yn troi ei go-lygon o bob forz.

Her appearance was presumptuous and volatile, and she was turning her eyes every way.

Marçawg Crwydrad.

Edryçiawl, a. (edryç) Observing, or looking.

Edryd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ed—rhyd) A resource, what has the power to restore, or to renew; a source, or origin; a stock, family, or kindred.

Uçdryd, un o'ç edryd oez.

Uçdryd, one of your tribe was he;

T. Alad.

A gyr y farf, a'i gwres oez
O'r un edryd a'r nadroez,

And the motion of the serpent and her heat were of the same origin as the snakes.

T. Alad.

Edryd, v. a. (ed—rhyd) To restore, or to return.

Dynion anghyvieithus à vwrier o long i dir, hyd yn mhen tair nôs a thridiau, yn i wpynt gyvraith y wlad. ni zylyir arnynt am eu hedrad amgen nog edryd i'r colledig yr eizaw.

Men of strange language that shall be cast from a ship on land, to the end of three nights and three days, so as to know the law of the country, nothing shall be required of them because of their theft, otherwise than to restore to the loser the goods.

Welsh Laws.

Edrydawl, a. (edryd) Tending to restore, restorative.

Edrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryd) A restoration.

Edrydu, v. a. (edryd) To restore, or to return.

Edryv, s. f.—pl. t. au (ed—rhyv) A resource, a source, or origin; a stock, a tribe.

Edryvawl, a. (edryv) Tending to reassume.

Edryviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryv) A reassuming.

Edryvu, v. a. (edryv) To reassume, to assume.

Edrysez, s. m. (ed—rhysez) Superfluity; abundance.

Cyvoethawg torvawg, nyw tervir i giez,
Cyvez edrysez ev ni dreilir.

Wealthy and of a numerous train, his sword will not be made to run away, feasting in abundance he will not be oppressed.

Ll. Brydyc Hodnant.

Edryw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tryw) Instinct; perceptions; or knowledge by the sense of smelling.

Edrywan, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryw) What is found out, or followed by the scent; a scent.

Ar gnawd y cygleu adneu ednain,
Ar edrywan gwan gwaew yn adain,
Ar edryvoz gwaed gwaetzai gigrain
Marçogyn veirw ar vilvrain.

On a corps was beheld the flocking of birds, on the scent of the wound of the spear in the wing, on the sources of blood the ravens were calling out, the dead were riding on a thousand crows.

Cynzelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Edrywant, s. m. (edrywan) A scent, a trace.

Edrywez, s. m. (trywez) Knowledge, or intimation obtained by the scent; a scent.

Gorzyar adar ar edrywez,
Ban ilev cwn yn nifaith,
Gorzyar adar eilwaith.

Clamorous the birds on a scent, loud the cry of dogs in a desert; again clamorous the birds.

Llywarc Hen.

Edrywezawl, a. (edrywez) Tracing by scent.

Edryweziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrywez) A tracing by the scent; a smelling out.

Edrywezu, v. a. (edrywez) To trace by scent.

Edw, a. (ed) Passing away; fady, faded; withered.

Edwad, s. m. (edw) A fading, a decaying, a passing away, a consuming.

Edwaint, s. m. (edw) Decay, or a passing away.

Edwez, s. f. (edw) What is in a state of decay.

O edwez Morial,
A gwedy Rhys mawr y fonial.

Of the faded remains of Morial, and after Rhys great is the talking.

Llywarc Hen.

Edwi, v. n. (edw) To pass away; to consume, to decay; to grow faint; to turn stale; to wither, to fade.

Dyn val corbedw yn edwi.

Man like the tender birch decaying.

D. ab Gwilym.

Calan hyzrevr tymp dyz yn edwi.

The beginning of October is the time of the day's dying away.

Ll. P. Meq.

Edwica, v. a. (gwica) To extort; to forestal.

Ni zaw i'r cybyz o'i za
Ond ocyr ac i edwica.

There will not come to the miser from his wealth but usury, and to forestal.

Gr. Grye.

Edwicwr, s. m.—pl. edwicwyr (gwicwr) A regrator; a forestaller, a monopolizer; an extortioner; an itinerant dealer.

Edwin,

E Z R

Edwin, a. (edw) Fading; withering; consuming; faded; faint.
Edwinlad, s. m. (edwin) A fading, a withering.
Edwinaw, v. n. (edwin) To fade, or wither; to waste away; to decay, to consume.
Edwinawl, a. (edwin) Fading, or withering.
Edyn, s. m.—pl. ednod (ed) A flying creature, a bird.

Hof gan bob edyn ei lais.

Every bird loves his own voice.

Adage.

Edyn eizig, wyd anazwyn;
 Adref! drwg ei llew o'r llwyn.

Jealous bird, thou art disagreeable; go home, with thy ugly noise, out of the grove.

D. ab Gwilym.

Edyrn, s. m. (ed—gyrn) Sovereignty, supremacy.

O vreithell Cattrath pan adrozir,
 Maon dycuriant eu hoed bu hir,
 Edyrn diedyrn, a mygyn dir.

Of the conflict of Cattrath when it shall be related, the multitude shall bewail, their grief long has been, a government without a sovereign, and a murky land.

Aneurin.

EZ, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. A moment; a present time of motion; a going, or moving; a glide; a tranquil state. It is used as a prefix in composition; it is also the termination of nouns, as *gwirionez, carez*, or the like; and it forms the plural of some others, as *teyrnez, rbianez*, and *gwreigez*.

Ezain, s. m. (ez) A moving, or gliding on.

Orig a merin
 O dervyn cwevryn
 Iethoz ezain.

Fickle and dissolving from the mazy boundary are the flowing languages.

Talisin.

Bid dysgethrin drud,
 A bid ezain alltud.

Let the daring be blustering, and let the exile be wandering.

Llywarc Hen.

Ezain, v. a. (ez) To move, glide, or pass on.

Mog gwelwyv, a'm nwyv yn ezain i wrthaw,
 Ac i'm llaw vy llain
 Lleuer glaer.

Soon may I see him and my vigour in motion on his account, and my blade in my hand, a bright gleam.

H. ab Owain.

Ezaint, s. m. (ezain) A motion, a passing on.

Ezeftyl, s. m.—pl. ezeftlon (ez—estyl) A quick mover, or fleet runner; a steed.

Blaen ezeftlawr pasg ai gwaredai.

The van of the fattened steeds would deliver him.

Aneurin.

Ezeivniad, s. m.—pl. ezeivniaid (deivniad) He that imbibes, or sucks, a sucker.

Ezeftyr, s. m.—pl. ezyftrod (estyr) A steed; a draft horse, a charriot horse.

Rym a vai biw blith yr hâv,
 Rym a vai ezyftrod y gauav.

To me might there be milch kine in summer, to me might there be steeds in winter.

Talisin.

Azwyn ezyftyr y'nghebyftyr lledrin.

Beautiful the steed in a leathern halter.

Talisin.

Pedestyr o ezeftyr azwyn.

A pacer that is a gentle steed.

Guto'r Glyn.

Ezëu, v. a. (ez) To give impulse to, to impel.

Ezewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (azaw) A promise.

Ezewidiaw, v. a. (ezewid) To make a promise.

Ezewidiawl, a. (ezewid) Promisory, promitital.

Ezi, s. pl. aggr. (ez) Thrums, or the ends of weaver's threads; fringe.

Eziawg, a. (ezi) Having thrums; fringed.

Ezrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ez—rhin) A whispering.

a. Secretly whispering, or gossiping.

Gwylain yn gware ar wely lliaint,
 Lleithrion eu pluawr, pleidiau ezrin.

Sea mews playing on a bed of torrent, polished their plumage, the secret gossiping groups.

Gwalchmai.

E V A

Ezrin, v. a. (ez—rhin) To whisper together.
Ezrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ez—rhith) A moving, or variable appearance.

Tudwez töyz ezrith vyth vyz Cymru
 A Cymry a symmrwyn.

A land with aspect of varied appearance Wales shall ever be, and the Welsh united in affliction.

Gwalchmai.

Ezu, v. a. (ez) To go. *Ezwyd*, thou art gone;
o un i un ezynt oll, one by one they are all gone;
y dyz ezyro, the day going on, or this day.

Ezw, a. (ez) Going, moving, or fluctuating.

Ezwill, a. (dwill) Covered over; submissive.

Ezyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl) Duty, incumbency; connection; relation; attribute; congeniality.

Hyn a oeda gyvraith yn riodor: aneu, clevyd gorweiziawg, ha bo ydym izo ei wlad nag i'w genad, neu vod mordwy gweilgi rhyngtho a'i ezy.

The following shall delay law proceedings always: death, illness so as to keep the bed, that is hindered from entering his country, or sending his messenger, or that there should be an overflow of the sea between him and his connection.

Welsh Laws.

Cyll dyn drev ei dad o rybuziaw gorwlad rhag ezy arglwyz ei genedyl.

A person shall lose his patrimony by warning another country against the connection of the sovereign of his own nation.

Welsh Laws.

Tri angen ezy beirz Ynys Prydain: amlygu gwir a'i zo'parth, cynnal cov mawl am a vo daionus a rhagor, a gyru hezwc ar z'vrdw ac anrhaith.

The three attributes of necessity of the bards of the isle of Britain: to make truth manifest and to diffuse it, to perpetuate the praise of all that is good and excellent, and with peace to prevail over the lawless and depredatory.

Barzas.

Cyvarc dyz da gwae a'i gwyl,
 Izyn', zifeithiav ezy.

Woe to him that shall see a good day greeted to them, the most worthless man.

T. Pry.

—Pa o'baith

A zel i mi, ezy maith.

What hope shall come to me, extensive the connection.

Raf. ab Robert.

Ezyllder, s. m. (ezwill) Humility, submission.

Oerav maith varw-daith vu ar vynder;
 Arwyz yw na'm llwyz llwyr ezylder.

The most sad and long death-journey suddenly took place; it is a sign that perfect submission will not avail to me.

Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.

Ezylu, v. a. (ezwill) To cover over; to be covered over; to be submissive, or humble.

Ezyrn, a. (ez—gyrn) Supreme, preeminent.

Neud ezyrn teyrn hyd lan Tuez.

Is not the prince supreme as far the bank of Tuez.

Gr. ab M. ab Davydd.

Ezyw, part. (ez—yw) That is going on, going, or passing. *Y dyz ezyro*, the day passing on, or to day.

EV, s. m. r. A pronomial agent governing the action of a verb, without the discrimination of person; *pron.* He, or him.

Nid ev enir pawb yn zoeth.

Every body will not be born wise.

Lleued.

Ev a zaw hâv i gi.

Summer it will come to a dog.

Adage.

Pob llais diwael, yn ael nant,
 A gan ev o gu nwyviant.

Every masterly note, on the side of the brook, he doth sing from amorous love.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r vronvraith.

Gyd ag ev y cartrevav,
 Nev yn ei gartrev a gav.

With him I will dwell, heaven in his dwelling I shall obtain.

L. G. Colbi.

Eva, v. a. (ev) To cause motion; to agitate.

Evain, v. a. (ev) To move about; to be moving.

Evan, s. m. (ev) A motion; a course, a career.

Eryr Pengwern pengam llwyd,
 Arucel i evan.
 Eizig am gig Cynzylan.

The eagle of Pengwern with the grey wry head, very high his flight, jealous for the flesh of Cynzylan.

Llywarc Hen.

EVR

Eve, pron. (ev—e) He, or him. *Eve a biau, he doth own.*

Eve a ennynoez o'i cwant hi, canys mwy rhagorawl oez hi nag y clywfai ve fôn am dani gan y beirzorian.
He burnt with a desire to obtain her, for more excellent was she than the report he had heard of her from the bards.
Car. o Langarvan.

Evel, a. (e—mal) That is like, or similar.

Evelwç, s. m. (evel) Similitude, or likeness.

Evelygadwy, a. (evelwç) Imitable; comparable.

Evelygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (evelwç) Imitation.

Evelygu, v. a. (evelwç) To imitate, to do the like; to resemble.

Gwedi marw Elidyr Wâr y daeth Rhys vab Gorvynion yn vrenin; a'i ewythr a evelygws ev o synwyr, a fruzder a doethineb.

After the death of Elidyr the mild, came Rhys the son of Gorvynion to be king; and he resembled his uncle in sense, and discretion, and wisdom.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Evelly, adv. (evel) In that wise or form; so.

Ac vel yd oez Arthur yn eu gwarçau evelly enyçav Gllamwri, brenin Ywerzon, yn dawed a llynges gantho, ac amlder o bobloz anghyviaith.

And as Arthur was besieging them in that wise, behold Gllamori, king of Ireland, coming, having a fleet with him, and a multitude of people of strange language.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Evengyl, s. f.—pl. t. au (ev—eng—yl) What is spread abroad, manifested, or declared; the gospel.

Da yw'r maen gyd a'r evengyl.

The touchstone is good with the gospel.

Adage.

Evengylaiz, a. (evengyl) Evangelical.

Evengyles, s. f.—pl. t. au (evengyl) A female preacher of good tidings.

Dring rhagot, yr evangyles Sion, i vynyç uçel; derçava dy lev trwy nerth, O evangyles Jerusaleim, derçava; nag ovna!

O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; lift up thy voice with strength, O Jerusalem that bringest good tidings lift it up; be not afraid.
Isaiab xl. 9.

Evengylu, v. a. (evengyl) To preach the gospel.

Evengylwr, s. m.—pl. evengylwyr (evengyl—gwr) An evangelist.

Evengyliz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (evengyl) An evangelist.

Evyns, s. pl. aggr. (avyn) That comes forward, or in opposition; foes, or enemies.

Brenin brwydyr, evyns gwrys gwellyniawg, Pen rhiau parau anoleithiawg.

King of conflict, the correction of the foes, chief of princes with spears not sparing of havoc.
Meilyr, i Gr. ab Cynan.

Ni throes ei gebyn ar evyns.

He turned not his back upon the foe.

I. ab H. Swardwal.

Evo, pron. (e—mo) He, or him. *Dôs gyd ag evo, go along with him.*

A vyno evo a vyz yn i vro, A'r hyn a vyno na bo ni byz.

What he willeth will be in his country, and what he willeth that it be not will not be.
L. G. Colbi.

Evo, conj. (ev) With. *Dôs evo wo, go with him; av evo ag ev, neu av ve ag ev, I will go with him.*

Evory, s. m. (mory) To morrow. *adv.* To morrow, or on the morrow.

Evrad, s. m. (brâd) Crime, or transgression.

Evrals, a. (brais) Powerful of body; muscular.

Gwr evrais yn nhrais, yn nhröfz; Gwr avraid i varw-naid i vez.

A man powerful in oppression, and in transgression; a man whose dying course to the grave was premature.
Cynzelu, m. O. Gwynnec.

EVY

Eyras, s. m. (brâs) Plumpness, or growth of youth.

Y drev wen yn mron y coed, Ys ev yw i hevras erioed Ar wyneb gwellt y gwaed.

The white town in the bosom of the wood, the blood of its youth at all times has been running over the grass.
Llywarc Hen.

Y drev wen e hevras e glas vyvyr.

The white town its youth its blue fons of contemplation.

Llywarc Hen.

Eyras, a. (brâs) Plump, in the state of growing.

Maenwyn, tra vum i evras, Gwnawn weithred gwr tra byzwn gwas.

Maenwyn, whilst I was young and sleek I would perform the feat of a man whilst I was but a youth.
Llywarc Hen.

Arzwyreav glew, llew lluç evras.

I will extol the brave, the sprightly young lion.

Gwalmai.

Evre, s. m.—aggr. (bre) Tares; a herb growing among corn.

Evreviad, s. m. (breviad) A lowing, a bleating.

Evrevu, v. a. (brevu) To low, or to bleat.

Evrëu, v. a. (brëu) To low, or to bleat; to cry.

Pan ymçrelwys Nid evrevys buç wrth eillo.

When he returned the cow did not low to her calf.

Taliesin.

Evrllid, s. m.—pl. t. au (evwr—llid) Merit.

Ebyr Ofwallt, plygwn ein gliniau, a gweziwn—ein rhyzau y gan fyberw lu y Prydeiniaid—Ac evelly pan zaeth y dyz y cyrcasant eu gelynyon; a herwyç evrllid eu fyz hwynt a cawfant y vuzygoliaeth.

Ofwallt said, let us bend our knees, and let us pray to be delivered from the haughty army of the Britons; and so when the day came they attacked their enemies; and because of the merit of their faith they obtained the victory.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Mynyç yz ymlazafant a mi o'm ieuncddid, dywedod Israel yr awr hon yn eu hevrllid.

Many times have they fought against me from my youth, let Israel say at this hour in their meritoriousness.
D. Zu, ps. cxxxix. 17

Evryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bryd) Study, meditation.

Evrydiaw, v. a. (evryd) To purpose; to study.

Ei faethau— Seloez, evrydioez i'm vrad, Sel-zig hîr, fal-zuw cariad.

His arrows he pointed, he meditated treachery to me, with a long angry look, the puny god of love.
S. Tudur.

Evrydiawl, a. (evryd) Studious; meditating.

Evryz, a. (bryz) Maimed, disabled, lame; defective in any limb. *Evryz gwoyllt, out of all order.*

Aeth un yn rhyç, a'r llall yn evryz yn y fynon.

One became perfect, and the other disabled in the spring.

D. Jones, o Lantfair.

Evryzawl, a. (evryz) Tending to maim; disabling.

Evryziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (evryz) A maiming.

Evryzlawn, a. (evryz) Full of maims, or defects.

Evryzu, v. a. (evryz) To maim, to disable.

Henaht a zaw val hoenya A'idwyll i evryzu dyn.

Old age will come like a snare with its deceit to disable man.
D. ab Gwynnec.

Evwr, s. m. (bwr) A hedge, a fence, a shelter.

Melyn eithin, crin evwr.

The furze is yellow, the bedge is dry.

Llywarc Hen.

Osglawg blaen derw, çwerw çwaeth ön, Çweg evwr, çwerthinad ton; Ni çel grüz cystuz calon.

Full of branches the top of the oak, bitter the taste of the ash, sweet the sheltering bedge, the wave is blustering: the cheek conceals not the affliction of the heart.
Llywarc Hen.

Evwrn, s. m. (bwrn) A swell, or spreading out.

Evyz, s. m. (myz) Copper; tempered copper; bräs.

Ymova! am waew evyz, Am nad gwiw incined y gwyz.

Sollicitous for a spear of brass, for it was of no moment how slender the wood.
Juan Deulwyn.

Evyzaid,

EGV

Evyzaid, a. (evyz) Having copper; done with copper.

Frwynau evyzaid, pedair ceiniawg â dal.

Bridles done with copper, the value four pence. Welsh Laws.

Evyzaiz, a. (evyz) Of the nature of copper.

Evyzawg, a. (evyz) Having copper; coppery.

Evyzawl, a. (evyz) Of copper; coppery; brassy.

Evyzen, s. f.—pl. t. au (evyz) A copper pan, or cauldron.

Evyzu, v. a. (evyz) To do with copper; to copper.

Evyzwaith, s. m. (evyz—gwaith) Copper-work.

Evyzyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (evyz) A copper vessel, or pot.

Evyntau, pron. (ev—yntau) He also; and him.

Evyrnig, s. f. dim. (evwrn) A young goat, or that is with young the first time.

Teithi evyrnig ceiniawg a dimai—cany's hanner cerzed gavyr yw yr eizi.

The qualities of the yearling goat are valued at one penny and halfpenny; for hers be half of that of the goat. Welsh Laws.

Efaith, s. f.—pl. efeithiau (faith) An effect.

Efeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efaith) Effectuation; efficiency.

Efeithiadwy, a. (efeithiad) Effectible, or feasible.

Efeithiaw, v. a. (efaith) To effect, to effectuate.

Efeithiawl, a. (efaith) Effectual, or efficient.

Efeithiedig, a. (efaith) Efficient; effectuated.

Efeithiolaeth, s. m. (efeithiawl) Effectuation.

Pa beth â zigon gynnal yr ylbryd, namyn anadyl Duw, trwy zylanwad gysonawl, ac efeithiolaeth zibaid a bythawl?

What is there that can support the spirit, except the breath of God, by an agreeable replenishing, and incessant and ever effectuation.

Jer. Owain.

Efeithioldeb, s. m. (efeithiawl) Efficaciousness.

Efeithioli, v. a. (efeithiawl) To make effectual.

Efeithiolrwyf, s. m. (efeithiawl) Efficaciousness.

Efeithiwr, s. m.—pl. efeithwyr (efaith—gwr) One who effects, or brings to pass.

Eflan, a. (plan) Splendid, bright, or glittering.

Eflanawl, a. (eflan) Resplendent, coruscant.

Eflaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eflan) A coruscation.

Eflanu, v. a. (eflan) To coruscate, to glitter.

Eforth, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) An effort to aid.

Eforthawl, a. (eforth) Tending to help, or aid.

Eforthi, v. a. (eforth) To make an effort to aid.

Eforthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eforth) Exertion.

Efraw, a. (fraw) In motion; awake, or wakeful.

Nëwyz roi vy mhen i lawr; ac yn lled efraw, mi a glywn bwys mawr yn dyvod arnav yn lledradaiz.

Having just laid my head down, and being partly awake, I could feel a great weight coming flyly upon me. Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Efröad, s. m. (efraw) A stirring about; a waking.

Efröi, v. a. (efraw) To stir up; to awake, to wake.

Efrom, a. (from) Swelling up; towering; stiff, sturdy; haughty; stubborn, pertinacious.

Efros, s. pl. aggr. (fros) The euphrasy, or bright-eye.

EG, s. m. r. What is open, plain, or clear; what is opened; what is discriminated; the quantity of land ploughed, or opened in a day; an acre.

Egalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (galen) A whetstone.

Egawr, v. a. (eg) To open, to expand; to widen; to display.

Gwell egawr na cynnwys.

It is better to open than to contain.

Adage.

Egvaen, s. m.—pl. egvain (eg—maen) The haw, or white thorn berry.

EGL

Egin, s. pl. aggr. (cin) A crop, or what covers the surface, the first shoots, or blades of vegetation; young corn.

Ni çel dryg-dir ei egin.

Bad land will not conceal its vegetation.

Adage.

Eginad, s. m. (egin) Germination, or springing.

Eginaw, v. a. (egin) To germinate, to spring, to sprout forth, or to shoot up.

Ac un llygriad â hadyd

Yw dynion beilgion y byd;

Ac eginogogoniant,

Ys da nerth, drwy Grist â wnant.

And of the same corruption as the seed corn are the proud men of the world; and if the soil is good, they will, through Christ, shoot forth glory.

T. Aled.

Eginawl, a. (egin) Germinant, shooting, sprouting.

Eginyn, s. f. dim. (egin) A germe, a sprout, a blade.

Eglan, s. f.—pl. t. oz (eg—glan) An opening shore, or bank; a gulf.

Azwyn gaer y fyz yn yr eglan,

Azwyn y rhoir i bawb ei ran.

A pleasant fort there is in the gulf, there pleasantly is given to every one his share.

Talisin.

Eglawg, a. (eg—llawg) Widely gaping, yawning.

Er yvais i o win o gawg,

Gan riau ryvel eglawg,

Myrzyn yw vy enw ainheiwg.

For what I have drank of wine from a goblet, from lords of devouring war, Myrzyn is my prudent name.

Myrzyn.

Eglur, a. (eg—llur) Bright, clear; plain; visible.

Eglurâad, s. m. (eglur) Explanation, illustration.

Eglurâawl, a. (eglurâu) Exegetical, explanatory.

Egluradwy, a. (eglur) Demonstrable, explicable.

Eglurain, a. (eglur) Illustrious; conspicuous.

Egluraint, s. m. (eglurain) Illustriousness; glory.

Meivod—

A'i balç-lwys eglwys egluraint.

Meivod with its proudly solemn temple of splendor. Cynxelw.

Eglurâu, v. a. (eglur) To make clear, or plain.

Egluraw, v. a. (eglur) To make clear, or apparent; to manifest, to discover, to explain.

Morgan yab Arthal—o zyfg i rieni â wnaeth iawnder, ac â eglurws genedyl Prydain o weithredoç da.

Morgan the son of Arthal, from the instruction of his parents, did equity, and he rendered conspicuous the people of Britain for good actions.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Eglurawl, a. (eglur) Explanatory, illustrative.

Eglurdeb, s. m. (eglur) Clearness, perspicuity.

Tair colovyn eglurdeb: y gair â vo raid, y maint â vo raid, a'r zull a vo raid.

The three bases of perspicuity: the word that is necessary, the quantum that is necessary, and the form that is necessary.

Barzeau.

Egluredig, a. (eglur) Exemplified, demonstrated.

Egluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eglur) Illustration, explanation, exemplification; manifestation.

Egluriadawl, a. (egluriad) Explanatory, demonstrative.

Eglurwr, s. m.—pl. eglurwyr (eglur—gwr) An illustrator, exemplifier, or explainer.

Egluryn, s. m. (eglur) An exemplar, an exemplifier; a manifesto.

Eglwg, a. (eg—llwg) Bright, clear, plain, manifest

Llemais i lam o lam eglwg;

Heusid da ni'r gao zrwg;

Mygedorth Rhun ys ev ziwg.

I have leaped a leap, a clear leap; good has been dispersed abroad if a person finds no evil; the funeral pile of Rhun it is a reparation.

Talisin.

EGR

Eglwys, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au, i, yz* (eg—glwys) A church.
Eglwysfaiz, *a.* (eglwys) Of a hallowed nature; like the church; of the church.
Eglwysaw, *v. a.* (eglwys) To hallow, to sanctify, to purify; to church.
Eglwysawl, *a.* (eglwys) Tending to holiness; belonging to the church.
Eglwyfiad, *s. m.* (eglwys) A hallowing; sanctification, or purification; a churching.
Eglwyfig, *a.* (eglwys) Hallowed, sanctified; solemn; belonging to, or of, the church. *Gwr eglwyfig*, a man of the church, a clergyman.
Eglwyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. eglwyfwr* (eglwys—gwr) A churchman, a church minister.

A iacawdwriaeth, mez Duw naw,
Y gwifgav ei heglwyfwr.

With salvation, faith God the Lord, I will clothe her minister.
E. Pryt.

Eglyd, *a.* (eg—glyd) Hovering over; wavering.
Eglygder, *s. m.* (eglgw) Brightness, or clearness.
Eglyn, *s. m.* (eg—llyn) Saxifrage; a herb so called.
Egni, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (eg—gni) Strength, force, vigour, effort, or endeavour. *A'i boll egni*, with all his might.

Dwys gred, nid oes creadur—
Gymmaist a'th wnel yn clyn,
Egni doit, ag i gwna dyn!

Momentous the thought, there is not a creature that so greatly makes thee a foe as doth man, afflicting is the impulse.
Gr. Ll. ab D. ab Einion.

Egniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egni) A making effort.
Egniaw, *v. a.* (egni) To make an effort, to use exertion, to endeavour.
Egniawl, *a.* (egni) Forcible, vigorous, impetuous.
Egnius, *a.* (egni) Vehement, impetuous, forcible.
Egniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. egniwr* (egni—gwr) One that makes an effort, or endeavour.
Egored, *a.* (egawr) Open, expanded; wide; exposed.

Elid ci i gell egored.

Let the dog go to an open chamber.

Adage.

Egoredig, *a.* (egawr) Opened, spread out, displayed.
Egoredigaeth, *s. m.* (egoredig) An opening, enunciation.
Egori, *v. a.* (egawr) To open, to disclose, to explain.
Egoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egawr) An opening; a key.
Egoriadawl, *a.* (egoriad) Aperient, tending to open.
Egorwr, *s. m.*—*pl. egorwr* (egawr—gwr) An opener.
Egraiz, *a.* (egyr) Tending to be hard, or stale.
Egrawl, *a.* (egyr) Tending to harden, or make stale.
Egredig, *a.* (egyr) That is hardened, or made stale.
Egrez, *s. m.* (egyr) Hardness, flatness, staleness.
Egri, *s. m.* (egyr) Hardness, staleness, sharpness.
Egriad, *s. m.* (egyr) A making, or becoming stale.
Egrift, *s. m.* (eg—grift) The spawn of frogs; a tadpole; also a fabulous animal the griffon.
Egroes, *s. pl. aggr.* (egyr) The eglantine berries; called also *Aeron mieri mair*.
Egroesen, *s. f. dim.* (egroes) An eglantine berry.

Minnau wnav, o byzav hën,
Dy groesi, bryd egroesen.

And I will cross thee, if I shall be old, thou of the hue of the eglantine berry.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r carw.

Egwyz, *s. m.* (egyr) Sourness, sharpness, or acidity.

EGW

Egru, *v. n.* (egyr) To become sharp, sour, or stale; to turn to acid. *Diawd wedi egru*, drink become hard, or stale.
Egryd, *s. m.* (cryd) Tremulation. *a.* Trembling.
Egrygi, *s. m.* (crygi) Hoarieness, or roughness.

Arçav ym Arglwyz culwyz celi,
Nid ev a arçav arç egrygi.

I will intreat of my Lord, the love-prospering mysterious one,
I will not crave of him a petition of roughness. *Ean ab Gwalchmai.*

Gwelais veirz yn gryg, nid egrygi,
Gal vlawz, yn adrawz dy wrhydri.

I have seen a throng of bards, not with the roughness of the hostile shout, recounting thy gallantry.

Ll. P. Moç, bygwth D. ab Owain.

Egryn, *s. m.* (crÿn) Fear, trembling. *a.* Trembling.
Egrynedig, *a.* (egryn) Trembling. *Egrynedigiau*, trembling steps.
Egwal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwâl) A cot, or hut.
Egwan, *a.* (gwan) Feeble, drooping, or flagging.

Rhon' izo—

Wilogod fy'n wael egwan.

They will give to him, Jades that are poor and flagging.

T. Pryt.

Un wez egwan, un zygywz,
Ydyw gwr a blodau gwyz.

Of the same feeble appearance, of the same end, is man as the blossoms of trees.

Iwan Llwyd Siefre.

Egwanafth, *s. m.* (egwan) Feebleness, imbecility.

Gwyn eu byd, bellac darvu'r acwyn,
A fob egwanaeth, a fob gwenwyn!

Happy their state, at length complaining is ended, and every frailty, and every malevolence.

Llywelyn, a Llangwyn.

Egwander, *s. m.* (egwan) Feebleness, or debility.
Egwezi, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwezi) A portion, a dowry, what is given by the husband for a wife, a settlement, or jointure.

Egwezi yw y da a rozogwr i'r wraig y bore cyn cyvodi o'i gwely.

The jointure is the goods which the husband shall give to the wife the morning before rising from her bed.

Welfo Lawr.

Os gwr a gwraig a esgarant cyn pen y saith mlynnez, teler izi ei hegwezi, a'i hargyfrau, a'i gowyll, os yn vorwyn y daeth; ond os cyn y saith mlynnez yr ymad hi a'i gwr, hi a gyll y cwbyl ond ei gowyll.

If a man and woman shall separate before the end of seven years, let there be restored to her her portion, and her paraphernalia, and her maiden fee if she came a virgin, but if before the end of seven years she shall part from her husband, she shall lose the whole except her maiden fee.

Welfo Lawr.

A-thranoeth y bore yz ercis y vorwyn ei hegwezi, am ei gafel yn wryw.

And the next day morning the maid demanded her jointure for finding her a virgin.

Br. M. Wledig—Mab-nogion.

Egwezawl, *a.* (egwezi) Relating to a jointure.
Egwy, *s. m.* (eg—gwy) Watery eruption; a plague.
Egwyia, *v. a.* (egwy) To break out in blotches.
Egwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. yz* (eg—gwyd) The small of the leg, the fetlock.

Milgi gwiw rhwng rhiw a rhyd,
Main egwyd-laes, min gwacolyd.

A greyhound that is maulerly between the ascent and the ford, with a small low fetlock, and bloody lip.

H. ab Reinalt.

Egwydled, *s. m.* (egwyd—lled) The small of the leg.
Egwyzawr, *s. f.*—*pl. egwyzorion* (eg—gwyzawr) A first principle, a rudiment; an alphabet.
Egwyzorion crewyx, the first principles of religion.
Egwyzorawl, *a.* (egwyzawr) Elementary, elemental; initiating; intuitive; alphabetical.
Egwyzoredig, *a.* (egwyzawr) Grounded upon rudiments; initiated; instructed in the alphabet.
Egwyzori, *v. a.* (egwyzawr) To instruct in rudiments, or elements; to initiate.
Egwyzorïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egwyzawr) The initiating in rudiments; initiation.

Egwyzorïg,

EHE

Egwyzorig, a. (egwyzawr) Having rudiments, or elements; grounded upon an alphabet. *s. c.* A learner of the alphabet, an Abcedarian.

Egwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (e—gwyl) Convenience, fit time, season, or opportunity.

Egyr, a. (eg) Sharp, sour, taring, biting, severe, poignant; eager.

Llyn gwin egyr, llanw gwiaegoc,

A puddle of stale wine, a flood of murky red.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r matenbroll.

Ehagrawl, a. (ehagyr) Tending to render ugly.

Ehagriad, s. m. (ehagyr) A making unsightly.

Ehagru, v. a. (ehagyr) To make ugly, to deform.

Ehagrwç, s. m. (ehagyr) Ugliness, unsightliness.

Ehagyr, a. (hagyr) Ugly, unsightly, deformed.

Ehed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hêd) A flight. *a.* Flying.

Maen ehed, neu ehedvaen, a loadstone.

Ehed, v. a. (hêd) To fly. *Ehed vry, fly upward.*

Mygedawg varçawg veirç yn ehed,

An honourable rider of steeds a flying. *Cyncehw.*

Ehedawg, a. (ehed) Having flight; flying.

Ehedawl, a. (ehed) Relating to flight; flying.

Ehedbysg, s. pl. aggr. (ehed—pylg) Flying fish.

Ehedeg, v. a. (ehed) To fly. *Ehedeg trwy'r awyr, to fly through the air.*

Ehedvaen, s. m.—pl. ehedvain (ehed—maen) A loadstone, or magnet.

Llawn o hud llun ehedvaen,—
Yw'r dryç.

Full of deception, of the form of a magnet, is the mirror.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ehedvan, v. a. (ehed) To fly about, to hover.

Ehediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ehed) A flying, a flight.

Ehediad, s. m.—pl. chediaid (ehed) What flieth; a bird.

*Llywodraeth dyn—holl za maes,
A'r adar llas eu hestyll,
Ehediad nev, a'r pysg o'r dŵn
Sy'n tramwyr eigion erçyll.*

Under the dominion of man are all the beasts of the field, and birds of extending wings; the flight of heaven, and the fish of the wave that travel the awful ocean. *E. Prys.*

Ehedion, s. pl. aggr. (ehed) The refuse of corn.

Ehedwr, s. m.—pl. chedwyr (ehed—gwr) A man that flieth, a flyer.

Ehedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ehed) A flyer; the lark.

Ehedyz y coed, neu esgudog yll, a woodlark; ehedyz coç, red-lark; ehedyz cribawg, neu gwiç, grasshopper-lark; ehedyz yr belyg, willow-lark; coeg ehedyz, neu còr ehedyz, titlark.

Ehedyn, s. m. dim. (ehed) A winged creature; a bird.

*Ehedais, mor hy ydwyd,
Hyd y nev, ehedyn wyd,*

Thou hast flown, so daring thou art, up to heaven, thou art a flyer. *Isle Gog, i Edward III.*

Ehegrawl, a. (ehegyr) Tending to be swift.

Ehegriad, s. m. (ehegyr) A becoming quick, or wild.

Ehegru, v. a. (ehegyr) To go rapidly, or wildly.

Ehegyr, s. m.—pl. (hegyr) The staggers.

Ni fella'r ehgyr neb tiawd.

Precipitation will not drive any poor one far. *Adage.*

A dan dri haint y dyllyr bod am deithi marc: rhag yr ehgyr dri gwlth; rhag yr ygyvaint dair loer; rhag y llymeirç vlywzryn.

Against three diseases there ought to be warranted the qualities of a horse: against the staggers three dews, against the glanders three moons, and against the spavin a year. *Welsh Laws.*

EIC

Ehegyr, a. (hegyr) Swift, speedy; abrupt; wild. *adv.* Quickly, forthwith.

*Aer gyniaid cyrciad coç eu hongyr,
Trais erwyr yn fwyfaw ehgyr.*

The first ones in the onset of slaughter with reddened spears, of darting violence in the pursuit of rapid course. *O. Cyviliawg.*

Ni wyzoft pa bryd y byz hyny, ai yn hwyr ai yn ehgyr.

Thou knowest not what time that will be, whether late or speedily. *Li. G. Hergest.*

Ehelaeth, a. (helaeth) Extensive; expansive; spacious, large, wide; abundant.

Ni baiz llwyr llaw ehelaeth.

The coward will not dare the extended hand. *Adage.*

Ehelaethawl, a. (ehelaeth) Tending to amplify.

Ehelaethiad, s. m. (ehelaeth) A making spacious.

Ehelaethrwz, s. m. (ehelaeth) Spaciousness.

Ehelaethu, v. a. (ehelaeth) To amplify, to enlarge.

Ehelaethwr, s. m.—pl. ehelaethwyr (ehelaeth—gwr) An amplifier.

Ehöeg, s. m. (höeg) Green colour. *a.* Green.

*Nid ymzug zillad, na gläs, na gawr,
Na coç, nag ehoe,—*

He will not bear cloaths, nor of blue, nor brown, nor red, nor green. *Taliesin.*

*Azwyn grug pan vo ehöeg,
Arall azwyn morva i wartheg.*

Pleasant is the heath when it is green, again pleasant is the sea beach for cattle. *Taliesin.*

Ehovnawl, a. (ehovyn) Intrepid, daring, bold.

Ehovnder, s. m. (ehovyn) Intrepidity, boldness.

Ehovnez, s. m. (ehovyn) Intrepidity, prowess.

Ehovni, v. a. (ehovyn) To act daringly; to be bold.

Ehovyn, a. (hovyn) Daring, gallant, intrepid.

*Mynw ehovyn colwyn cywyrain,
Mir meçgryn myçneyn Meçain.*

A gallant person like a towering column; fair the mead-horae of the potent prince of Meçain. *Cyncehw, i O. Cyviliawg.*

Ev yw'r ehovnav o'r gwyr ehovnon.

He is the most gallant of the gallant ones. *Einfon Ofeiriad.*

Ehorth, a. (horth) Diligent, assiduous, attentive.

Ehorthez, s. m. (ehorth) Diligence, or assiduity.

Ehud, a. (hud) Easy to be deceived, rash, unadvised, foolhardy; heedless.

Buan barn pob ehud.

The judgment of every one rash is hasty. *Adage.*

Anwadal ehud.

The heedless is inconstant. *Adage.*

Ehudrwyz, s. m. (ehud) Rashness, or heedlessness.

Ehydriad, s. m. (ehydyr) A making, or becoming great.

Ehydyr, a. (hydyr) Magnanimous, brave, great.

Ei, pron. (e) His, her, its. It strictly implies possession by the third person without denoting the gender, which is shewn by the form of construction. *Ei dâd, his father; ei thâd, her father.*

Deuparth cerz ei gwrandaw.

Two parts of a song the hearing it. *Adage.*

Câs dyn a vygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ei olyn.

Odious the person that threatens every body, and whom no body is under his dread. *Adage.*

Eiç, pron. (aç) Your; you. *Eiç lle, your place; eiç dau, you two, m. eich dau, you two, f.*

Eiçiad, s. m. (aiç) A sounding, a crying out.

Eiçiaw, v. a. (aiç) To sound, or to utter noise.

Eiçiawg,

Eiciawg, a. (aiç) Abounding with noise; loud.
s. c. What is loudly uttered; loud fame.

Côg lavar â gân gan zyz,
 Cyvreu eiciawg yn nolyz.

The loquacious cuckoo sings with the day, the noisy jewel in the
gales. *Llywarc Hen.*

Cyn golo gweryd ar y gruz hael edvynt,
 Doeth dygyrçed e ged, ac glod, ac eiciawg.

Before the earth was covered over the cheek of the generous
 departed one, wisely collected was his treasure, and his praise,
 and his high-sounding fame. *Aneurin.*

Eiciawl, a. (aiç) Tending to be noisy, or loud.

Eidiaw, v. a. (aid) To give life, or briskness; to
 enliven.

Eidiawg, a. (aid) Full of life, lively; vigorous,
 mettlesome, brisk; wanton.

Bywiawg ac eidiawg ydyw—
 Ymarç.

Lively and vigorous is the steed.

T. Aled.

Eidiawl, a. (aid) Lively, animated, or vigorous.

Os doeth wyd, yftwyth, eidiol,
 'Y ngharw fyrv, gwna gynghor fôl.

If thou art wise, my lusty stag supple and vigorous, do according
 to the advice of the simple. *W. Cynwal.*

Eidiogi, v. a. (eidiawg) To enervate; to wanton.

Eidiogrwyz, s. m. (eidiawg) Liveliness, briskness.

Eidion, s. m.—pl. t. au (aid) A beast; a neat; a
 beef; a steer. *Eidion moel*, a beast without horns.

Nid gwar ond yç, nid taiawg ond eidion.

Nothing so gentle as an ox, nothing so unruly as a steer.
Adage.

Eidionyn, s. m. dim. (eidion) A beast, one of the
 horned cattle.

Yn hael ni bu yn hiliaw neb
 Eidionyn un od. neb.

Liberally there has not been procreating a beast of so much wan-
 tonness. *D. ab Ieuan Zu, i darw.*

Eidral, s. m. aggr. (eidyr) Groundivy; called also,
eizew'r zaeor, and *y veidiawg lās*.

Eidral, ac isgell nadroz, a lleisw,
 A llyfiau mynyzoz—
 Yw cwrw Dinbyç.

Ground-ivy, and viperbroth, and urine, and mountain herbs
 make Denbigh ale. *S. Tudur.*

Eidyr, s. m. (aid) What has a tendency to creep.

Eizaw, s. m. (aiz) One's own; possession; chattels.

Eizow, my property, or mine; *eizot*, thine;
eizo, his property; *eizi*, hers; *eizom*, ours;
eizog, yours; *eizynt*, *eizont*, *eizuz*, theirs.

Hirlas nai Bedwyr, yn gyfröedig o anghu e ewythy, a gymmyrth
 y gyd ag ev tri-çanwr o'r rhai eizaw; a megys baez coed yn mblith
 o'ryv o'r cwn, evelly y cerzws ev trwy y gelyniawl vyzinoz.

Hirlas the nephew of Bedwyr, being agitated for the death of his
 uncle, took with him three hundred men of those who were his
 own; and like a wild boar amongst a pack of dogs, so he passed
 through the hostile legions. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

I evyrnig y mae teithi; canys hanner cerzed gavyr yw yr eizi-
 sev un geiniawg am ei blith, a dimai am ei myn.

To the young goat there are legal qualities; for half of what is
 upon the goat is hers; namely one penny on account of her milk
 and a halfpenny for her kid. *Welsh Laws.*

Eizawl, s. f.—pl. eizolon (azawl) An idol.

Eizew, s. m. aggr. (aiz) Ivy; called also, *eiziorawg*.
Eizew'r zaeor, groundivy.

Eiziad, s. m. (aiz) A taking to; a possessing.

Eiziar, s. m. aggr. (aiz) Heath, ling, or hether.

Eiziaw, v. a. (aiz) To take to one; to possess.

Duw ni eizioez (dawn izi)
 Merç i' th oes mor wyç a thi.

God possessed not (grace be to her) a maid in thy time so fair as
 thou. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwraig y bo marw i gwr, hi a zyly vod yno uwç ben ei arlawd
 hyd yn mhen y nawfed dyz; ac yno ar ol y geiniawg ziwezar o'r
 a eizial.

A wife whose husband shall die, she ought to be there over his
 hearth until the end of the ninth day; and then till after the last
 penny that she should have possession of. *Welsh Laws.*

Brenin tir rhywir, rhyvez yz eziw
 Nad eizio vo Wynçez.

The undoubted king of the land, it is wonderful that he did
 not possess Gwynçez. *Einion Wan.*

Eiziawg, a. (aiz) That is possessed. *s. m.* One
 that is possessed, a slave.

Da anghu ar eiziawg,

Death is a blessing to a slave. *Adage.*

Eiziawl, a. (aiz) Relating to possession.

Eiziawr, s. m. (aiz) That adheres, or closes to.

Eizig, a. (aiz) Jealous. *s. m.* A jealous one.

Dewin pob eizig,

Every jealous one is a conjurer. *Adage.*

Eizigawl, a. (eizig) Tending to incite jealousy.

Eizigez, s. m. (eizig) Jealousy; zeal; solicitude.

O zirvawr eizigez daioni, from extreme zeal for
 goodness.

Eizigezawl, a. (eizigez) Tending to create jealousy.

Eizigeziad, s. m. (eizigez) A becoming jealous.

Eizigezu, v. n. (eizigez) To be jealous; to be
 zealous, to have zeal.

Eizigezus, a. (eizigez) Tending to be jealous.

Eizigezwr, s. m.—pl. eizigezwyr (eizigez—gwr)
 One who is jealous.

Eiziges, s. f.—pl. t. au (eizig) A jealous female.

Eizigiad, s. m. (eizig) A becoming jealous.

Eizigor, s. m. (eizig) One that is a possessor, or
 guarding; a lord, or master.

Eizigus, a. (eizig) Jealous; cautious; zealous.

Eizigyn, s. m. dim. (eizig) A jealous person.

Eizil, a. (aiz—il) Slender; small, or dimu-
 nitive.

Clwm eizil mabç ellwng;

A weak knot will soon loosen. *Adage.*

Ni bu eizil, hen yn was.

The aged was not slender when a youth. *Adage.*

Lluzedig eizigion;
 Gnawd ar eizil ovalon.

Wearied the jealous ones; the enfeebled is used to cares.
Llywarc Hen.

Eizilâad, s. m. (eizil) A lessening, a making
 slender; extenuation; enervation.

Eizilâawl, a. (eizil) Tending to reduce small.

Eizilâu, v. n. (eizil) To reduce, or make slender;
 to become reduced, or feeble.

Eizilaw, v. a. (eizil) To make slender, to lessen;
 to extenuate; to enervate; to become small.

Eizileb, s. f. (eizil) Diminution, or extenuation;
 the *Meiosis*, in rhetoric, in which a thing is
 spoken of in slighter terms than it deserves.

Eiziliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eizil) A making slender;
 extenuation, diminution.

Eizilwas, s. m.—pl. eizilweis (eizil—gwas) A
 slender, or emaciated youth; a fribble.

Eizilwç, s. m. (eizil) Slenderness, smallness.

Eizilwr, s. m. (eizil—gwr) A slender man; a
 fribble.

Piau y bez yn y clydwr,
 Tra vu ni bu eizilwr;
 Bez Ebediwr am Maelwr.

He whose grave is in the sheltering slope, whilst he was he was
 no slender person: it is the grave of Ebediwr the son of Maelwr.
E. Beccan Mithyr.

Eizion, s. pl. aggr. (aiz) Personal property.

Eizionyz,

E I Z

Eiziony, s. m. (eizion) An estate which a man holds in his own right, a demesne.

Eiziorwg, s. m. (eiziawr) What clasps round; ivy.

Neus endewais i gog ar eiziorwg bren,
Neur laefwys vy nghylgwy;
Elid a gerais, neud mwy!

Heard I not a cuckoo on the tree *that is bound with ivy*, which made me trail my shield, begone whom I loved, hence it shall be no more!
Llywarc Hen.

Yr oez yn berwi (wb o'r berwau)
Saith gan mil peiraid o eneidiau;
A berau hir-zrwg, a fob eiziorwg,
A fawb heb olwg ar ei balau.

There were boiling (horrid the boilings!) seven hundred thousand cauldrons-tull of souls; and long wicked spits, and every *clinging thing*, and every one without sight and crawling.
Gr. ab Rhydderch Gog.

Llavan dur o gur, ac eiziorwg a'i cafo,
Lleidyr cefyl dizrwg.

May steel blades of pain, and *grapple* lay hold of him, the thief of the harmless nag.
S. Meirion.

Eizo, s. m. (aiz) One's own; possession; chattels.
Eizow, my property, or mine; *eizot*, thine; *eizo*, his; *eizi*, hers; *eizom*, ours; *eizoç*, yours; *eizynt*, *eizont*, *eizuz*, theirs.—*Eizo Duw i Zuw*, the things that are God's to God.

Y da nid eizo'r cybyz,
Yr hael a'i rho pieuvyz.

Wealth is not the *property* of the miser, the generous that gives it is the one who owns it.
Adage.

Eizoed, s. m. (aiz—oed) A point of meeting; a banner.

Atorelwis Urien, yz yr eçwyz,
O byz yingyvarvod, am garennyz,
Deçavwn eizoed ozuç mynyz.

Urien answered again if there should be a meeting because of kindred, we will lift up a *banner* above the mountain. *Taliesin.*

A weles Llwyvenyz uvyz cyngryn
Yn eizoed cyhoç, yn ail meyn,
Cad yn Rhyd Alclyd, cad yn Ynver.

Humble and trembling that saw Llwyvenyz, a conspicuous *banner*, in the second place, a battle in the ford of Alclyd, a battle in the confluence.
Taliesin.

Eizolva, s. f.—pl. t. on (eizawl) A temple, a place of worship.

Eizoli, v. a. (eizawl) To worship, to adore, to praise.

Eizun, a. (aiz—un) Tending to raise a desire.

Ysgodig rhag carz cerz orun deyrn,
Cledyr cedeirn cad eizun.

Sheltering from disgrace the loud of song of the prince, the stay of the mighty ones *fond* of battle. *Cynzeiw, i O. Cyveiliawg.*

Eizunadwy, a. (eizun) That may be wished.

Eizunaw, v. a. (eizun) To desire, to wish; to pray.

Eizunav na vwyv ganmlwyz.

I pray that I be not a hundred years old. *Llywarc Hen.*

Eizunawd, s. m. (eizun) The act of wishing.

Eizunawl, a. (eizun) Having a wish; delectable.

Eizundeb, s. f.—pl. t. au (eizun) A wish; a desire, an option, or choice.

Eizuned herwr hir-nos.

The *desire* of one on the scout is a long night. *Adage.*

Eizunedig, a. (eizun) That is wished, or desired.

Eizunedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eizunedig) The act of wishing, or desiring.

Eizunedigawl, a. (eizunedig) Optative; optional.

Eizunedu, v. a. (eizuned) To wish, or to desire.

Eizunvryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (eizun—bryd) A longed for purpose, or intention.

Am urzas azas eizunvryd Cymry,
Dac'h cymmraw a thristyd!

Upon the appropriate honour of the *choice* reliance of the Welsh, there came dejection and sorrow. *Blexyn Varg.*

E I G

Eizuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eizun) A desiring, wishing, or longing.

Eizunwr, s. m.—pl. eizunwyr (eizun—gwr) One who wishes, or desires; an intreater.

Eizunyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eizun) A desirer.

Eizwç, s. m. (aiz) The state of being near, or within reach; proximity.

Eizwg, s. m. (aiz) Nearness. *a. Contiguous, near.*

Y dyz hwnw, nid eizwg,
Cofa dioer, i caif y dwg.

On that day, which is not *near*, the memorial is certain, he shall obtain the benefit. *Ieuan Tew.*

Eizwng, a. (aiz—wng) Hard by, near, contiguous. *s. m. A neighbour.*

Ev yw—
Un heb eizwng neb izo.

He is one without any body a *neighbour* to him. *Cad. Davyç.*

Eizygan, v. a. (eizwg) To approximate.

Eizyganawl, a. (eizygan) Approximating, closing.

Eizyganiad, s. m. (eizygan) Approximation, a drawing near, or approaching.

Eizyganu, v. a. (eizygan) To approximate, to approach.

Yr aelwyd hon, neus claz cywen,
Ni's eizyganai anghen
Yn myw Owain ac Urien.

This hearth, is it not scratched up by the fowl, *want would not approach* towards it in the life of Owain and Urien. *Llywarc Hen.*

Eizyn, s. m. (aiz) The state of being close to, or set upon, or against.

Bum geiliawg rhedyn
Ar ieir yn eizyn.

I have been a cock grasshopper upon the hens in a *contact* state. *Taliesin.*

Eigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aig) A bringing forth.

Eigiaeth, s. m. (aig) The state of teeming; fullness.

Eigian, s. m. (aig) A bringing forth, or producing; a forcing out; force. *Mae yn gweizi o eigian ei ben*, he is calling with all the force of his head; *gweithia o nerth eigian dy wreçiau*, work with the power of the force of thy arms.

Eigian, v. a. (aig) To bring forth; to force out; to sob.

Eigiaw, v. a. (aig) To bring forth, to generate.

Eigioez llyfaint haint egwan.

Frogs generated an enfeebling contagion. *W. Middleton.*

Eigiawl, a. (aig) Generative, prolific; teeming.

Eigiawn, s. m. (aig) The great source; the middle; the abyss, or the ocean.

Oczynt yn mwynau rhydd—wrth eu bod mewn eigiawn ozieithyr y byd yn prefwylaw.

They were enjoining liberty, by being in an *ocean* dwelling separated from the world. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Eigion, s. m.—pl. t. yz (aig) The great source; the middle; the abyss, or great deep; the ocean. *Naw tôn eigion*, the nine waves of the ocean.

Trwy eigion byd trig yn ben.

Through the *midst* of the world he will continue the chief. *Inco Brydyç.*

Eigraeth, s. m. (eigyr) The state of a virgin.

Eigraiz, a. (eigyr) Like a virgin; maidenly.

Eigrau, s. pl. (eigyr) Stockings without feet. *s. Eigren.* They are otherwise called *bacsau*, and *bosanau pen geist*.

Eigraw, v. a. (eigyr) To make fit to generate.

Eigrawl, a. (eigyr) Proper for generating.

Eigriad, s. m. (eigyr) A forming for generation.

Eigyr,

E I L

Eigyr, s. f.—pl. eigrion (aig) A maid, a virgin.

Gwell eigyr zoeth yn oſni Duw,
A 'cydig bac o voz i ryw,
Na'r—oludawg fôl.

Better a discreet maid that feareth God, with a very little means to live, than the silly one with wealth.

R. Pritchard o Lanymorgrig.

Eil, s. c. (ail) A second, or next in succession; a successor; a son; as, *Morvran ail Tegid, Dylan ail Ton*, and others.

Eilar, s. m. (ail—âr) A second ploughing.

Eilaru, v. a. (eilar) To plough the second time.

Eilgwaith, s. f. (ail—gwaith) The second time.

adv. A second time, or once more.

Eilgwyl, s. f. (ail—gwyl) The second turn.

adv. A second time, once more, again.

Eilewyz, s. m. (alaw) A musician; a minstrel.

Can yw y daethant,
Can eilewyz gant,
Ev a'u darogant.

Since it is they are come, a hundred with the master of harmony, he will foretell of them.

Talliesin.

Eilewyz celvyz
Pyr na'm dywedyd?

The ingenious minstrel why doth he not inform me? Talliesin.

Eilvaint, s. m. (ail—maint) Second rate. *a.* Second rate, of the second magnitude.

Eilvam, s. f. (ail—mam) A second mother.

Eilvam mobryb za.

A good aunt is a second mother. *Adage.*

Eilvyz, a. (ail—byz) Being second to, or like.

Eilvyzu, v. a. (eilvyz) To imitate; to resemble.

Eiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail) A placing alternately, or putting together in order, a constructing; a harmonizing.

Eilio'r iaith val Iolo'r oez,
Eiliad awdyl Aled ydoez;
Awen zova o'r un zevnyz
A'r gawod vel ar goed yz.

He was harmonizing the language like Iolo, it was the ode construction of Aled; it was a profound gift of the same matter as the honey dew which on trees is found.

Gr. ab I. ab Llywelyn Pygan.

Eiliant, s. m. (ail) Constructure; concordance.

Eilias, s. f.—pl. t. au (âl—iâs) Harmonic influence.

Eiliafaw, s. m. (eilias) The flow of harmonious influence.

Urien yd gyrçav—
Cynnwys a gafav
O'r parth goreuav,
Y dan eiliafaw.

To Urien I will resort, reception I will meet with, in the best of situations under the flow of sweet music.

Talliesin.

Dinas i dias ar led eithav,
Dor angor byzin buz eiliafaw.

A city whose fame extends to the remotest parts, the staying shelter of the host; the benefit of the flow of pervading melody.

Aneurin.

Dygoglawz ton bevyr berierin
Men ydynt eiliafaw elain.

The bright wave on her pilgrimage rolls down where the young deer are in full melody.

Aneurin.

Eiliaw, v. a. (ail) To put in succession, or order; to harmonize; to construct; to build, or to erect; to plait; to wattle.

Eiliais erod glôd, gloew-deg Wenlliant;
Eilioez dy voliant vil yçwaneg.

I have constructed a panegyric for thy sake, Gwennlliant brightly fair; a thousand more have constructed thy praise.

Cafnodyn.

Eiliawd, s. m. (ail) The act of placing alternately, or constructing.

Eiliawg, a. (ail) That is placed together, or constructed.

E I L

Eilier, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail) What makes, or undergoes, changes; the butterfly. It is also called *eilir, ilir, pila, pilai*, and *gloyn byw*.

Eilig, a. (âl) Having aptness to glide, or flow.

Gorwyn blaen helyg, eilig pyſg yn llyn;
Goçwiban gwynt uwç blaen gwryſg man;
Treç anian nog azyſg

Glittering the tops of the willows, playful the fish in the pool; whistling the wind over the small branches: nature is more powerful than precept.

Llywarc Hen.

Eilir, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ail—îr) Regeneration, reanimation, a return of moisture; a butterfly. *Alban eilir*, the vernal equinox.

Mwy na'r eilir yn min dryç
Ni wnaent ond edryç arno.

Like the butterfly on the side of the mirror they will do nothing but gaze upon him.

H. Dafydd.

Eiliw, s. m.—pl. t. oz (ail) Appearance; colour; pretence; form, or figure.

Dwyn eu heiliw eu hun oziarnynt, a dodî eiliw arall ârnynt, val na adnepid, a orug.

He took away their own form from them, and gave another form to them, so that they were not known.

H. P. P. Dyved—Mabingion.

Eiliwed, s. m. (eiliw) Reproach, disgrace, or shame.

Crevyz y Creawdyr a gyvrived
I Rufuz, gloyw uz ai euz tudwed,
Hyd na's gwel peçawd pell eiliwed,
Pedrydawg deyrn uç cyn coned.

Faith in the Creator is attributed to Grufuz, the exalted chief, who is concealed in earth, so that sin shall not cause distant reproach, he that is a powerful prince over the horns of exhalation.

Meilyr.

Eiloes, s. f. (ail—oes) A second age, or life; a second time. *adv.* Again.

Eillon, s. m. (âl—on) Music; harmony, melody.

Oiana parçellan, andaw di'r eillon
A grêad adar cer Caer Rheon.

Listen, little pig, hear thou the melody which the feathered tribes are making by Caer Rheon.

Myrddin.

Caravi eaws val vorehun luz,
A polygon hwyr hir-wyn i gruz;
Carav eilon mygyr maith arnadrz,
Eiliwed aferw, a feirç cyftuz.

I love the nightingale the obstruction of the morning sleep in may, with downcast looks, and long white-sided head; I love the sweet melody, heavy upon her the reproach of shining in solitude, with the trappings of affliction.

Gwalchmai.

Eilon, s. m. (el—on) A hart, or a roebuck. *Eilon mynyz*, a wild roebuck.

Yr ydywv yn gynt—i dai'r zau—
Na'r eilon i'r lan, na'r elain i'r coed,
Nag o droed a roed i oradain.

I am swifter to the houses of the two, than the roebuck to the bank; than the hind to the wood, or than the speed that is given to the swiftest wing.

L. G. Cribb.

Eilfaig, s. m.—pl. eilseigiau (ail—faig) Second course, or portion of victuals.

Eilun, s. m. (ail—un) A copy, image, or resemblance; a representation, picture, or portrait; an idol.

Y mae delw ac eilun Duw mewn dyn.

There be the form and image of God in man. *Lt. G. Hergß.*

Eilunazolaiz, a. (eilun—azolaiz) Idolatrous.

Eilunazolgar, a. (eilun—azolgar) Idolatrous.

Eilunazoli, v. a. (eilun—azoli) To worship images, or idols, to commit idolatry.

Eilunazoliad, s. m. (eilun—azoliad) A worshipping of images; idolatry.

Eilunazoliaeth, s. m. (eilun—azoliaeth) Idolatry.

Eilunazoliant, s. m. (eilun—azoliant) Idolatry.

Eilunazolwr, s. m. pl. eilunazolwyr (eilun—azolwr) A worshiper of images.

Eiluniad,

EIL

Eiluniad, *s. m.* (eilun) A copying, a portraying.
 Eiluniaeth, *s. m.* (eilun) A copy, or resemblance.
 Eiluniant, *s. m.* (eilun) A portraiture, a picture.
 Eiluniaw, *v. a.* (eilun) To copy, or to represent.

Eilunid Dunawd Deheuant,
 Aer ei enw, ei arvau o Frainc.

Dunawd let him resemble Deheuant, whose name is slaughter,
 and his arms from France. *Meigant, m. Cynzylan.*

Eiluniawl, *a.* (eilun) Having a resemblance.
 Eiluniwr, *s. m.—pl.* eilunwyr (eilun—gwr) One
 who makes a copy, or resemblance.
 Eilw, *s. m.* (âl) Melody, harmony. *a.* Melodious.
 Eilwaith, *s. f.* (ail—gwaith) A second time, or
 turn. *a.* Second time, or again.

Prŷn hén, prŷn eilwaith.

Buy what is old, and buy a second time.

Adage.

Eilwy, *s. m.—pl. t.* on (âl) That makes melody,
 or harmony; a musician; a minstrel.

Agores ei lys i les eilwyrn byd;
 Eithid i eilwyrn ei ylborthion.

He opened his court for the benefit of the minstrels of the world;
 to the guests are given his provisions. *Cynxelw, i Gadwallaion.*

I gerzawr am breiziawr, am brain;
 I eilwyrn am eirion arçvain;
 I vlaiz rhuz i urzaw buz i vrain;
 I veirz dwyrn dyvyd a goviain.

To a songster looking for the fruit of the chase, and for a deli-
 cacy; to the sons of melody for slender-bodied gifts; to a ruddy
 wolf to prepare a treasure for ravens; to the profound bards will
 come what will be kept in memory. *Cynxelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

Eilwyz, *s. m.* (âl—gwyz) Harmonic presence; a
 love meeting, or assignation.

Ebrwyz—yz av,
 Lle vryn llwyz eilwyz arwyz arav.

Quickly I will go where I shall prosper in a meeting of harmony,
 a gentle sign. *Ll. P. Meq, i verç.*

—Gwneuthum
 Dywilun oed a bun lle bum,
 Lle gwelais hoen geirw trais trai;
 Zywfyl y hi azawfal
 Zyvod i eilwyz ovyn,
 Lle ni zaeth lawen o zyn.

I made on Monday an assignation with the fair where I have
 been, where I have seen her of the hue of the foamy waves of the
 stealing ebb; on Sunday she had promised to come to seek an assign-
 ation where the blithesome nymph never came. *D. ab Gwilym, i Vorpuz.*

Eilwys, *s. pl. aggr.* (âl—gwys) Powers of harmony.

Ev a wnaeth eilwys,
 Yn llyspardwys,
 O asen afwys
 Ieün femina.

The powers of harmony, in the court of paradise, did form, out
 of a left rib, a beautiful female. *Talliesn.*

Eilyz, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (âl) One who produces
 harmony; a musician.

Rhyvezav dincier nad yw,
 Yn ol eilyz celvyrz clyw.

I wonder that he is not a meer poetaster, following a musician
 of correct ear. *Llywarc Hen.*

Mab cadyr Cadwaladyr ceidw eilyz hael.

The mighty son of Cadwaladyr he keeps a liberal minstrel.
Sypyn Cyveiliawg.

Eilyg, *s. m.* (âl) Harmony, melody, delight.

Gwynez argynan, aer gynnygyn rebyz,
 Gwyfyl bedyz, byd eilyg.

The famed one of Gwynez, the battle supporting leader, the
 pledge of the faith, the delight of the world, *Cynxelw, m. O. Gwynez.*

Eilyrth, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (âl—yrth) The touch,
 or impulse of melody.

Llew a glywaw, gloew eilyrth;
 Llew eilon yn eilwyrz verth;
 Llew ban corn blaen cad eorth,
 Llais garw, a llew tarw Talgarth.

I hear a sound, the clear touch of melody; the sound of music in
 hallowed harmonic presence; the loud sound of the horn before the
 mighty battle; an awful voice, the call of the bull of Talgarth.
Cynxelw.

EIR

Eilyw, *s. m.* (âl) Harmony; melody; music.
 Eilywiant, *s. m.* (eilyw) The profession of music.

Arnav erniaw erniawed a'm clwyv;
 Am glezyv-ruz rwyf ym rhygozed;
 Coziant eilywiant rhag eiliwed;
 Eiliw a'm dozyw, Duw ym gwared!

I am afflicted with affliction that wounds me; for the chief
 with the ruddy sword I have been over anxious; the anxiety of
 minstrelsy for fear of disgrace; disgrace is come to me, may God
 save me! *Cynxelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

Eill, *pron.* (ill) They, those. *Eill dau*, they two.
 Eilldu, *s. m.* (aill—tu) The outward side.
 Eilldy, *s. m.* (ell—ty) A shaving house.
 Eilliad, *s. m.* (ell) A cutting close, or shaving.
 Eilliaeth, *s. m.* (ell) The act of putting out; the
 state of being out, excommunicated, or banished.
 Eilliaw, *v. a.* (ell) To part from, to sever; to
 cut off from, to exterminate; to shave.

Gwedi cafael o Gafwallawn y vuzygoliaeth, cerzed a orug trwy
 wladoz y Saefon;—ac nid arbedis nag i wr, nag i wraig, nag i vab;
 canys ev a vynai yn llwyr eilliaw cenedyl y Saefon o'r ynys.

After obtaining the victory of Cafwallawn, he went through the
 countries of the Saxons; and he spared neither man, nor woman,
 nor a youth, nor a boy; for he was determined utterly to exter-
 minate the nation of the Saxons out of the island. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Eilliedig, *a.* (ell) That is cut off, shorn, or
 shaved.

Eilliedyz, *s. m.—pl. t.* ion (eilliad) A shaver; a
 razor; a plough for cutting paper.

Eilliwr, *s. m.—pl.* eillwyr (ell—gwr) A shaver.

Eillwraig, *s. f.—pl.* eillwreigez (ell—gwraig) A
 shaving woman.

Ein, *pron.* (ei) A sign of possession; property of;
 our property, ours; our. *Einow, einwyrw*, mine,
einot, einod, einwyd, thine, *eino*, his property,
eini, hers, *ein, einom, einym*, ours, *einoç*, yours,
einont, einynt, theirs.

Mez y zwy Wynez einym;
 Da yw a gatwo Duw ym.

The mead of the two Gwynezs is ours; it is good what God pre-
 serves for me. *Iolo Goch.*

Einawr, *s. m.* (ein—awr) The hour that is ours,
 the present time, or now. *adv.* Now, at present.

Einioes, *s. f.* (ein—oes) One's life; the whole
 time of a man's life; life. *Dirwez einioes*, the
 end of life; *bîr einioes*, long life; "Einioes dyn
 yn eistynu," the life of man drawing onward.

Einioes vyth i ynys Von,
 A dwy einioes i'w dynion.

Everlasting existence be to the isle of Môn, and two ages to its
 people. *L. G. Colbi.*

Tair merched, tair tynget tön,
 Y ty'n dwyn einioes y dynion.

Three females, three cutting destinies, there be taking away the
 life of men. *Guto r Glyn.*

Einglaw, *v. a.* (ang) To cause to expand, or dilate.

Eingion, *s. f.* (ang) An anvil, a forging utensil.

Eira, *s. m.* (air) Snow. *Caseg eira*, a snow-ball.

All i'r alarç ar y dôn
 Lliw'r eira ar vron vynyzig;
 Llauer gwaith, cyn canu'r gôç,
 Y rhois ym clôg am dana',
 Ac a'm telyn gyd â mi,
 I ganu i ti, lliw'r eira.

Like the swan upon the wave is she of the hue of snow on the
 mountain side; many a time before the singing of the cuckoo have
 I wrapt my cloak around me, and my harp along with me, to sing to
 thee who art of the colour of snow. *Pennill.*

Eiras, *s. m.* (air—as) What glows, or gives light;
 burning matter, a fiery body; burning cinder.

Eirçiad, *s. m.—pl.* eirçiaid (arç) A demander.

Eirçawl, *a.* (arç) Mandatory, commanding.

E I R

Eirvyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arv) A blazoner of arms, a herald.

Arver yr hen eirvyzion cymreig yw cyvrv dyfsg yn gydraz a'r bonez u. av.

The custom of the old welsh heralds is to reckon learning of equal dignity with the noblest descent. *Tracth. Arwyxeni.*

Eirias, v. a. (air) To deprecate, to avert; to spare.

Eirias law, nag eirias droed.

Deprecate a hand, do not deprecate a foot.

Adage.

Eiriasawl, a. (eirias) Deprecatory, averting.

Eiriasiad, s. m. (eirias) A deprecating; a saving.

Eiriasu, v. a. (eirias) To deprecate, or to avert.

Maxen a Cynan—ag ai gwelai hwynt, ag ai clywai fo a wneynt rhagzynt y ferz y tebycynt cafel nozed o eu beneidiau; ac nid eiriasu hwyntau neb ar a gyvarvai ag hwynt na's dienyzynt onid gwreigez.

Maxen and Cynan, whosoever beheld them, and heard them, suddenly would fly from them, the way they should think of obtaining refuge for their souls; and on their part they would spare not any body who should come in their way that they would not put to death, except women. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Eiriasus, a. (eirias) Deprecatory, tending to save.

Eiriasyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eirias) A deprecator.

Eirian, a. (air) Bright, splendid; fair, beautiful.

Yn Dad—

Ac yn Vab arab eirian,

Ac yn Ybryd gloyw-bryd glân.

Being a Father, and a Son blessed and fair, and a spirit of bright appearance and pure. *S. Ceri.*

Eirianaiz, a. (eirian) Of a splendid appearance.

Eirianawl, a. (eirian) Tending to make fair.

Eirianeiz, s. m. (eirian) Splendor; beauty.

Eirianiad, s. m. (eirian) A making fine, or gay.

Eirianrod, s. f. (eirian—rhôd) The galaxy.

Mi vum dri cyvnod

Yn nghaer eirianrod.

I have been for three seasons in the borders of the milky way. *Taliessin.*

Eirianu, v. a. (eirian) To make splendid; to beautify.

Eirias, s. m.—pl. t. au (eirias) Burning matter, or the body of fire, in opposition to the flame; burning cinders; a burning log.

Nid tân heb eirias.

There is no fire without a burning body.

Adage.

Wyt cwyrm, wyt teyrn, wyt eirias cadau, wyt cadarn val dinas.

Thou art ardent, thou art a prince, thou art the fire of battles, thou art strong like a rampart. *Ll. P. I. 204, i. Lywelyn I.*

Eiriasawl, a. (eirias) Of a glowing nature.

Eiriasdan, s. m. (eirias—tân) A glowing fire.

Eiriasfey, s. m. (eirias) Glowingness; fieriness.

Eiriasu, v. n. (eirias) To burn vehemently.

Eiriau, v. a. (air) To brighten; to become bright.

Eiriau, a. (air) Abounding with brightness.

Eirawl, a. (air) Splendid, bright; beautiful.

Priav brenin Troea gwr mawr oez, a theg, ac ymadrawz hy-nawg, a guff eirawl.

Priam king of Troy, he was a big man, and fair, and he was of a pleasing conversation, and he had a beautiful form. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Eirawl, v. a. (air—awl) To intreat; to intercede; to use persuasion, to persuade.

Hawz eirawl ar y garer.

It is easy to persuade one that is beloved,

Adage.

Eirawl ni garer ni cynghan.

It is not meet to intreat one that is not loved.

Adage.

Eirigaeth, s. m. (eirias) Deprecation; intreaty.

Eiriesyn, s. m. dim. (eirias) A glowing cinder.

E I R

Eiriv, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhiv) A number; a counting.

Ni zodai eiriv ar ra zillad.

He would not fix a number on scarlet garments. *D. Baturai.*

Eirivaw, v. a. (eiriv) To number, to enumerate.

Eirivawl, a. (eiriv) Relating to number.

Eiriviad, s. m. (eiriv) A numbering; enumeration.

Eirig, a. (air) Splendid, shining; gay, fine.

Eirig ei rethren riezawg.

Splendid his princely spear.

Tallies.

Eirioes, s. f. (air—oes) Pure, or holy life.

Gorwyn blaen egroes; nid moes caledi;

Cadwed bawb ei eirioes;

Gwaethav anav anvoes.

Glittering the tops of the haws; hardship is not mannerly; let every one preserve his purity of life; the worst of blemish is want of manners. *Llywarch Hen.*

Eiriolad, s. m. (eiriawl) A using persuasion.

Eiriolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiriawl) Intercession.

Eirioled, s. m. (eiriawl) Intreaty; intercession.

Eiriolez, s. m. (eiriawl) Intreaty, or persuasion.

Eiriolezus, a. (eiriolez) Of a persuading nature.

Eirioli, v. a. (eiriawl) To intreat; to persuade, or to use persuasion; to intercede.

Eiriolus, a. (eiriawl) Persuasive; intercessory.

Eiriolusrwyz, s. m. (eiriolus) Persuasiveness.

Eiriolwg, s. m. (eiriawl) Intreaty, intercession.

Eiriolwr, s. m.—pl. eiriolwyr (eiriawl—gwr) One who uses persuasion; an intercessor, or mediator.

Eiriolyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiriawl) A paraclete; an advocate, a mediator, or intercessor.

Eiriolyziaeth, s. m. (eiriolyz) A mediatorship.

Eirion, s. pl. aggr. (air) What gives splendor, or lustre, ornaments.

Eirionawl, a. (eirion) Ornamental; adorning.

Eirioni, v. a. (eirion) To ornament, to adorn.

Eirionyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (eirion) A border; the list of cloth; the edge, or selvage; any border set on for ornament; a ruffle. *Dau eirionyn tir, the two borders, or cross ridges of a field. Welsh Laws.*

Eirionynawg, a. (eirionyn) Having a border.

Eirionynawl, a. (eirionyn) Having trimmings.

Eirionynu, v. a. (eirionyn) To border, to edge; to fringe, to ruffle.

Eirlyd, a. (eiry) Apt to snow, apt to be snowy.

Eirlydrwyz, s. m. (eirlyd) A snowiness.

Eirthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A growling as a bear; a baiting, or attacking as a bear.

Eirthiaw, v. a. (arth) A baiting, a setting upon,

Ail cwyn a'm tremyn tremid erzw,

Ail gwr gwrz gorzhen arthen eirthiaw.

Another woe assails me from retrospect of him, a second mighty hero that teils like a bear in the combat. *Cynwalw, m. R. VI. 22.*

Eirthiawl, a. (arth) Buffetting, or baiting.

Eirw, s. m.—pl. t. on (air) A foaming place, a cataract, or waterfall.

Eirwlaw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiry—gwlaw) Sleet.

Eirwlawiaw, v. a. (eirwlaw) To fall in sleet.

Eirwlawiawg, a. (eirwlaw) Abounding with sleet.

Eirwlawiogrwyz, s. m. (eirwlawiawg) Sleetiness.

Eirwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (eirw) A foaming cataract.

Eirwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oz (eiry—gwynt) Snowy wind, or wind that brings snow.

Eiry, s. m. (air) Snow. *Adar yr eiry, starlings.*

Eiryaiz, a. (eiry) Like snow, or snowy.

Eiryawg, a. (eiry) Abounding with snow, snowy.

A Grufuz yntau o gynnevindra a brwydyr a lueftwa yn ei erbya yn mreiciau Eryri eiryawg.

And Grufuz also from a familiarity with war pitched his tent against him in the ridges of the snowy Eryri. *Bugaz G. ab Cynan.*

Eiryawl

E I S

Eirjawl, a. (eiry) Tending to snow, snowy.
Eiryn, s. pl. aggr. (aren) A hard mass; a gland; a testicle; a plumb. *Eiryn duon*, common black plumbs; *eiryn birion*, damascenes; *eiryn coſion*, orlean plumbs; *eiryn gwynion*, green gage plumbs; *eiryn gwlanawg*, peaches; *eiryn ſurion*, *eiryn perthi*, *eiryn tagu*, bullace; *eiryn mai*, *eiryn perth eurzrain*, gooseberries; *eiryn gwion*, the briony berries; *eiryn y ci*, biſtort.

Eirynbren, s. m. (eiryn—pren) A plumb tree.

Eirynen, s. f. (eiryn) One plumb, a plumb.

Eirynllys, s. m. aggr. (eiryn—llys) The Saint John's wort.

Rhag mân cymmer yr eirynllys, a doda wrtho pan arganver ſyntav.

Against a mole take the Saint John's wort, and apply to it when firſt obſerved. *Mexygon Myzvai.*

Eirynwyz, s. pl. aggr. (eiryn—gwyz) Plumb trees.

Eirynwyz ys prin,
 Angwant o zynin.

Plumb trees, that are ſcarce, unambitious of heroism. *Taliesin.*

Eirys, s. m.—pl. t. od (air) A coal, an ember.

Eifawl, a. (ais) Coſtal, belonging to the ribs.

Eifen, s. f. (ais) A lath; alſo a rib.

Eifglwyv, s. m.—pl. t. on (ais—clwyv) A pleuriſy.

Eifglwyvaw, v. n. (eifglwyv) To become pleuritic.

Eifglwyvawl, a. (eifglwyv) Pleuritic, pleuritical.

Eiflaw, v. a. (ais) To lathe, to lay laths; to make lattice-work.

Eifieu, s. m. (es) Want, neceſſity, need; lack; poverty, indigence.

Gwell benthg nog eifieu.

Borrowing is better than want.

Adage.

Eifieuedig, a. (eifieu) Neceſſitated; indigent.

Eifin, s. m. aggr. (es) Bran, or huſks of corn.

Eifinaiz, a. (eifin) Branny, huſky; like bran.

Eifinawg, a. (eifin) Branny, abounding with bran.

Eifinawl, a. (eifin) Made of bran; like bran.

Eifingrug, s. m. (eifin—crug) A heap of bran.

Eifinllyd, a. (eifin) Branny, full of bran; huſky.

Eifiw, s. m.—pl. t. on (es) Want, need; poverty.

Eifiwaw, v. n. (eifw) To become deſtitute.

Eifiwawl, a. (eifw) Tending to be needy; neceſſitous.

Eifiwed, s. m.—pl. t. au (eifw) A deſtitute ſtate, want, need, or lack; indigence.

Heb nebawd eifiwed.

Without any kind of want.

Cynceirw.

Mae gwyrd a Gwynez, gwae ni yr eifiwed, yſſywaeth yn trengi' Woe to us becauſe of the lack, the worthy men of Gwynez, alas, are dying!

Bleſcyn Varcz.

Eifiwedig, a. (eifiwed) That is deſtitute, needy, in want; indigent, poor.

Tôſt yd gwyn pob colledig;
 Feſt yd hawl eifiwedig.

Pitrouſly doth every condemned one complain; with alacrity the needy makes his claim. *Taliesin.*

Eifiwez, s. m. (eifw) A ſtate of want; needineſs.

Eifiwiad, s. m. (eifw) A rendering deſtitute.

Eifiwyd, s. m. (eifw) Want; indigence, poverty.

Cyfevlin i'm byd
 A vu eifiwyd;
 Mynaic alaid
 Pyr na'm dywaid.

Generally through my life poverty hath been; the wealthy monk will hardly ſpeak to me. *Taliesin.*

Eifoes, adv. (es—oes) Nevertheless, however; likewise; already.

E I T

Eifor, a. (es—or) Equal; of the ſame ſort, like.

Eiforawd, s. m. (eifor) What is like; a counterpart.

Eiforawl, a. (eifor) Tending to make equal.

Eifori, v. a. (eifor) To make equal, or like.

Eiforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eifor) An equalizing.

Eiforig, a. (eifor) Tending to aſſimilate.

Eiſſill, s. f. (eiſſill) What is parted from.

Eiſſillez, s. m. (eiſſill) Offspring, or progeny.

Trwy vôr llihrant eu heiſſillez.

Their offspring will glide through a ſea.

Taliesin.

Eiſſillid, s. m. (eiſſill) Offspring, or progeny.

Eiſſillyd, s. m. (eiſſill) Offspring, or progeny.

Eiſſillyz, s. m. (eiſſill) Offspring, or progeny.

Ni bu edivar y dyz y cyrſgoez,
 Cyrſ ehoſyn eiſſillyz;
 Gwelai wawr ar wyr lluoſfyz,
 Val gwr yn gwrthlaz cywilyz.

There was no repentance for the day he attacked, it was the onſet of a brave race; he perceived a hue on the men of battle, like a man oppoſing reproach. *Lygad Gwr, i Lywelyn II.*

Eiſte, s. m. (aes—te) A ſitting, the act of ſitting.

Eiſte, v. a. (aes—te) To ſit; to be ſeated.

Pwy bynag a eiſtſo ynſl.

Whoſoever that ſhall ſit in it.

Breiniau Arvon.

Eiſtez, s. m. (eiſte) A ſitting, the act of ſitting.

Eiſtez, v. a. (eiſte) To ſit. *Eiſtez ar woyau*, to ſit upon eggs; *eiſtez wrth*, to ſit down by, to lay ſiege to.

A çan y vuzygoliaeth hſono y daeth Beli hyd at Vran ei vrawd a oez yn eiſtez wrth Ruſain.

And in conſequence of that victory Beli came to Brân his brother that was ſitting before Rome. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Eiſtezwag, a. (eiſtez) Sedentary, or that ſits.

Eiſtezwawl, a. (eiſtez) Relating to ſitting; ſitting.

Eiſtezva, s. f.—pl. t. on (eiſtez—ma) A ſitting place.

Eiſtezvod, s. f.—pl. t. au (eiſtez—bod) A being ſitting, a ſitting; a meeting, or aſſembly; a ſeſſion. *Eiſtezvody beirz*, a congreſs of the bards.

Eiſteziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiſtez) A ſitting down.

Eiſtezial, v. a. (eiſtez) To ſit often, to be ſitting.

Eiſtezig, a. (eiſtez) Sedentary, apt to be ſitting.

Eiſtezle, s. m.—pl. t. oz (eiſtez—lle) A ſitting place.

Eiſtezogrwyz, s. m. (eiſtezwag) Sedentarieneſs.

Eiſtezolrwyz, s. m. (eiſtezwawl) Sedentarieneſs.

Eiſtezw, s. m.—pl. eiſtezwyr (eiſtez—gwr) A ſitter, a ſedentary perſon.

Eiſtyz, s. m. (eiſtez) The act of ſeating.

Eiſtyziad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiſtyz) A ſeating down.

Eiſtyziaw, v. a. (eiſtyz) To place in a ſeat, to ſeat.

Eiſwys, adv. (eiſys) Likewise, beſides; already.

Eiſfyzyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyzyn) A tenement.

Eiſys, adv. (es—ys) Likewise, beſides; already.

Bod yn hir yn glâv a marw eiſys.

To be long ſick and to die beſides.

Adage.

Eithav, s. m.—pl. t. on (aith) The acme, the uttermoſt, the outermoſt, the fartheſt, the ultimate. *a. Ultimate; fartheſt, moſt diſtant. Eithavon byd*, the uttermoſt parts of the world.

Dymgwel y rhyſe—
 Hyd eithavion pellâ.

Return the war to the moſt diſtant extremities. *W. Middleton.*

Eithaved, s. m.—pl. t. oz (eithav) The utmoſt limit, or extremity.

Eithavig, a. (eithav) Extreme, or ultimate. *s. pl. Eithavigion*, borderers, or the inhabitants of the marches.

ELC

Eithavnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (eithav—nöd) Nonplus.
Eithen, *s. f. dim.* (aith) A prickle, a sharp point.
Eithin, *s. pl. aggr.* (aith) Furze, whins, or gorse.
Eitbin freinig, genista spinosa vulgaris; *eitbingwâr*,
eitbin mân, dwarf furze; *eitbin yr ier*, *craç eitkin*,
 needle furze, or perty whin.
Eithin, *a.* (aith) Prickly, or full of prickles.

Ag eizew ar ei bryd,
 Mor eithin, i'r gryd
 Sirian senyfid.

With ivy on his front, so bristled, the cherry tree was provoked
 to the combat. *Talliesin.*

Eithinawg, *a.* (eithin) Overgrown with furze.
Tir eitbinawg, furzy land. *Yr eitbinawg vawr*,
 the greater furze bush.

Eithinen, *s. f.* (eithin) A furze, a furze bush.
Eithinvyw, *s. m.* (eithin—byw) The savine.
Eithiw, *a.* (aith) Prickly, or full of points.
Eithiwaw, *v. a.* (eithiw) To make prickly.
Eithiwawg, *a.* (eithiw) Having prickles, or points.
Eithrad, *s. m.*—*pl.* eithraid (eithyr) An excepted,
 or excluded one, a stranger.
Eithradwy, *a.* (eithyr) Exceptionable, that may
 be excluded, or estranged.
Eithraw, *v. a.* (eithyr) To except, or to exclude.
Eithrawl, *a.* (eithyr) Exceptive; exclusive.
Eithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (eithyr) Exception,
 exclusion.

Rhys rwyf gwel rhyvel—
 Eithriad brad bron eiliafaw;
 Eithyr cenyd cynneiw ni wnav.

Rhys, whose sway is like the course of war, a stranger to trea-
 chery his breast that flows with harmony, except of thee no depen-
 dence will I seek. *Phylip Brydydd, i Rys Ieuanc.*

Eithyr, *a.* (aith) Except; without; besides; but.

Eithyr gallu nid oes dim.
 Besides power there is nothing. *Adage.*

EL, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* od. What has in itself the power
 of motion, a moving principle; an intelligence;
 a spirit; an angel.

Elaeth, *s. m.* (el) The act, or power, of self-
 motion; intelligence, or the state of angelic
 existence.

Elaiz, *a.* (el) Intelligential, of an angelic nature.

Elaig, *s. m.* (llaig) One who is secluded; a hermit.

Nid wyd ti ysgolaig,
 Nid wyd elaiç,
 Unben ni'th eiwir yn nyz rhaid:
 Oç Cynzilig na buot gwraig!

Thou art not a scholar, thou art not a *minstrel*, a monarch thou
 wilt not be called in the day of necessity: O Cynzilig, why wert
 thou not a woman! *Llywarch Hen.*

Elain, *s. f.*—*pl.* eleinod (el—ain) A hind calf, a
 fawn.

Elanez, *s. pl. aggr.* (llanez) The intestines.

Elawç, *s. m.* (llawç) Indulgence, tenderness;
 refuge.

Elawr, *s. f.*—*pl.* elorau (llawr) A bier. *Elawr*
veirç, a hearse.

Yn Llongborth gwelais drydar,
 Ac elorawr yn ngwyar,
 A gwyr rhuz rhag rhuthyr esgar.

In Llongborth I saw a tumult, and biers in blood, and ruddy men
 from the onset of the foe. *Llywarch Hen.*

Elcys, *s. pl. aggr.* (el—cws) Wild geese, or ganzas.

Elcysen, *s. f.* (elcys) A wild goose, or ganza.

ELV

Eleç, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (lleç) A slate, a flat stone.

Joseph a drofws eleç vawr ar zrwz bez Crist.

Joseph rolled a great flat stone upon the door of the grave of
 Christ.

Aelwyd rhwng pedair eleç.

A hearth between four flat stones. *L. G. Ceibi.*

Eleigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (elaig) A becoming so-
 litary.

Eleigiaw, *v. a.* (elaig) To seclude; to be secluded.

Eleigiawl, *a.* (elaig) Tending to make solitary.

Elen, *s. f.* (el) An intelligence, an angel; a goddess.

Eleni, *s. f.* (elen) The present year. *adv.* This
 year, the present year, or that is now going on.

Elenid, *s. f.* (elen) The present year. *adv.* This year.

Elest, *s. m. aggr.* (el—est) Flags, sedges; rushes.

Elestraiz, *a.* (elestyr) Like flags; like lillies.

Elestrawg, *a.* (elestyr) Abounding with lillies.

Elestren, *s. f.* (elestyr) A flag, or sedge leaf.

Nid hawz blingaw ag elestren.

It is not easy to stay with a flag *le. f.*

Adage.

Elestyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* elestrod (elest) A flower de
 luce, a lilly; a flag, or sedge. *Ystrail elestyr*, a
 mat of sedges.

Elv, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (el) A moving principle.

Elvaeth, *s. m.* (elv) Elementation; elementarity.

Elved, *s. m.* (el—med) Autumn. *Alban elved*,
 the autumnal equinox.

Elven, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (elv) An operative cause;
 a particle, or constituent part; an element.
Elven tân, a particle, or spark of fire.

Elvenawl, *a.* (elven) Elemental, elementary.

Elveniad, *s. m.* (elven) An elementation.

Elvenu, *v. a.* (elven) To element; to constitute.

Elvod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (el—bôd) Intellectual ex-
 istence, or the state of spirits.

Elvyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (el—byd) Intellectual
 world.

Elvyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (elv) The state of simple
 estimation; an element, or first principle; earth,
 land.

Tri friv elvyz y syz: daear, dwr, a than.

There are three primary elements: earth, water, and fire.

Triox.

Iolwn ni a grewys

Nev ac elvyz.

We will adore him that created heaven and the elementary world.
Talliesin.

Yn amwyn Elvael pan wnaeth Elved,
 Elvyzen grëulawn, elvyz grëuled.

In defending Elvael when Elved, a fierce region, made a blood-
 stained land. *Cynxelw, i Gadwallawn.*

Neu'm bu dyz, cer elvyz Elwy,

Eiliwn wawd—

Have I not enjoyed a day, by the region of Elwy, when I com-
 posed a panegyric. *Ll. P. Mox.*

Ni'm dawr, ean del dros elvyz

Llanw o vôr, a liv o vynyç.

I shall not be concerned, if there shall come over the country a
 tide from the sea, and a flood from the mountain.
D. Llewelyn Mawr.

Elvyzaid, *s. m.* (elvyz) An elementation.

Elvyzan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (elvyz) That is formed
 of elements; the earth, the world.

Ail i vozi elvyzan,
 Yw llusgi eleni'n lan.

Like to the drowning of the world is the complete burning this
 year. *T. Pryi.*

Elvyzawl, *a.* (elvyz) Elemental, elementary.

Elvyzen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (elvyz) What is formed
 of the elements; earth, or land; a region.

Mab Llywelyn hael hylwyç bergen
 Ar wyneb Frydain, priv elvyzen.

The son of the generous Llywelyn, a prosperous proprietor on
 the face of Frydain, the choicest region.

Ll. P. Mox, i Ruf. ab Llywelyn.

Elvyziad,

ELU

Elvyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (elvyz) Elementation.
 Elvyznewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (elvyz—newidiad) Trans-
 elementation.
 Elvyzu, *v. a.* (elvyz) To element; to constitute.
 Elf, *s. m.*—*pl. eilf* (el) What moves in a simple,
 or pure, state; a spirit, or a demon.
 Elgain, *a.* (el—cain) Supremely fair, or elegant.
 Elgeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (el—ceth) The chin, the
 jawbone.
 Eli, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (el) A salve, a topical me-
 dicament.
 Eliad, (eli) The applying a salve.
 Eliaw, *v. a.* (eli) To annoint with salve, to
 plaister.
 Eliawl, *a.* (eli) Of the nature of salve, emplastie.
 Elin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (glîn) An angle; an elbow.
Penelin, the elbow point, the elbow.

I'r milwr y mae elin
 A wnaï drwït a'i waew'n y drîn.

To the warrior there is an *elbow* that would make a tumult with
 his spear in the conflict. *L. G. Cethi.*

Elinad, *s. m.* (elin) A making an angle;—a cubit.
 Elinaw, *v. a.* (elin) To describe an angle; to
 elbow.
 Elinawg, *a.* (elin) Abounding with angles, an-
 gular; jointy; elbow-wise. *Yr elinawg*, culer-
 age, or arsefmart; called also, *y bengoc*, *y ben-
 boeth*, *llyfiau'r dom*, *llawagor*, *llyfiau'r dîn*, *elin-
 awg gôç*.
 Elindys, *s. pl. aggr.* (elin—tâs) The aurelia; the
 caterpillar; the volvox, or vinefretter.
 Elorawg, *a.* (elawr) Having a bier, put on a bier.
 Elorwyz, *s. m.* (elawr—gwyz) A bier; a hearse.
 Elu, *v. a.* (el) To move onward; to go. *Ellynt
 yno*, they went there; *elid*, let the goer (of any
 person) go; *mal yr elwys*, so that I may be go-
 ing; *er nad elo*, though he may not go.

Elid ryw ar barth ba yw.
 Let sex go upon the part of which it is. *Adage.*

Elid llaw gan droed.
 Let the hand go with the foot. *Adage.*

Mazeu'n beiau i'n bywyd,
 Er bar, cyn elon o'r byd.
 Forgive the faults of our lives, because of wrath, before we shall
 go out of the world. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

Elus, *a.* (al) Benevolent, bounteous, charitable.
 Elusen, *s. f.* (elus) Benevolence, charity, alms.

Nid oes gwyl rhag elusen.
 There is no pretence against charity. *Adage.*

Elusen tam o garw.
 Even a morsel out of a stag is alms. *Adage.*

Elusenaiz, *a.* (elusen) Of a charitable turn.
 Elusenawl, *a.* (elusen) Eleemosynary, bounteous.
 Elusendawd, *s. m.* (elusen) Benevolence, charity.
 Elusendy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (elusen—ty) Almshouse.
 Elusengar, *a.* (elusen) Charitable, benevolent.
 Elusengarwç, *s. m.* (elusengar) Charitableness.
 Elusengist, *s. f.* (elusen—cist) A charity box.
 Eluseni, *s. m.* (elusen) Benevolence, charity.

A fon am eluseni,
 Deilynged, harzed oez hi.

And discoursing of *benevolence*, how meritorious, how fair she
 is. *Parç. Evan Evans.*

Elusenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. elusenwyr* (elusen—gwr)
 An almsgiver, an almoner.

ELY

Elw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (al) Property; goods, of
 chattels; profit, advantage, lucre, gain.

Ni mad newid ni geif elw.
 He makes no good bargain that gets no gain. *Adage.*

Elwa, *v. a.* (elw) To get wealth; to turn to profit.

Holl oval dyn, cerlyn caeth,
 Yw elwa am vywiolaeth.
 All the care of man, a slavish toiler, is to traffick for a livelihood.
L. Hopcin.

Elwâad, *s. m.* (elwa) A making advantageous.
 Elwant, *s. m.* (elw) Advantage; profit, or gain.
 Elwâu, *v. a.* (elwa) To enrich; to make profit.
 Elwawd, *s. m.* (elw) The act of enriching.

Dygyçwyn olwyn elwawd vangre.
 Wheel, begin thy course to the place of profit. *Ll. P. Meç.*

Elwawg, *a.* (elw) Having property, or profit.
 Elwç, *s. m.* (âl) Acclamation; joy, gladness.

Elaryez hez boziaw,
 Lle gwyl hwyl heiliaw,
 Llaur nev drev dreizlaw,
 Alaw elwç.

The mildness of peace diffusing, where the course of the festive
 service is seen; the confine of heaven's mansions resound with the
 music of gladness. *Cafnodyn.*

Elwi, *v. a.* (elw) To get wealth; to turn to gain.

Gwyth yfgor tra mor, tra Menai,
 Gwlyz elvyz elwais o honai,
 Tra vu Owain mawr a'i meizai,
 Mez a gwin a'n gwirawd vyzai.

The channel of the village beyond the sea, beyond Menai, a mild
 region out of which I have profited; whilst Owain the great was,
 who owned it, mead and wine were wont to be our beverage.
Cynxelw, m. O. Gwynez.

Elwig, *a.* (elw) Having the power to produce, or
 to form; operative. *Hydyr elwig*, boldness that
 will effectuate.

Neud adwen ar vy ngwên;
 Yn hanvod cun agen,
 Tri gwyzorig elwig awen.

Doth he not recognize upon my mien, shewing a descent from
 a royal line, the three principles of inventive genius. *Llywarc Men.*

Elwl, *s. pl. aggr.* (el—gwl) The reins, or kidneys.
 Elwlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (elwl) A kidney, one of
 the reins.

Elwyz, *s. m.* (el—gwyz) The beatific presence.

Credav i Beryv nev yn elwyz,
 A'in gwnaeth o berawr yn brydyz;

I believe in the Creator of heaven in the *supernal light*, who
 made me from a misfired to be a poet. *Cynxelw.*

Elwysen, *s. f.* (alwysen) A donation, or alms.

Elwysen tam o garw.
 Even a morsel out of a stag is alms. *Adage.*

Elyd, *s. m.* (al) What is fused, or run to metal.
 Elydnaiz, *a.* (elydyn) Of the nature of brass.
 Elydnawl, *a.* (elydyn) Consisting of brass; brassy.
 Elydraiz, *a.* (elydyr) Of the nature of brass,
 brassy.
 Elydrawl, *a.* (elydyr) Consisting of brass; brassy.
 Elydyn, *s. m.* (elyd) A mixed metal; brass.

Corf elydyn, cas-wydyr, ceis-wer—
 Syz i vadyr.

A body of brass, hatefully tough, seeking tallow, has reynard
 got. *R. Gç Eryri.*

Elydyr, *s. m.*—*pl. elydrion* (elyd) A compound
 metal; brass.

Gwiall eldyr, goleu-liw,
 A geidw ei gort, yn goed gwiw.

Rods of brass, of bright hue, guard his body, like fair trees.
Cynrig at Daryn Gç, i bawne

Elyv.

ELL

Elyw, s. m. (al) What flows, or glides. *a.* Smooth, or polished; delicate.

Rhodri—
Yn ardwy beirz, dwvyn dyvnaid i alav,
I elyv veirç canaid,
Yn erç-lyvyn, yn erç-liw gicifaid,
Yn ervawr froen-vawr, friw eurald.

Rhodri regulating the bards, deep the attraction of his treasure, his delicate shining steeds, highly sleek, and of the high colour of the falcon, with mighty distended nostrils and golden front.
Li. P. Moe, i R. ab Owain.

Elyflu, s. m. (llwf—llu) A ravaging host; annoyance, or grievance.

Cyd delai Gymru, ac elyflu o Loegyr,
A llawer o bobtu,
Dangofais Pyll bwyll izu.

Should Wales come forward, and oppression from England, and many on both sides, Pyll would shew them a feat. *Llywarc Hen.*

Elyfwl, s. m. (llwf) Annoyance, grievance, plague.

Elyw, s. m. (al) The aloes, the juice of the aloes.

A glud, ac ystor,
Ac elyw tramor.

And frankincense, and myrrh, and transmarine aloes. *Taliesin.*

ELL, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. What is outward, separated, or divided. *a.* Outward; prominent; conspicuous. *adv.* Extremely, very.

Ellacl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ell-ael) The eyebrow.

Ni mynwn, pe gallwn gael,
Dy dwyllaw, du dy ellacl.

If I could have the opportunity, I would not deceive thee, thou whose eyebrow is black. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ellaig, s. f.—pl. elleigion (ell—aig) A pear.

Ellain, a. (ell) Radiating, casting rays, splendid.

Ellast, s. pl. aggr. (ell—ast) The thistle, or carduus.

Ellbwyd, s. m. (ell—bwyd) Famine, want of food.

Ellmyn, s. pl. aggr. (allman) Foreigners; the Germans.

Dôs a cymhell yr Ellmyn.

Go and drive away the Germans. *I. ab R. ab I. Llwyd.*

Elltrewen, s. f.—pl. t. au (alltraw) A tutorels that is not of the family; a sponsor; a gossip, a stepmother.

Ni garo ei vam cared ei elltrewen,

Let him that loves not his mother love his stepmother. *Adage.*

Y naill vlwyzyn a vyz mam i zyn, a'r llall vyz ei elltrewen.

One year will be a mother to a man, and the other will be his stepmother. *Adage.*

Ellwez, s. f. (ell—gwêz) An outward appearance.

Têg ei bellwex, the fair of outward form. *Sil.*

Ellwen, s. f. (ell—gwen) Outwardly fair. *Yr ellwen, the fair one. Sil.*

Ellyz, s. m. (ell) A cutting off, or extermination.

Ellyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (ell—yll) A wandering spirit, an elf, a demon; a phantom; a goblin.

Bwyd ellyllon, mushrooms; menyg ellyllon, fox-gloves.

Tri tharw ellyll ynys Prydain: ellyll Gwydawl, ellyll Llyr Merini, ac ellyll Gwrthmwl wledig.

The three monster bulls of the isle of Britain: the monster of Gwydawl, the monster of Llyr Merini, and the monster of Gwrthmwl wledig. *Tricæ.*

Ellyllaiz, a. (ellyll) Like a demon, or elfish.

Ellylldan, s. m. (ellyll—tân) Ignis fatuus, will with a whisp, or jack with lanthorn.

Mwg ellylldan o annwn.

The smoke of demon-fire from the great abyss. *D. ab Gwilym.*

ENB

Ellylles, s. f.—pl. t. au (ellyll) A she demon.

A'i gwez wynebryd dyn gwâr,
A'i fud ellylles adar.

And the form of her visage like a sedate man, and her condition the scarecrow of the feathered tribe. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r scyluan.*

Ellyllyn, s. m. dim. (ellyll) A little devil, a goblin.

Ellyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ell) An exterminator; a razor.

Mal y gwalç dros vin yr ellyn.

Like the hawk over the edge of the razor. *Adage.*

Ellynez, s. m. (llynez) The last year. *adv.* Last year.

EM, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. A rarity; a jewel, a gem.

Bycan, em eirian, i mi
—Dy fôri.

It is a small thing, my fair jewel, to me that thou shouldst be affronted. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Emàno, adv. (e—man) Three days since.

Emenyz, s. m.—pl. t. au (em—enyz) The brain.

Emid, s. m. (em) What is precious, or unique.

Emig, s. f. dim. (em) A little jewel, or toy.

Eminiawg, s. f.—pl. t. au (miniawg) A door-post.

Emwyz, s. m. (em—gwyz) A covered presence; shame.

Emyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (byl) A border, or edge.

Emyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (em) A hymn, a chaunt.

Cyviawn mewn glyn d'emyn di.

Chaste, in the dale, is thy hymn. *D. ab Gwilym.*

EN, s. m. r.—pl. t. oz. The source of life; a living principle, or what is immortal; a being; a deity; a soul; a spirit, essence, or ens. *a.* Pure; essential; selfmovent; quick; noble. *adv.* Very. It is used as a prefix, and postfix in composition.

Enad, s. m. (en) A enduing with soul; animation.

Dysgweyd ceiniaid cyva enad eu rhwyv,
Eu rhwyz-voz yn amhad.

The songsters relate of the full animation of their leader, their free will in varieties. *Cynxelw.*

Enaele, s. m. (en—aele) A maim, hurt, or wound.

Enaele, a. (en—aele) Painful, smarting; piteous, lamentable, miserable.

Enaeleu, s. m. (enaele) A maim, hurt, or wound.

Enaid, s. m.—pl. eneidiau (en—aid) A soul; life.

Perçen enaid, endued with a soul; enaid yç, the life of an ox.

Rhyvezav yn llyvrau
Na's gwzant yn ziau
Enaid pwy ei hadnau;
Pwy bryd ei haelodau.

I wonder that in books, they know not with certainty, where the seat of the soul is; what the appearance of its members. *Taliesin.*

Enain, a. (en) Abounding with essence, essential.

Enain-gyfaith, a medical bath. *Mezygon Myzvai.*

Enaint, s. m.—pl. eneiniau (enain) An ointment, or unguent.

Bleizyd a adeilwys Gaer Vazon, ac a whaeth yno yr enaist twymyn.

Bleizyd built Caer Bazon, and he made there the warm bath. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Enawel, s. f. (en—awel) A tempest, a hurricane.

Enawr, s. m. (en) An intelligence; a soul.

Enbyd, a. (en—pyd) Dangerous, or perilous.

Enbydawl, a. (enbyd) Tending to endanger.

Enbydiad, s. m. (enbyd) A exposing to danger.

Enbydrwyz, s. m. (enbyd) Perilousness; peril.

Enbydu, v. a. (enbyd) To endanger; to hazard.

Enbydus,

ENE

Enbydus, *a.* (enbyd) Perilous, or dangerous.

Gwae a ro ei vryd, er hyd rhus,
Ar ein byd mawr enbydus.

Woe to him that shall give his mind, but for a moment, upon
our greatly perilous world. *Gr. Gweulyn.*

Encil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (en—cîl) A retreat, a fall
back; a flight. *Myned ar encil*, to go upon a
retreat, or to abscond.

Enciliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (encil) A retreating;
an absconding; desertion, secession.

Enciliaw, *v. a.* (encil) To retreat, to retire, to
step aside, to withdraw; to fly away, to desert.

Enciliedig, *a.* (encil) Withdrawn; deserted.

Enciliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. encilwyr* (encil—gwr) Deserter.

Encilyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (encil) A retreat; a
seceder.

Encuz, *s. m.* (cuz) A concealment; a hide; a
hoard.

Hir o amfer, a thros oesoz, y bu'r pethau hyn ar encuz, a goll yn
eigion y tywyllwg.

A long time, and for ages, have these things been in concealment
and loss in the midst of darkness. *Ed. Davy.*

Encuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (encuz) An enveloping.

Encuziaw, *v. a.* (encuz) To envelop, to cover.

Encuziawl, *a.* (encuz) Tending to envelop.

Encuziedig, *a.* (encuz) Enveloped, or covered.

Encyd, *s. m.* (en—cyd) A space, a while. *Tros
encyd*, for a while; *encyd o forz*, a good way off.

Val yr oezwn—
Yn coeliaw 'mun yn cael mez,
Encyd awr yn cyuorwez.

As I was giving credit to my nymph, and receiving enjoyment,
and mutually reclining for the space of an hour. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ençwarz, *s. m.* (çwarz) A laughter; joy.

Ençwarzawl, *a.* (ençwarz) Exulting, joyous.

Ençwarziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ençwarz) Exultation.

Ençwarzu, *v. a.* (ençwarz) To exult, to laugh.

Ni ençwarz ei alon
O Ynyr wyllon.

His foes will not exult because of the hostages of Ynyr.
Tallefin.

Enderig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ez* (terig) A steer.

Rhuthyr enderig o'r allt.

The run of the steer from the hill. *Adage.*

Hir y byz enderig 9ç drygwr.

The ox of a wicked man will long be a steer. *Adage.*

Gwas ystafell a gaif yr anneirez a'r enderigez o anrhaith a zycer
o orwlad.

The chamberlain shall have the heifers and the steers of the spoil
that shall be taken from another country. *Welsh Laws.*

Enzawd, *s. m.* (en—dawd) A placing as a mark.

a. Conspicuous, remarkable.

Enzigonawd, *s. m.* (digonawd) A making sufficient.

Enzodawl, *a.* (enzawd) Conspicuous, notable.

Enzodi, *v. a.* (enzawd) To place conspicuously.

Enzodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enzawd) A denoting.

Enzodiant, *s. m.* (enzawd) Distinction.

Enzwl, *s. m.*—*pl. enzylon* (en—dwl) The flow
of the soul, or mind; the will, or affection.

Enzylu, *v. a.* (enzwl) To shew the affection.

Eneidvazeu, *s. m.* (enaid—mazeu) One whose
soul is remitted; a condemned criminal. *a.* Soul-
remitted; or cast for death.

Tri dyn y fyz eneidvazeu, ac ni ellir eu prynu: Bradwr arglwyz,
a dyn a lazo arall yn fyrnig, a lleidyr cyvazeu am werth mwy na
fedair ceiniawg.

Three persons that are worthy of death, and they cannot be
bought off: a traitor to the lord, and a man who kills another
maliciously, and a confessed thief for the value of more than four
pence. *Welsh Laws.*

ENH

Eneidiad, *s. m.* (enaid) An enduing with a soul.

Eneidiaw, *v. a.* (enaid) To endue with a soul, to
animate.

Eneidiawg, *a.* (enaid) Having a soul, or life.

Eneidiawl, *a.* (enaid) Endued with a soul; living.

Mi brydyz brydest anianawl;
Ti wron oreu eneidawl.

Me a poet of natural genius; thou a hero most excellent and
animated. *Ll. P. Meq, i D. ab Owain.*

Eneidioli, *v. a.* (eneidiawl) To make animated.

Eneidiolrwyz, *s. m.* (eneidiawl) Animality.

Eneidrwyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enaid) The temples.

Ni rozav—orfwys i'm eneidrwyzau.

I will give no rest to my temples. *Davyd Zu, ps. cxxxii. 4.*

Eneiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enain) An anointing.

Eneiniaw, *v. a.* (enain) To anoint, to apply
unction.

Eneiniawg, *a.* (enain) That is anointed. *s. m.* An
anointed one.

Eneiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. eneinwyr* (enain—gwr) An-
nointer.

Eneirçiad, *s. m.* (arç) A covering with armour.

Eneirçiaw, *v. a.* (arç) To cover with armour.

Eneirçiawg, *a.* (eirçiawg) Having complete armour.

Pan zyvon dros vôr, gwyr eneirçiawg,
Cadveirç y danynt deuwynnebawg;
Deuylaeu ar eu gwaew anoleithiawg,
Erzi heb vedi yn myd dihezawg.

When they shall come over sea, the men completely covered with
armour, with double-faced war steeds under them; two points
on their spears not sparing of havoc. *Myrçin.*

Ener, *s. m.* (en) An agent of intelligence. *Rhwyz
ener*, a liberal soul.

Cerz wahan Cadvan cad-walc niver;
Cerz wezawl gadawl Gadell ener.

The appropriate song of Cadvan the hawk of battle of the mul-
titude; the moderate song for gifts from the living representative
of Cadell. *Cynzeilo, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Envawr, *a.* (en—mawr) Very great, vast, or huge.

Envil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (en—mil) An animal, a
beast.

Envilaiz, *a.* (envil) Of the nature of an animal.

Envyged, *s. f.* (en—myged) Worship; honour.

Envys, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (en—bys) A rainbow.

Envysg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (envys) A rainbow.

Enhuz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (en—huz) A covered
state.

Enhuzaw, *v. a.* (enhuz) To shaddock, to darken.

Enhuzaw'r tân, to cover the fire with ashes.

Enhuzawl, *a.* (enhuz) Tending to cover, or en-
velop.

Enhuzed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (enhuz) A covering, a
cover.

Doe'n arglwyz cenedl-rwyz cêd
Hezyw dan yr enhuzed.

Our lord of a race liberal of treasure comes to day under the
covering. *Gr. ab Gweulyn.*

Enhuzedig, *a.* (enhuzed) Covered, or enveloped.

Enhuziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enhuz) A covering
over.

Enhuziant, *s. m.* (enhuz) The act of covering.

Enhued, *s. m.* (hued) One who follows the chase.

Nid wyv enhued, miled ni çadway;
Ni allav zarymred:
Tra vo da gan gôg caned!

I am not a hunter, animals I do not keep; I cannot move along:
as long as it seemeth good let the cuckoo sing!

*Llywarc Hen.
Eni.*

ENM

Eni, v. a. (en) To exert the mind, or soul.

Pan wafgar heyrn, pan heir;
Pan wefgryn cammawn camp enir;
Yn liagar yd vernir.

When irons shall be scattered, or when strewed; when the combat shall be agitated the feat *will be toiled for*; he will be judged splendid.
Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.

Am arç-vain riain rhaid i'm eni,
Trwy ziwyd eiriawl dezwawl Dewi.

For a slender bodied lady I must *use exertion* by closely interceding with pious Dewi.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Eniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eni) A content, or area.

Eniain, s. m. (iain) State of the weather, or temperature. *a.* Very clear, pure, or intense. *Garw yw ei beniaid bezy*, severe is its temperature to day; *mae'n eniain oer*, it is intensely cold.

Enig, a. (en) Full of soul, or animation.

Eniwaid, s. m. (niwaid) Damage, harm, hurt.

Eniwaw, v. a. (niwaw) To endamage, to hurt, to harm.

Yffid i'm eniwed eniwaw wrthaw.

There is harm to my lot for to be hurt at him. *Llywelyn Parç.*

Eniwawl, a. (niwawl) Tending to damage; noxious.

Eniwed, s. m.—pl. t. au (niwed) Damage, hurt, harm; wrong, prejudice. *Twrw ac eniwed*, disturbance and harm, the manner of disturbing quiet possession to prevent a title.

Sev yw twrv ac eniwed llosgi tai a thôri ereidyr.

Disturbance and *harm* is to burn houses and to break ploughs.
Welsh Laws.

Eniwedu, v. a. (eniwed) To damage, or to harm.

Eniweidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eniwed) A hurting.

Na nodwç eniweidiad,
A gynnyg yw'ç iawn a gwâd.

Notice not an *injury*, when amends and acknowledgement are offered to you.
T. Alud.

Eniweidiaw, v. a. (eniwed) To damage, to harm.

Eniweidiawl, a. (eniwed) Apt to damage, hurtful.

Enllib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (en—llib) Slander, calumny, reproach.

Elid gwraig yn ol ei henllib.

Let a woman go after her *reproach*.
Adage.

Enllibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enllib) A slandering, calumniating, or disparaging; detraction.

Enllibiaiz, a. (enllib) Calumnious, detraactive.

Enllibiaw, v. a. (enllib) To calumniate, to detract.

Enllibiawl, a. (enllib) Contumelious, detracting.

Enllibiedig, a. (enllib) Slandered, calumniated, defamed.

Enllibieizrwyz, s. m. (enllibiaiz) Contumeliousness.

Enllibiwr, s. m.—pl. enllibwyr (enllib—gwr) A slanderer, or a defamer.

Enllibus, a. (enllib) Slanderos, or calumnious.

Enllibusrwyz, s. m. (enllibus) Slanderosness.

Enllyn, s. m.—pl. t. oz (llyn) Victuals, any victuals eaten with bread, as butter, or cheese. *Bara ac enllyn*, bread and fool. *North of England.*

Enllyniad, s. m. (enllyn) A moistening for food.

Enllyn, v. a. (enllyn) To moisten a bit of food.

Hwnw yw ev yr un y rhozwy vi izo dam wedy'r i mi ei enllynu;
ac ev a enllynuez damaid, ac ei rhozes i Judas.

That one is he to whom I shall give a morsel after I shall have done to *moisten* it, and *be moistened* a bit, and gave it to Judas.
W. Salisbury.

Enmynez, s. m. (mynez) Patience, forbearance.

Enmynezgar, a. (enmynez) Patient, forbearing.

Enmynezgarwç, s. m. (enmynez) Patientness.

ENS

Enmynezus, a. (enmynez) Patient, passive.

Enmynezus vum, vur cadeithi,
Enwawg orthowys, o'm gorthewi.

I have been *patient*, thou bulwark of the war and famed leader, because of my being made silent.

Ll. P. Moç, bygwib D. ab Owain.

Ennill, s. m. (en—nill) Advantage, gain, profit.

Ennill, v. a. (en—nill) To get advantage, to gain.

Ennilladwy, a. (ennill) Capable of giving profit.

Ennilleg, s. f. (ennill) What causes advantage.
Bwyall ennilleg, a battleax.

Ennillgar, a. (ennill) Advantageous, gainful.

Ennyn, s. m. (en—yn) A kindling, or ignition.

Ennyn, v. a. (en—yn) To kindle, to set on fire; to inflame; to incense, to move to wrath; to be inflamed, or incensed. *Ennyn o lid*, to burn with anger.

Ennynawl, a. (ennyn) Tending to kindle, ignitable.

Ennynva, s. f.—pl. t. oz (ennyn—ma) A kindling, what is set on fire; a burning heat.

Ennyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ennyn) A kindling; ignition.

Ennynu, v. a. (ennyn) To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to be inflamed. *Ennyni o'i gwant bi*, thou wilt be inflamed with her love.

O dervyz ennynu ty yn mhlith trev, taled y zau dy nefav i ennynno ganto, un o bob parth izo.

If a house shall be *set on fire* in the midst of a town, let it pay for the two adjoining houses that *shall kindle* from it, one on each side of it.
Welsh Laws.

Enrhy, s. m.—pl. t. on (en—rhy) An abundance.
a. Very much.

Enrhyal, s. m. (rhyal) The increase of cattle; the breed of young.

Tri anivel syz vwy gwerth eu teithi nog eu gwerth cyvraith: ystalwyn, a tharw trevgorz, a bacz cenvaint; canys yr enrhyal a gollir o colli'r wyntau.

There are three animals the value of whose perfection is greater than their law value; a stallion, and a bull of a township, and a boar of a herd of swine; for the *breed* will be lost if they shall be lost.
Welsh Laws.

Enrhydez, s. m. (rhydez) Honour; reverence.

Enrhyaczawl, a. (enrhydez) Tending to honour.

Enrhydezu, v. a. (enrhydez) To honour; to revere.

Enrhydezus, a. (enrhydez) Honourable; revered.

Enrhydezwr, s. m.—pl. enrhydezwr (enrhydez—gwr) One who honoureth.

Enrhyvez, a. (rhyvez) Wonderful, or marvellous.

Enrhyvezawd, s. f. (enrhyvez) A great wonder.

Ni's cyvriw nebawd

O'r holl vedyllawd,

Ac vyth ni's traetha,

A wnaeth i'n rhiau

O enrhyvezodau

Tra vu yma.

No body can recount, of all the world, and never can he relate what he hath done for our princes, of *wonders*, whilst he was here.
Taliesin.

Enrhyvezawl, a. (enrhyvez) Wonderful, marvellous.

Enrhyvezig, a. (enrhyvez) Of a wonderful nature.

Eva adnewyzws muroz Llundain, ac o enrhyvezig dyroz ai damgylcynwys.

He built anew the walls of London, and with *wonderful* towers he surrounded it.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Enrhyvezu, v. a. (enrhyvez) To wonder, to marvel.

Enferth, s. m. (ferth) A lax, or falling state.
a. Of a slippery, or falling nature.

Enferthawl, a. (enferth) Debasing; tending to fall.

Enferthu, v. a. (enferth) To debate; to make abject.

Enferthus,

ENW

Enferthus, a. (enferth) Debasing, apt to be vile.
Merç zrwg enferthus, an evil and debased woman.
Entraw, s. m.—pl. entrawon (en—traw) A master.
Entrew, s. m.—pl. t. au (trew) A sneeze. *Taro entrew*, to give a sneeze.
Entrewi, v. a. (entrew) To sneeze, to sternutate.

Cofa dy din pan entrewyc.
 Remember thy posterior when thou dost sneeze. *Adage.*

Entrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (entrew) A sternutation.
Entryç, s. m. (tryç) The great scope, or expanse, the firmament.
Entyrç, s. m. (tyrç) The firmament, the vault, or canopy of the heavens.

Yn myned, mewn lluzed llwyr,
A çowyç i entyrç awyr.
 Going, in extreme toil, with a hymn to the vault of the sky.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r beddyç.

Enw, s. m.—pl. t. au (nw) A name, or appellation.

Goreu enw mi biau.
 The best name is I own it. *Adage.*

Y dyn a gafu enw da
A gafu gan bawb ei gofa.
 The man who shall acquire a good name will get to be remembered by every body. *L. G. Gofbi.*

Enwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enw) A nomination, a naming.

Enwadawl, a. (enwad) Denominative; appellative.

Enwaered, s. m. (gwaered) Very low, or prone.

Enwai, s. m.—pl. enweion (enw) Nominative case.

Enwaid, a. (enw) Having a name, or title.

Enwaidedig, a. (enwaid) Named; circumcised.

Enwaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enwaid) Circumcision.

Enwaidiaw, v. a. (enwaid) To give a name; to circumcise.

Enwair, a. (gwair) Full of energy, or vigour.

Rhyzyrllid vy ngerz—
Yn Aber muher Meneivlon,
Yn enwair yn ziwair zeon.

My song will obtain its mead in Aber, where dwells the pillar of the people of Manai, an energetic and continent sovereign.
Cynxelw, i H. ab Owain.

Enwaifg, a. (gwaifg) Very brisk, merry, or gay.

Bum enwaifg, a fawb i'm annerc,
Yn garwr bun vwyn mewn llwyn allanerc.

I have been blithesome, and every body greeting me, a lover of the kind maid in the grove and in the lawn. *T. Hywel Sion.*

Enwawd, s. m. (enw) Nomination; name, title.

Perçen cor—
Lluç varan, llug van l volawd;
Arvoliant urziant urz enwawd.

Possessing a choir of splendid appearance, a splendid place for praise; the adoration of the dignity of a great name.
Cynxelw, i Dyffilic.

Enwawg, a. (enw) Having a name; renowned.

Enwawl, a. (enw) Nominal; relating to name.

Enwedig, a. (enw) Nominated, specified, specific, particular, especial. *Yn enwedig*, especially.

Enwedigaeth, s. m. (enwedig) Nomination.

Enwedigaethyz, s. m. (enwedigaeth) Nominative case.

Enwedigaw, v. a. (enwedig) To denominate.

Enwedigawl, a. (enwedig) Nominative; appellative.

Enwedyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (enwad) A denominator.

Enweirus, a. (enwair) Energetic; vigorous.

Marw Rhys, draig enweirus drud
A'm gwnaeth drwy hiraeth drilyd!

The dying of Rhys, a dragon energetic and brave, hath through longing caused to me sadness!
Prydyç Byçan.

ENG

Enwi, v. a. (enw) To name, to term, to entitle.
Enwig, a. (enw) Having a name; famed.

Derçavawd gwledig
Am dervyn hen enwig.

The sovereign is exalted round the old and famous boundary.

Taliesin.

Enwir, a. (en—gwir) Very true, or perfect.

Enwir yth elwir o'th gywir weithred—
Angor dewr daen,
Sarf safwy raen.

Perfect art thou called from thy just deed, thou brave and wide extending stay, with a spear like a serpent. *Taliesin.*

Enwogi, v. a. (enwawg) To make renowned, or famous.

Enwogiad, s. m. (enwawg) A making renowned.

Enwogrwyç, s. m. (enwawg) Renownedness; excellence.

Enwyllt, a. (gwyllt) Very wild, furious, or raging.

Ni byz unawr, baez enwyllt,
Heb ewyn gwyn o'i ben gwyllt.

He is not at any time, the furious boar, without a white foam out of his fierce head. *S. Meirion.*

Enwyn, a. (gwyn) Very white. *Llaeth enwyn*, buttermilk. *s. m.* Butter milk.

Enyça, v. imper. (nyça) Behold, lo, look.

Mal yd oeynt y llongau yn cafael y tir, enyça Caſwallawn a holl gadernyd ynys Prydain canzo yn dawed i Gaſteil Dolobel yn erbyn Ceifar.

As the ships were making to the land, behold Caſwallon, with all the strength of the island of Britain with him, coming to the caſtle of Dolobel againſt Cæſar. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Enyd, s. m. (en—yd) Space; while; time; leisure.

Tros enyd, for a while; *cael enyd*, to get leisure.

Enyz, s. m. (en) The seat of intellect, or soul.

Enyved, s. m. (nyved) Animation, or vigour.

ENG, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. Space, amplitude.
a. Large, spacious, loose; at large, free.

Engvod, s. m. (eng—bod) Unconnected, or loose existence; a fallible ſtate.

Engherzed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerzed) A tedious travelling, or ſojourning.

Hir y bu ev yn yr engherzed hwnw.

Long has he been in that ſojourning. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Engi, v. a. (ang) To ſet at large; to deliver, to looſen, to extricate; to be delivered.

Dadieu mawr mynyç ac engi ar lygoden.

Long and frequent diſputing and to be delivered of a mouſe.

Adage.

O dervyz beiçlogi gweinyziawg o gaeth, y neb ai beiçloco a zyly rozi gwraig arall cyſtal a hi i wafanaethu yn ei lle yn i ang.

If a female ſlave ſhall be made pregnant, he that ſhall make her pregnant is obliged to furniſh another woman as good as ſhe is to ſerve in her ſtead until ſhe ſhall deliver. *Welſh Laws.*

Englyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glŷn) A term in proſody for one of the three primary metres, being a flowing combination of accordant ſounds, as it were chained together; a ſtanza of ſuch kind of metre; an epigram. There are many varieties of the *englyn*; as, the *union*, *cyrç*, *crwca*, *cyrnewidiawg*, *cadwynawg*, *triban milwr*, and the like.

Englynaiz, a. (englyn) Of the nature of an epigram.

Englynawl, a. (englyn) Relating to the *englyn* metre; epigrammatic.

Englynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (englyn) An epigrammatist.

EOG

Engu, v. a. (ang) To set at large, to deliver out; to render ample, or loose; to be freed.

Engwn bryd rhag angen bro;
Duw d'ing a'n diengo!

We will be ample against the necessity of a country; may God deliver us from trouble!
Rbys Penarth.

Engur, a. (eng—ur) Awful, marvellous; amazing.

Enguriaw, v. a. (engur) To marvel, to wonder.

Enguriawl, a. (engur) Tending to amaze; awful.

Engwarth, s. m.—pl. engweirth (eng—gwarth) A spreading surface; a beach.

Bum lliv yn eirth;
Bum ton yn engweirth.

I have been a torrent on the slope; I have been a wave on the extended shore.
Taliesin.

Engwawd, s. m. (eng—gwawd) A free panegyric.

Engwth, s. m. (gwrth) A quick push. *a.* Sudden.

Engyl, s. m. (eng—yl) An expanding principle; fire. *Rhwng y zau engyl*, between the two fires.

Cytlell—
I dynu y ceir, diweir-gwaen
I mi, yr engyl o'r maen.

A knife, it will be had to draw, (a fortunate lot for me) the fire out of the stone.
Rbys Gog Eryri.

Engyn, s. m.—dim. (eng) An unconnected, or frail one.

Ni wel dyn, engyn anghall,
Y llam y syrthioez y llail.

Man, an imprudent wretch, sees not the way another fell.
I. Tew.

Engyniawg, a. (engyn) Full of laxity; fallible.

Engyr, s. m. (eng—gyr) A pervading impulse; a shock. *a.* Impulsive; awful, marvellous, amazing.

Brenin Powys, pobyl doft yn engyr,
Yn ongyr gorvuost.

King of Powys, a people severe in the shock, in the conflict of spears, thou didst overcome.
Ll. P. Meys.

Engyriawl, a. (engyr) Amazing, or wonderful.

Engyriolaeth, s. m. (engyriawl) Fierceness; terribleness.

Parau a wnaeth gwyr Rhuvain trwy engyriolaeth yn eu herbyn.

The men of Rome persevered with fierceness against them.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Engyrth, a. (eng—gyrth) Terrible, direful, or awful.

Angeu pob rhiau diau y daw
Engyrth rhy gymmyrth i gam rhagzaw!

The death of all great ones certainly will come, awfully he prepares to take his step onward!
Bl. yn Varg.

Engyrthawl, a. (engyrth) Tending to terrify.

Cyh gozev angeu engyrtholion
A'm bwyv gan deu-hael cael cyveillion.

Before suffering the death of terrors may I be with two generous ones to obtain friends.
Gr. ab Tr Ynad Ceg.

Eoca, v. a. (ëawg) To fish for, or catch, salmon.

Eovnder, s. m. (ëovyn) Confidence, assurance, boldness.

Eovndra, s. m. (ëovyn) Daringness, boldness.

Eovneg, s. f. (eovyn) The parrhesia, boldness, or liberty of speech.

Eovni, v. a. (ëovyn) To cause dread; to be bold.

Eovniad, s. m. (ëovyn) A causing dread; a daring.

Eovyn, a. (ovyn) Causing dread; bold, daring, adventurous, confident, courageous.

Eogvrithyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (eawg—brithyll) A salmon-trout.

Eogyn, s. m. dim. (eawg) A samlet, a little salmon.

ER

Eon, a. (on) Bold, forward, daring, presuming.

I'rh welni—
Dy lateion eon ynt.

To serve thee, thy minions are bold.
D. ab Gwilym.

Eonder, s. m. (ëon) Boldness, or forwardness.

Tair fynhbn deall: eonder, nwyv, ac ymgais.

The three springs of the understanding; boldness, vigour, and exertion.
Barzai.

Eondra, s. m. (ëon) Boldness, or forwardness.

Eonvalç, a. (ëon—balç) Boldly-aspiring.

Eonvalçez, s. m. (ëonvalç) Aspiring pride.

Bu i'r arglwyz ei geryzu ev am ei eonvalçez.

It came that the Lord chastised him for his presumption.
Marçawg Crwydrade.

Eoni, v. n. (ëon) To become bold, or daring.

Eoniad, s. m. (ëon) A becoming bold, or daring.

Eorth, a. (gorth) Diligent, assiduous, studious.

Gwezïaw Duw, gwez eorth,
Y bum; canav gerz am borth.

Praying to God, in a diligent manner, I have been; I will sing a song for aid.
Iolo Gog.

Eorthawl, a. (ëorth) Of a diligent disposition.

Eorthez, s. m. (ëorth) Studiousness; meditation.

Eofaiz, a. (ëaws) Like a nightingale; melodious.

Yn arav yz wyd—
O dalu aur dros gerz efaiz.

With gentleness dost thou distribute gold for the philomelian song.
L. G. Cuthi.

Eofig, a. (ëaws) Of the nature of a nightingale.

Epa, s. m.—pl. t. od (ab) An ape, or a monkey.

Epaaiz, a. (epa) Like an ape, or apish.

Eples, s. m. (eb—lles) Leaven, a ferment.

Eppil, s. f. aggr.—pl. t. oz (eb—pîl) Offspring, issue, posterity, progeny, or descendants.

Eppilez, s. pl. aggr. (eppil) Progeny, descendants.

Eppilgar, a. (eppil) Tending to procreate, prolific.

Eppilgarwç, s. m. (eppilgar) Aptness to generate.

Eppiliad, s. m. (eppil) A bringing forth issue.

Eppiliaeth, s. m. (eppil) The act of bringing forth.

Eppiliaw, v. a. (eppil) To procreate; to generate, to bring forth, increase, or multiply, to beget issue.

Eppiliawd, s. m. (eppil) The act of bringing forth.

Eppiliawg, a. (eppil) Having issue, or progeny.

Eppiliwr, s. m.—pl. eppilwyr (eppil—gwr) One who generates, or begets issue.

Eppilwraig, s. f.—pl. eppilwreigez (eppil—gwraig) One who brings forth.

Epynt, s. m. (eb—ynt) An ascent, or slope.

Na'm casa, pwylla, pwyllawg edvynt Rys,
Y rhwng rhos ac epynt;
Barz vum it' trymud tremynt,
A cydymdaith canwaith cynt.

Hate me not, consider, Rhys of impelling course between the plain and the sweeping slope; I have been a bard to thee of wary watchfulness, and a companion a hundred times formerly.
Phyllip Brydyr, i R. Gryg.

Cytleuer gwawr dyz pan zwyre hynt;
Cyviaw ciry gorwyn gorwyz epynt.

Splendid as the dawn of day when it rises on its course; of the same hue as the purely white snow drifting on the slope.
Cynzelw, i Eva v. Madawg.

ER, s. m. r. A motion, or impulse forward; a progress, or course. It is prefixed in composition to enhance the meaning of words.

Er, prep. For, because of, with respect to, in the place of, in order; towards; to; for the sake of, on account of, through, notwithstanding; from; since, ever since.—*Erzwyv, erow, for*

ERB

my sake; *erod*, *erot*, for thy sake; *ero*, for him; *eri*, for her; *erom*, for our sake; *erog*, for your sake; *eront*, *erynt*, for their sake.—*Nid er dim*, not for any thing; *er deſcreuad y byd*, from the beginning of the world; *er dywedyd o bono*, notwithstanding its being ſaid by him; *er ys blwyzyn*, for a year; *er doe*, ſince yeſterday; *er ys talm byd*, for a long while ſince; *er ſwollt y dyz*, for a ſhilling a day; *er byn i gyd*, notwithstanding all this; *er byny*, notwithstanding that; *er amled*, though ever ſo numerous; *er lleied y bo*, though it be ever ſo ſmall.

Ni çrëd eizig er a dynger,

The jealous one will not believe for all that is ſworn. Adage.

Bid ehud drud er çwerthin.

Let the furious be ſickle though he laughs, Adage.

*Er ammau o rai yma,
Er hyn Duw ſy'n rhanu da.*

Though ſome here may doubt, notwithstanding this God is diſpenſing good. T. Aled.

Eraill, s. pl. (arall) Others. Pron. Those others.

Erain, a. (er) Abounding with impulse; what may be impelled.

Eraint, s. f. (erain) A round body; a ball; a bowl, or cup; a pear.

Erbarç, s. m. (parç) Reſpect, reverence, deference.

*Neu'r orvyz dy orovyn nad änt i'th erbyn,
I'th erbarç veziant;
Neu'r orvyz yn ngorenw Morgant
Ar vilwyr Prydain pedrydant?*

Will not thy dread cauſe that they ſhall not go againſt thee, in thy enjoyment of honour; will it not overcome in the high title of Morgant the warriors of Britain in all its bounds? Ll. P. Mæç, i Llywelyn I.

Erbarçawl, a. (erbarç) Tending to revere; reverential.

Erbarçiad, s. m. (erbarç) A reverencing, a revering.

Erbarçu, v. a. (erbarç) To reverence, to reſpect.

Erbin, s. m. (pin) Calamint, a herb ſo called.

Erbwl, a. (pwl) Blunting, tending to blunt.

Erbyliad, s. m. (erbwl) A making blunt.

Erbylu, v. a. (erbwl) To blunt, to make dull.

*Ar olerbylu cyrz nid coelvaia ei zwyn
Ozyman hyd Ruyain.*

After diſſecting of wit the ſongs it is no good news that he ſhould be carried from here to Rome. Seifyll Bryſtorç.

Erbyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pyn) Contrast, oppoſition. Prep. Againſt, over againſt, oppoſite; towards; by.

Tri feth nid oes a el yn eu herbyn: devawd gorfez, cân gorfez, allavar gorfez.

Three things to which nothing can go in oppoſition: cuſtom of the convention, ſong of the convention, and voice of the convention. Barças.

Erbyn, v. a. (pyn) To take to, to take, to receive, to accept; to give reception, or to entertain.

Erbynzywedyd, s. m. (erbyn—dywedyd) A gainſaying, or contradiction.

Erbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erbyn) A receiving; reception, acceptation, or adoption.

Erbyniaw, v. a. (erbyn) To receive, or to accept.

Erbyniawd, s. m. (erbyn) Reception, acceptation.

Erbyniawl, a. (erbyn) Receiving, adoptive.

Erbynied, v. a. (erbyn) To take to; to receive.

Erbyniwr, s. m.—pl. erbynwyr (erbyn—gwr) A receiver, or acceptor.

Erbynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erbyn) An acceptor.

ERC

Erç, s. m. (er) A dark colour, a dark brown, or dun.

*E'm rhyz veirç—
Lliaws llwyd, a llai,
Lliaws erç ervai.*

He will give me of ſteeds, many a gray, and roan, many a dun there would be for me. Gwalçmai.

Erç, a. (er) Of a dark hue, darkiſh brown, dun; diſmal, dreadful, terrible, dire.

Erçi, v. a. (arç) To aſk, to requeſt; to demand.

Erçi a orug Emrys izo dywedyd y daroganau a zelai rhagllaw: ac yna y dywawd Myrzin, 'Arglwyz, nid iawn draethu o'r rhyw bethau hyny, namyn pan y cymhellw anghenraid. Pei a's dywetwn ni yn amſer ni bai raid wrthyt tewi a wnai yr ysbryd ym dyſgu innau; a fan vai raid wrtho y foai rhagov.'

Ambroſius requeſted of him to declare the predictions that ſhould come in future; and Myrzin thereupon ſaid, 'My lord, it is not right to treat of thoſe kind of things, except when neceſſity compelleth. If I were to ſpeak at a time when there ſhould be no call for them, the ſpirit would ceaſe to teach me then; and when he ſhould be wanted he would go away from me. Gr. ab Arthur.

*Arç i Zavyz a arçav;
Arç cyn ei herçi a gay.*

A requeſt of Davyz I will aſk; the requeſt before it is aſked I ſhall have. L. G. Cotbi.

Erçlais, s. m.—pl. erçleifiaw (erç—llais) A frightful voice, or ſcream.

Vy nghalon a grŷn rhag erçlais y vrân.

My heart doth tremble becauſe of the ugly croak of the raven. Peryu ab Cadiver.

Erçlas, s. m. (erç—glâs) A duſky blue; a gray, a raven-gray.

Erçliw, s. m. (erç—lliw) A duſky, or dun colour.

*Ei elyv veirç canaid,
Yn erç-lyvyn, yn erçliw gleiſaid.*

His valuable ſteek ſteeds ſo very ſmooth, of the duſky hue of ſalmons. Ll. P. Mæç, i Redri.

Erçryn, a. (crŷn) Agitating, trembling, quaking.

Erçrynawl, a. (erçryn) Tending to agitate.

Erçryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçryn) Agitation.

Erçrynu, v. a. (erçryn) To agitate; to tremble.

Erçwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn) A paſs over; a ſide. Erçwyn gwely, a ſide, or ſtead of a bed, the outer ſide of a bed.

*Mab Llywelyn hael hawl gyva eirçiaid,
Erçwyn graid grym tyrva.*

The ſon of the generous Llywelyn is the entire claim of the paſſioners, the fiery motion and ſtrength of a hoſt. Ll. P. Mæç, i Ruſuex.

*Graid eryr milwyr Maelawr a arçav
I erçwyn nev a llawr;
Uz dinag dinas gwriawr,
Un dinam, un mab mam mawr;*

The fiery eagle of the warriors of Maelor I aſk of the ſupport of heaven and earth; the never reſuſing chief of the city of heroism, a ſpotleſs one, the one great ſon of a mother. Ll. P. Mæç, i Vadawg ab Grufuex.

Erçwynedig, a. (erçwyn) That has a paſſage over; tranſitive.

Gorair erçwynedig hon a vo wrthzryç peth arall o'i hol; megis—Gwelav.

A verb tranſitive is this that is the object of ſomething elſe following it; ſuch as—I ſee.

Erçwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçwynedig) The act of paſſing over; tranſition; transportation.

O erçwynedigaeth Babilon hyd enedigaeth Criſt i bu o oefoz gwyr pedair-ar-zeg.

From the captivity of Babilon to the birth of Chriſt there were of the ages of men fourteen. Ll. G. Hergeſt.

Erçwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçwyn) Tranſition.

Erçwyniaw, v. a. (erçwyn) To cauſe to paſs over; to tranſport.

ERZ

Erçwyniawg, a. (erçwyn) Having cause of motion. *s. m.* A place to pass over, or to range.

Edyrn trin vezgyrn trydar erçwyniawg.

The sovereign of the bustle of meadhorns, a *briskly moving* tumult. *Llywelyn Varç.*

Moçnant djeuçwant erçwyniawg gwledig
Gwlad Vroçvael Yfçithrawg.

Moçnant the truly delectable *range* of the sovereign of the country of Broçvael Yfçithrog. *Cynçelw, m. O. ab Madawg.*

Erçwyniawg trylew trylwyn uç prain.

The *career* of the most gallant one most complaisant over the banquet. *Cynçelw.*

Erçwyniawl, a. (erçwyn) Tending to pass over.

Erçwyrn, a. (çwyrn) That is made to move rapidly.

Erçwys, s. f. (erç—gwys) A pack of hounds.

Erçyll, a. (erç) Ghastly, horrible, or dreadful.

Nid çwareu a vo erçyll.

It is no play that is *terrifying*.

Adage.

Erçylldawd, s. m. (erçyll) Ghastliness, horribleness.

Erçylldra, s. m. (erçyll) Horribleness, frightfulness.

Erçyllva, s. f.—pl. t. on (erçyll) A hideous place.

Tynais vyrziwn o honoçwi, vy angylion duon gyd a'm cynfon i'r erçyllva aneçgor hon.

I have drawn a million of you, my black angels, with my tail to this never to be left *place of horror*. *Elis Wyn, B. Gwsg.*

Erçyllrwyç, s. m. (erçyll) Horridness, frightfulness.

Erçyllu, v. a. (erçyll) To look ghastly, or dreadful.

Erçynawl, a. (cynawl) Tending to exalt, or lift.

Erçyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyniad) An elevation.

Erçynu, v. a. (cynu) To elevate, or to exalt.

Erçwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyn) A passage over.

Erçwynedig, a. (erçwyn) Transmigratory.

Erçwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçwynedig) Transmigration, or a passing over.

Erçwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erçwyn) A trans-migrating, a passing over.

Erçwynu, v. a. (erçwyn) To transmigrate.

Erdolwg, v. a. (dolwg) To beseech, to intreat.

Erdolwg, dywedd pawy oerç yno, I pray thee, tell me who was there.

Erz, s. m. (er) Impulse forward, or course. It is prefixed in composition, to enhance the meaning of words.

Erz, prep. For, because, for the sake of. *Erçwyr, erçow, for my sake; erçod, erçot, for thy sake; erço, for his sake; erçi, for her; erçom, for us; erçoç, for your sake; erçynt, for their sake, or for them.*

Erzrwng, a. (erç—rhwng) Confused, or huddled.

Gwnaeth dralliv gwyar uç Trallwng Elvael, Pah vu ymdravael drud ac erzrwng.

He caused a torrent of blood above Trallwng Elvael, when the fierce and confused conflict took place. *E. ab M. Rhabawd.*

Erzrym, s. m. (erç—grym) Potency, strength.

Erzrym, a. (erç—grym) Potent, robust, lusty.

Grym erzrym aer zraig avael—
Grufuz hil Mereduz hael.

Powerful of body, with the grasp of the dragon of slaughter, is Grufuz the descendant of the generous Mereduz. *Bleçyn Varç.*

Oni'th gav er cerç erzrym—
Yn laç i'r byd!

If I obtain thee not through the potent song, farewell to the world! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Erzrymawl, a. (erzrym) Tending to robustness.

Erzrymez, s. m. (erzrym) Potency, robustness.

ERV

Erzwyn, v. a. (dwyn) To bear away; to acquire.

Erzygan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dygan) Euphony.

Yr hen veirç a ganant yn voel-awdyl; sev yn zigynghaneç; a rhoi pwys y ganiadaeth ar yr erzygan.

The old bards sing in bare rhyme, that is, without concatenation; and laying the stress of the harmony upon the *accentuation*. *Barçai.*

Beirç dyçgedigion a vlašant yn well yr hen drevyn ar acanu'r gerç; sev amravaelion acenion aç erzyganau blith dra flith.

Bards that are learned ones relish better the ancient order of accenting the composition; that is, varieties of accents and *emphatic sounds* promiscuously. *Barçai.*

Hoew erzygan a ganai.

Sprightly *harmony* he was wont sing.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r aderyn.

Un don yw'r erzygan dau

Ag anal y meçinau.

Of the same tone is thy *harmony* as the blast of the bellows.

M. ab Rbys, i'r gwynt.

Erzyganawl, a. (erzygan) Euphonical; harmonic.

Erzyganu, v. a. (erzygan) To produce euphony.

Erzygnawd, s. m. (dygnawd) A belabouring.

Ni wyr neb, pan ruzir

Ei bron huan,

Py zyzwg glain.

O erzygnawd vain.

Nobody knows when the bosom of the pervading orb is reddened, what *brings out* the sparkle from *bard working* of the stones. *Taliesin.*

Erzygnawl, a. (dygnawl) Very toilsome.

Erzygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygniad) A toiling.

Erzygnu, v. a. (dygnu) To toil, or labour hard.

Erzygyd, v. a. (dygyd) To bear from; to acquire.

Gwyr Powys—

Pedair cynneçyv, cadw cadyr urzen,

Ar zeg erzygant o Veigen.

The men of Powys, fourteen superior distinctions, honoured for powerful defence, *they acquired* from Meigen. *Cynçelw.*

Ereçwyz, s. m. (erçwyz) A fixed state; purpose, or resolution. *a.* Intent, resolved.

Ar ereçwyz ethyw gwall,

O vraw marçawg yfçuall:

A vyz wrth Urien arall?

Upon the resolution there came a failing from the dread of a *furious knight*; will there be another compared with Urien? *Llywarc Hen.*

Pwyllai Dunawd, varçawg gwain,

Ereçwyz gwneuthur celain,

Yn erbyn cryfaið Owain.

Dunawd the leading knight would drive onward, *intent on* making a corpse, against the onset of Owain. *Llywarc Hen.*

Erevain, v. a. (evain) To impel, or move onward.

Ereill, s. pl. (arall) Others. *pron.* Others.

Ereinnwg, s. f. (eraint) A pear orchard. The old name of Herefordshire.

Eres, a. (er—es) Marvellous, wonderful, strange.

Eres yw genyv, it is strange to me.

Eresi, s. m. (eres) Amazement, or wonder.

Erestyn, s. m. (eres—tyn) A hurdy-gurdy. *Pauç*
erestyn, a hurdy-gurdy strain.

Erestyn ni's car ev a'i graçdant—

Cler y dom, erom heb warant amlwg,

I guwç a'i olwg a oçelant.

A hurdy-gurdy he loves not with its harsh string; the *varabond* minstrels, that come before us without a clear licence, his frown and his look they will avoid. *L. G. Cethi.*

Erefu, v. a. (eres) To wonder, or to marvel.

Erv, s. m. (er) What has motion, or briskness. *a.* Brisk, or full of motion.

Ervai, a. (ery) Brisk; animated, or lively.

Erbyned ervai eur-vaç-wawd Walçmai,

Yn awr zivai yn urzedig;

Yn synwyr yn llwyr yn llunedig,

Yn vaith verth, yn gerth, yn goethedig.

Let him receive the *animated* and exalted golden panegyric of Gwalçmai, dignified in a happy hour; in sense completely formed, beautifully aspiring, nervous and pure. *Gwalçmai, i Redri.*

Aççai.

ERG

Azoli 'mun dan zail Mai,
A dirvaint cariad ervai,

Worshipping my fair under the leaves of May, with excess of
animated love. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ervawr, *a.* (mawr) Very great, or vast; magni-
ficent.

Ervid, *s. m.* (er—mid) That produces a meeting;
a junction, or meeting; a conflict, or rencoun-
ter. *Aetbant ben yn ervid*, they are gone to
loggerheads. *Sil.*

Ton tyrvid, toid ervid;
Pan ant cyvraîn y'ngovid,
Gwên, gwae rhy hen o'th edlid!

Let the wave bluster, let it cover the coast; when the mutual
spears go into toil, Gwên, woe to him that is too old, because of
thy fury! *Llywarc Hen.*

Ervid a drycid rhag ei draçwres.
The union was wont to be broken from his violent passion.
Cynzelw.

Wedi cad dramawr, ac awr dremid,
A cyvarvod pybyl pen yn ervid
—Cyrn a genid,

After the tremendous conflict, and the hour of awful fight, and
the meeting of men with heads in contact, horns were blown.
Phyllip Brydyz.

Ervid, *v. a.* (er—mid) To come in contact; to
fight.

Piau y bez hwn, nid arall,
Gwy hwc wrth ervid,
Trauathau: gwarthai wrthid.

The owner of this grave, not another, a wild bear when coming
in contact, Trauathau: he would smile over thee.
Engl. Bezau Miltwyr.

Eryin, *s. pl. aggr.* (erv) Turnips. *Erwin y coed*,
reu maip bendiged, bryony roots.

Ervinen, *s. f.* (ervin) A turnip, or one turnip.

Ervlawz, *a.* (blawz) Causing a tumult.

Ervyn, *s. m. dim.* (ary) A weapon, a tool.

Ervyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (myn) A request, a pe-
tition, prayer, or intreaty.

Ervyn, *v. a.* (myn) To request, to beseech, to
intreat, or beg; to expect, or look for.

Ervyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ervyn) A requesting;
a petition, a request, or intreaty.

Ervyniaw, *v. a.* (ervyn) To request; to beseech.

Eidol esgob Caerloyw, brawd Eidol iarl, pan welys Hingestyr i
dywed, pe ervyniai pawb rhyzau Hingestyr, mi a'i llazwn vy hun.

Eidol bishop of Gloucester, brother to Eidol the earl, when he saw
Hingestyr said, if every one should solicit to liberate Hingestyr I
would myself slay him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ervyniawl, *a.* (ervyn) Supplicatory, petitionary.

Ervynied, *v. a.* (ervyn) To request; or to intreat.

Ervyniedig, *a.* (ervyn) Supplicated, implored.

Ervyniedyz, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ervyniad) A be-
seecher, solicitor, or one who intreats.

Ervyniwr, *s. m.—pl. ervynwyr* (ervyn—gwr) One
who solicits, or begs, an intreater.

Erganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caniad) A singing of.

Erganu, *v. a.* (canu) To sing of, to celebrate.

Derwyzon doethur,
Darogengw i Arthur,
Y ffd y fyz gynt
Neu'r mi ergenynt.

Ye intelligent druids, declare to Arthur, what is there more
early than me that they sing of. *Taliesin.*

Erglyw, *s. m.* (clyw) A listening, or attention.

Erglywed, *s. m.* (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

Erglywed, *v. a.* (erglyw) To hear; to attend to.

Yth edryz yth adrawz is nev;
Par cur-glawr, erglyw vy marz-ley!

Thy relatives make mention of thee as first under heaven; thou
gold-arrayed chief, bear my bardic lore! *Cynzelw, f'r argl. Rbys.*

Erglywiad, *s. m.* (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

ERG

Ergryd, *s. m.* (cryd) Trembling, horror, dread.

Gorug Macfen y forz i cerzoez, yni ytoez i ovyn, a'i ergryd se
bob tywyfawg, a fob brenin o'r a'i clywai.

Maxentius conquered the way he went, so that his fear and dread
was upon every prince, and every king that heard of him.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ergryd, *v. a.* (cryd) To cause to tremble, to agi-
tate; to terrify; to tremble, to be terrified.

Gwelant glyw Powys i bell oesfyz,
A hawz i ergryd—

They shall see the sovereign of Powys to distant ages, and aptly
causing fear. *Meilyr.*

Ergrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergryd) A causing to
tremble; agitation; a terrifying.

Ergrydiaw, *v. a.* (ergryd) To cause to quake; to
agitate; to terrify; to be terrified.

Gwan yn aer rain
Gwyr yn aergrain
Yn ergrydiaw.

Spears in the slaughter will wound men wallowing in death and
trembling. *Seisyll Bryffwrç.*

Ergrydiawl, *a.* (ergryd) Tending to agitate; ter-
rifying.

Ergryv, *a.* (cryv) Productive of strength; strong.

Aer elyv glezyv, ergryv orgrawn.

A sword gluttet with slaughter, endowed with strength to collect
a heap. *Einion Ofeiriad.*

Ergryn, *s. m.* (cryn) Terror, horror, dread.

Ergrynawd, *s. m.* (ergryn) Trepidation, agitation.

Ergrynawl, *a.* (ergryn) Tending to agitate; trepid.

Ergrynedig, *a.* (ergryn) Made to tremble; quaking.

Pa beth y fôwç, çwi onnogion ergrynedig?
Ymçwelwç! ymçwelwç, ac ymlezwç!

Why do you flee, ye trembling timid ones? return! return, and
fight! *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ergrynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergrynedig) A
causing to tremble; agitation, tremulation.

Ergryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergryn) A trembling.

Ergrynig, *a.* (ergryn) Apt to tremble; timid.

Rhyzeisfyvav, rhyçanav i wledig,
Yn y wlad yz oev ergrynig,
Ni'm gwnel ni's gwnav anewig.

I will earnestly intreat, I will greatly sing to a sovereign in the
region where he was agitated with frailty, that he cause me not
to be unable to form the lay. *Taliesin.*

Ergrynu, *v. n.* (ergryn) To be quaking, to tremble.

Ergryn llwvyr lliaws eizoed.

A great many banners will terrify a coward. *Adage.*

Ergrynai vy mhwyll o bell gerzed.

My faculty would be agitated with exploring far. *Meilyr.*

Ergwyz, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyz) A tumble, a fall.

Ergwyzaw, *v. a.* (ergwyz) To cause a fall.

Ergwyzawl, *a.* (ergwyz) Tending to throw, or
fall.

Ergwyziad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergwyz) A falling.

Ergwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) Cause of complaint.

Ergwynaw, *v. a.* (ergwyn) To make to complain.

Ergwynawl, *a.* (ergwyn) Plaintive, doleful.

Ergwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergwyn) A com-
plaining, or lamenting.

Ergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyd) A propulsion, a throw,
a cast, a hurl, a shot; a charge; a stroke, a
blow.

Ergyd ar gais.

A throw at a venture. *Adage.*

Ergyd yn llwyn cyful heb erçl.

An advise unasked is like a shot into a wood. *Adage.*

Ergydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergyd) A propelling,
a forcing, or effecting; a shooting; a striking;
projection, or ejection; a cast, or throw.

Ergydiaw,

ERL

- Ergydiaw**, *v. a.* (ergyd) To propel, or cast forward; to throw, to hurl, to fling; to push forward; to dart, to shoot; to charge.
- Ergydiawl**, *a.* (ergyd) Propulsive, impelling; misfiring; that is thrown, cast, or ejected.
- Ergydiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* ergydwyr (ergyd—gwr) A thrower, a caster, a flinger, a hurler; a shooter.
- Ergyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (er—cyr) An impulse, a thrust, or push forward; an instigation.
- Ergyrç**, *s. m.* (cyrç) An onset, or attack.
- Ergyrçawl**, *a.* (ergyrç) Tending to come upon.
- Ergyrçiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergyrç) An attacking.

Gwr didramgwyd—
Goreu ergyrçiad veiziad vyzai:

A man free from errors, the best adventurer in the enterprise he was used to be. *Hillyn, i Ieuan Llwyd.*

- Ergyrçu**, *v. a.* (ergyrç) To make an onset.
- Ergyriad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ergyr) An impelling, or pushing forward; impulsion; instigation.
- Ergyriaw**, *v. a.* (ergyr) To impel, to thrust, or push violently; to instigate.
- Ergyriawl**, *a.* (ergyr) Impulsive; instigatory.
- Ergyrwaew**, *s. m.* (ergyr—gwaew) A thrusting spear; an impelled, or flying spear.

Ergyrwaew trylew tra ei darian.

A vehemently thrusting spear before his shield. *O. Cyveiliawg.*

- Erhelva**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (helva) A hunt, a hunting expedition, a hunting party.

Arhanu yr erhelvau: ac ar ail ystum i daeth y carw i erhelva Arthur.

And dividing the hunting parties: and upon the second turn the stag came into the chase of Arthur. *H. Geraint—Mabinogion.*

- Eriod**, *adv.* (er—oed) From the beginning; ever, the past; never, the past.

Ni las cenad eriod.

A messenger has not ever been slain.

Adage.

Llygaid!

Ag eriod ni las gwr iag

Digarz ag arvau degaç.

The eyes!—There has not been ever slain a hale innocent man with fairer weapons. *Sypyn Cyveiliawg.*

- Eriw**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (er) A progress, a course.

Dyzaw y'nghyntevin cain hin dyz,
Arav eriw hav hyvrya dedwyz.

In June there will come the day of fair weather; in the gentle progress of summer happy is the man of observation. *Gwaiçmai.*

- Erlwyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (llewyn) What causes light, or splendor.

- Erlid**, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (eryl) A pursuit; a driving.

- Erlid**, *v. a.* (eryl) To follow after, to pursue; to prosecute; to persecute; to chase, to drive.

Gwanu a wnaethant, a fo traçevyn hyd pan gyvarvuant a byzin Hywel ab Emyr Llydaw a Gwalçmai. A'r vyzin hono megis flam yn ennynu gozaith, can aiw y rhai a foynt cyrçu eu gelynyon. A'r rhai a oeynt cynno hyny yn erlid y rhai hyny a gymhellasant traç eu cevyn ar fo.

They became exhausted, and retreated back until they met with the division of Hywel the son of Emyr of Llydaw, and Gwalçmai. And that host was like a flame burning the wilderness, calling upon those who were retreating to attack their enemies. Whereupon those that were before, then pursuing those they compelled to retreat back in turn. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Erlidedig**, *a.* (erlid) Pursued, chased, persecuted.

- Erlidedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erlidedig) Persecution.

- Erlidva**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (erlid) A chase, a pursuit.

- Erlidiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erlid) A pursuing.

- Erlidiaw**, *v. a.* (erlid) To follow, to pursue, to chase.

- Erlidiawl**, *a.* (erlid) Pursuing, or chasing.

- Erlidig**, *a.* (erlid) Apt to pursue, or chase.

ERM

- Erlidigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erlidig) The act of pursuing, or chasing; persecution.

- Erlidiwr**, *s. m.—pl.* erlidwyr (erlid—gwr) A pursuer, a chaser, a persecutor.

- Erlidyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (erlid) A pursuer.

- Erliv**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (lliv) A great torrent.

- Erlivaw**, *v. a.* (erliv) To flow in a torrent.

- Erliviad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erliv) A deluging.

Trydar aer lavar erliviad gwaedfreu,
Trevnau clod oleu, clau adeiliad.

The tumult of the noisy conflict, and the streaming of gore, are themes of splendid fame in fine-wrought structure. *Rbiferdyn.*

- Erliviant**, *s. m.* (erliv) A violent torrent.

- Erlyn**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (eryl) A pursuit, a chase.

- Erlyn**, *v. a.* (eryl) To pursue, to follow after.

Ysfev ai herly arlwy garthan dyn

Llywelyn gwawd-wyn gwan.

That is to say he that pursues it by providing a severe conflict is Llywelyn whose course is incited by praise. *Llywarc Llaeth.*

- Erlynad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erlyn) A following after, a proceeding. *Erlynadau cyvraith*, law proceedings.

- Erlynadwy**, *a.* (erlyn) That may be pursued.

- Erlynawl**, *a.* (erlyn) Pursuing, chasing, persecuting.

- Erlynedig**, *a.* (erlyn) Pursued, followed; persecuted.

- Erlynedigaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erlynedig) Persecution.

- Erlynedigawl**, *a.* (erlynedig) Of a persecuting nature.

- Erlyniad**, *s. m.—pl.* erlyniaid (erlyn) A pursuer.

Gnawd serçawg erlyniaid.

A pursuer is generally one in love.

Adage.

- Erlyniaeth**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (erlyn) Persecution.

- Erlyniedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (erlynad) A persecutor.

- Erlyniwr**, *s. m.—pl.* erlynwyr (erlyn—gwr) A pursuer, a chaser, a persecutor.

- Erlynyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (erlyn) A pursuer, a chaser.

- Erlilen**, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (er—llên) A lamp.

- Erllyvasawl**, *a.* (llyvasawl) Of a daring disposition.

- Erllyvasiad**, *s. m.* (llyvasiad) An adventuring.

- Erllyvasu**, *v. a.* (llyvasu) To adventure, to dare.

Nid arlluziaw rhi rhyellir;

Nid er lies nid erllyvffir.

To cause obstructions to the prince it cannot be done; to advance he will not be dared. *Cynzelw, i H. ab Owain.*

- Erllynez**, *adv.* (llynez) Since last year.

- Erllyriad**, *s. m.—pl.* erllyriaid (llyriad) The plantain, a herb; also called *Llydan y forç*.

- Ermaes**, *a.* (maes) External, exterior, outward.

- Ermid**, *s. m.* (mid) A cause of meeting; contact, or junction; a conflict.

Ermid ei greu-law ar ei greulan.

The conflict of his bloody hand upon his gory plain. *Cynzelw.*

- Ermidez**, *s. pl. aggr.* (ermid) Rencounters.

Llywelyn—

Lloegyr wrthryn tra llyn Llwmynawwy,
Wyr Madawg ermidez vwyvwy.

Llywelyn the adversary of Lloegyr beyond the lake of Llwmynawwy, the grandson of Madog inured to conflicts. *Ll. P. Mad.*

- Ermidezawg**, *a.* (ermidez) Having conflicts.

- Ermig**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (er—mig) An instrument; an organ; a tool.

- Ermilus**, *a.* (milus) Prowling, hunting about.

Ermoed.

ERT

Ermoed, adv. (er—my—oed) In all my life.

Ni thewais ermoed o'i moli mal drud.

I have not in all my life time ceased from praising her like one distracted.

Cynxelw.

Ermyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myg) What claims reverence.

Ermygawl, a. (ermyg) Tending to honour; revered.

Ermygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ermyg) A worshiping, a hallowing, or honouring; adoration.

Ermygu, v. a. (ermyg) To adore, to honour.

Er ammod arvod arvaethai;
Ermygai gelanez,
O wyr gwycyr gwnez,
Yn mlaen Gwynez gwanai.

For the agreement of combat he would be preparing; he would honour the corpses of brave and powerful men, which in the upper part of Gwynez he should thrust through.

Ancurin.

Hyvaiz Hir ermygir tra vo cerzawr.

Hyvaiz Hir, he will be celebrated as long as there shall be a minstrel.

Ancurin.

Ern, s. m. (er) What serves to drive on; earnest, earnest money, or what is given to settle a bargain.

Mae i'm llaw, o daw i dŵr,
Geiniawg ern, ag oeh gora-hir.

There is in my hand, should he come to land, a penny of earnest with a long-horned ewe.

Guto'r Glyn.

Ernaw, v. a. (ern) To give earnest money.

Ernes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ern) Earnest, or pledge.

Erniw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (niw) Harm, or hurt.

Erniwaid, s. m. (erniw) Harm, or damage.

Erniwaw, v. a. (erniw) To hurt, or to harm; to be afflicted, or hurt.

Nid anheu Freuer a erniaw hend,
Namyn my hun mi wan-glav;
Ym brodyr a'm tymyr a gwynav!

It is not the death of Freuer that I am afflicted with this night, but that myself am feebly sick; my associates and my country I mourn!

Llywarc Hen.

Hwn—
A'm erniw er na zawr.

This one doth hurt me though he doth not come.

Cynxelw.

Erniwawl, a. (erniw) Detrimental, hurtful.

Erniwed, s. m. (erniw) Detriment, or harm.

Erniwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erniw) A doing harm.

Erniwiant, s. m. (erniw) Detriment, or hurt.

Ernwy, s. m. (nwy) Briskness, or vivacity.

Ernyç, s. m. (nyç) What causes anguish; tyranny.

Ernyçawl, a. (ermyç) Tormenting, afflicting.

Ernyçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ermyç) A tormenting.

Ernyçu, v. a. (ermyç) To torment, or to afflict.

Os dyn llonyz y vyz vo,
Vo ermyç hwn iwç arno.

If a quiet man he shall be, this one for you will tyrannize over him.

F. Pr.

Ernyd, s. m. (ern) A precipice, or a slope.

Errith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhith) A passing form.

Rhag deuwr yn nentur y tiran',
Rhag errith a gyrrith i ar welwgan.

Before two men they will land in the heaven; before a passing object and a phantom over the pale clear fluid.

Myrçin.

Ertrai, s. m.—pl. erdreion (traï) The ebbing, or the ebb tide; also the high-water mark, or where the tide begins to turn.

Syllai, can gerzed yr engwarth—celain yn dawed gyd a'r ertrai.
He beheld, in walking the strand, a corpse coming with the tide.

H. P. P. Dyved—Mabinogion.

Gwyzveirç ton torynt yn ertrai.

The wooden wasters a wave broke them in the ebb tide.

Cynxelw.

Rhwng Menai a'i hertrai hi.

Between Menai and its ebbing tide.

Rhys Goc Eryr.

Erth, s. m.—pl. t. au (er) Au effort; a puff.

ERW

Erthawl, a. (erth) Forcible, violent; puffing.

Erthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erth) A making an effort.

Erthrwç, s. m.—pl. erthryçion (trwç) A tear, a rent.

Erthryçawl, a. (erthrwç) Tending to mangle.

Erthryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erthrwç) A tearing.

Erthryçu, v. a. (erthrwç) To tear, or to mangle.

Erthu, v. a. (erth) To make an effort; to puff.

Erthwç, s. m.—pl. erthryçion (erth) A puffing, or difficulty of breathing; a groan. *Gwera erthwç*, a countenance of distress.

Erthryçain, v. a. (erthwç) To puff, or breathe with difficulty; to breathe fast and thick; to utter groans; to roar.

Erthryçiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erthwç) A puffing.

Erthryçlyd, a. (erthwç) Phthifical, short-breathed.

Erthryçu, v. a. (erthwç) To puff, or breathe hard.

Erthyl, s. m.—pl. t. od (erth—yl) That is born untimely, an untimely birth, a miscarriage.

Erthylaiz, a. (erthyl) Of an untimely birth.

Erthylawg, a. (erthyl) Having miscarriages, that miscarries; abortive. *Crôth erthylawg*, a miscarrying womb.

Erthyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (erthyl) Abortion.

Erthylu, v. a. (erthyl) To bring forth before the time, to miscarry.

Erthyllyn, s. m. dim. (erthyl) An abortive birth.

Erthyft, s. m. (tyft) Testimony, evidence.

Rhybu erthyft yn; rhybu Arthur gynt;
Rhybu amgyfrawd gwynt gwan tra mesur.

There had been evidence for us; there had been Arthur of yore; there had been the impulse of wind breaking through above measure.

Ll. P. Moç.

Erw, s. f.—pl. t. i (er) A drive, or a day's ploughing; a slang of arable land, a ridge; an acre.

Erw gymreig, a welsh acre, being 160 square perches of 20 feet each.—*Erw zifozedig*, an extinguished acre, or escheat; *erw yr ys du*, the acre of the black ox, or land allotted to one who had a beast hurt by ploughing in conjunction; *erw y gwyz*, the acre of the wood, or plough.

Mesur erw gyvreithawl: pedair troedvez yn hyd y veriau; wyth yn y veriau; deuzeg yn y gefelliau; unarhymtheg yn yr hiriau; a gwialen gyhyd a hono yn llaw y geillwad; a'r llaw arall izo ar ysgwr pervez yr iau hono; a hyd y cyrhaezo hono o bobtu izo yw lled yr erw; a'i deg ar hugaint yw ei hyd.

The measure of a lawful acre: four feet in the length of the short yoke; eight in the close yoke; twelve in the lateral yoke; sixteen in the long yoke; and a rod of equal length with that in the hand of the driver, with his other hand upon the middle knob of that yoke; and as far as that reaches on each side of him is the breadth of the acre; and thirty times that is its length.

Welsh Laws.

Un droedvez ar bymtheg a vyz yn hyd yr hiriau; ac un iau ar bymtheg a wnant hyd yr erw; a dwy vyz ei lled.

Sixteen feet are in the length of the long yoke; and sixteen yokes make the length of the acre; and two make its breadth.

Welsh Laws.

O byz marw ys o dra aredig, ei berçenawg a geif erw; a hono a elwir erw yr ys du.

If an ox shall die from excessive ploughing, his owner shall have an acre; and that is called the acre of the black ox.

Welsh Laws.

Erwain, s. pl. aggr. (erw) The goat's beard, a herb; also called, *gwyys Arthur*, and *llysiaw'r gwynyn*.

Pan yw per erwain.

When the goat's beard be sweet.

Taliesin.

Erwaint, s. pl. aggr. (erwain) The goat's beard.

Ni mwy gronai aur nog erwaint vlawd.

He would no more hoard gold than blossoms of the goat's beard.

Gwalchmai.

Erwan.

ERY

Erwân, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwân) A stab, pricking, or stinging.

A garw zygyr gwyr a gwyth erwân.
And horrid shrieks of men with agony of wound.
O. Cyveillawg.

Erwan, a. (gwân) Debilitating; feeble, weak.

Erwanawl, a. (erwân) Stabbing, or thrusting.

Erwaniad, s. m. (erwân) A running through.

Erwanu, v. a. (erwân) To run through; to stab.

Dug Ywain wyn-vain, ni wn han ai hoed;
Neud i hoedyl a'm erwan!

He has taken Owain, the fair and slender one, I know not whether to proceed or stay; his life being at an end it doth wound me!
Ll. P. Mac, i Mad. ab Grufur.

O'i golli—

Erwan dolur mil mil-cant.

From losing him, pain will sting a thousand thousands of hundreds.
Prydyz Eryan.

Erwas, s. m.—pl. erweision (gwâs) A hero.

Oiana parcellan; y parcell dedwyz,
Na claz dy redgyr yn mhen mynyz,
Yn lle argel yn argoedyz,
Rhag erweis Rhyzerç Hael rwyviadur fyz.

Listen little pig; thou discreet pig, bury not thy snout on the mountain top, in a secluded place in forests, for fear of the heroes of Rhyzerç the generous, the leader of christianism.
Myrcin.

Erwawd, s. m. (gwawd) Panegyric, encomiaft.

Erwç, s. m. (er) Impulse, drive, or push.

Erwig, s. f. dim. (erw) A small piece of ground.

Mab Rhys aeth o'i llys i lawr yr erwig;
Mewn gro a çeryg mae'n garçarawr!

The son of Rhys, he is gone from his mansion to the bottom of the small ple.; under gravel and stones he is a prisoner.
D. Nanmer.

Erwyd, s. f.—pl. t. ez (erw) A pole, or perch; a pike.

Hil Cynan erwân erwydez—
Mwyniant cerç, nid carç ei ziwcz.

The offspring of Cynan, he is transfixed with pikes; the enjoyment of the song, his end was no disgrace.
Gr. ab Gwrgeneu.

Erwyz, s. f.—pl. t. au (erw) A pole, to mete with.

Erwyz, s. pl. aggr. (gwýz) Staves, or split wood, used in coopery.

Erwyz, conj. (gýwyz) Because, in regard to.

Erwyzaid, s. m.—pl. erwyzeidiau (erwyz) The length of a perch, or a pole.

Erwyzen, s. f. dim. (erwyz) A stave; a perch.

Erwyll, a. (gwyll) That casts a gloom; gloomy.

Pan fawai yn nrws pebyll
I ar orw yz erwyll
Arzelwai o wr wraig Pyll.

When he should stand in the door of a tent upon a dark gray steed, the wife of Pyll would conceive of a hero.
Llywar, Hen.

Erwyn, a. (gwyn) Very white; splendid; glittering.

Hanbyç well Davyz, dawn gafael,
O Zuw deon arçavael,
Ac o zyn, hawl erwyn hael!

Be thou more blest, David, obtaining grace, of God the supreme distributor, and of man, a splendid and liberal claim.
G. Rydel, i D. ab Owain.

Erwyr, a. (gýwr) Tending to be oblique, or awry.

Eryz, s. m.—pl. t. on (er—yz) An eagle. *Sil.*

Eryv, s. m.—pl. t. oz (er—yv) Impulsion, violent exertion.

Llaw ar lavyn, a'r llavyn ar lu Nortmain,
Ac cryvoz trwm rhag tremid angeu
Vyned crau ag cryvain.

A hand on the blade, and the blade on the host of Normandy, and heavy exertions against the signal of death from the running of gore with toiling.
Cynxelw, i O. Gwynç.

Aryv, eryv eryr Nanhoenain,
Arav yw arwyz i digwain.

The weapon of exertion of the eagle of Nanhoenain, gentle is the token of its fate.
Cynxelw, m. O. Gwynç.

Eryvain, v. a. (eryv) To use exertion.

Eryved, s. m. (yved) A quaffing; a carousal.

ES

Eryved, v. a. (yved) To drink much, to quaff.

Eryvais dy win o'th wen adav; diwez,
Eryvav dy vez; dy voz a wnav;
Eryvant anant
O aur ac ariant.

I have drank to excess of thy wine from thy fair hand; having done, I will deeply quaff thy mead; thy pleasure I will do; minstrels will deeply quaff out of gold and silver.

Llysoelyn Varç, i O. Gwynç.

Eryl, s. f.—pl. t. oz (er—yl) A watch, a look out.

Y lle y gosfoter cwn yn eryl, y cyntav o henynt a gymmero iwrç, neu gadno, neu ysgyvarnawg, ei berçen bleuvyz.

Where dogs are placed on the watch, the first of them that shall take a buck, or a fox, or a hare, his owner shall possess whichever it be.
Welsh Laws.

Eryl, v. a. (er—yl) To watch, to look after.

Brenin a'i werin yn ei eryl.

A king with his commonalty guarding him. *L. G. Ceibi.*

Eryr, s. m.—pl. t. od (er—yr) An eagle. *Eryr melyn*, neu *eryr euraid*, golden eagle; *eryr tinwryn*, ring tail eagle; *eryr y môr*, *eryr y dŵr*, neu *pylg-eryr*, the osprey.

Nerth eryr yn ei ylvin.

The strength of an eagle in his beak. *Adapt.*

Eryrai, s. f. (eryr) The eagle stone, or tetitis.

Eryraiz, a. (eryr) Aquiline, like an eagle.

Eryran, s. m. dim. (eryr) A young eagle, or eaglet.

Eryrawl, a. (eryr) Aquiline, like an eagle.

Eryres, s. f.—pl. t. au (eryr) A female eagle.

Eryri, s. f. (eryr) What is precipitated, or thrown out violently, an irruption; the shingles; called also, *Eryr* and *Eryrod*. It is the appellation of the mountainous part of Arvon, or the forest of Snowdon.

Eryron, s. pl. aggr. (eryr) Eagles; warriors; heroes.

Dywawd derwyzon
Dadeni haelon
O hil eryron o Eryri.

Druids do sing of generous ones being born again of the race of heroes out of Eryri.
Ll. P. Mac.

Eryfdyziau, adv. (dyz) Days ago; a good while ago, some time since.

Erysgwyziaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgwyziaid) Supportation; a shouldering, or propping up.

Dryll cadyr cad,
Cain crysgwyziaid.

The powerful instrument of battle, a fair support. *Taliesin.*

Eryfi, s. m. (eres) Marvellousness; wonder.

Lle çwery asferw o eryfi bryd;
Lle çwery clybyd byd heb oedi.

Where the bright genius will play his mind being filled with amazement; where the guests of all the world will play without one missing.
D. ab Gwilym.

Eryfmeityn, adv. (ysmeityn) Some moments ago; sometime since, a while ago.

Eryftalm, adv. (yftalm) Since a while ago, some time since, a good while ago.

Eryfu, v. a. (eres) To wonder, or to marvel.

Cenynt cerzorian;
Eryflyn cadvaon;
Dadwyrain i Vrython
A oreu Gwydion.

Minstrels have sung; men of conflict have wondered at the renewed glory to Britons which Gwydion accomplished. *Taliesin.*

ES, s. m. r. Motion from, or a divergency; separation, division, or parting from; a shoot, or dart from. It is used as a prefix in composition, being of the same force and origin with the latin *ex*. It is also a termination of feminine personal nouns, and of the third person of verbs in the preterit.

Ni wzant cwz ant rwy cozes
Yn dyrlid moliant mal yz es.

They know not where they shall go whom he afflicted, meriting praise as he went.
Ll. P. Mac, i Rudi.

Esbyd,

Esbyd, s. pl. aggr. (es—pyd) Guests, or strangers.

Goronwy, gwr—
Dewr-goeth, lluyzvawr yn llus arallwlad,
Dinidyr gad gynnyzu;
Dinas esbyd gyd gyrfa;
Dinag goelvain vaneg vu.

Goronwy, a man nobly brave, warlike in the host of a foreign country, not to be opposed in making the battle to prosper; the strong hold where guests mutually approach; a token of unfailing happiness he has been.

Blessyn Parze.

Esg, s. m. (es) What diverges, or shoots out.

Esgaeth, a. (es—caeth) Void of restraint, divested of bondage; free.

Esgaethu, v. a. (esgaeth) To free of bondage.

Esgaiz, a. (esg) Nimble, brisk; smart, gay.
Troi'n esgaiz iaron, to turn very smartly. Sil.

Esgair, s. f.—pl. esgeiriau (esg) A shank, a leg, a limb; a long ridge, a hill, or mountain that stretches out, whence it is the appellation of several places; as, *Esgair Wexar, Esgair-yn-eira, Esgair Geiliawg, Esgair Hir, Esgair Geinawg, Esgair Galed.*

*Esgair za i llun i'm bun hac;
Od unnos nid yw wynaf.*

A well-formed limb my little fair one has got; the one night's snow is not whiter than it.

S. ab Hywel.

*Lle cerzo llef i hefgair
Ni cyvyd nag yd na gwair.*

Where she with feeble shank happens to walk there will not grow nor corn nor hay.

Gronwy Owain, i Genwigen.

Esgar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—câr) A separation, a divided state; a divorce; an adversary, or enemy.
Ungar un esgar, common friend and common foe.

Can câr a yz i zyn a çan esgar.

A man shall have a hundred friends and a hundred enemies.

Adage.

Esgar, v. a. (es—car) To separate, to part; to cast off; to divorce.

Esgarant, s. m.—pl. esgeraint (esgar) An adversary, an enemy.

Ni's mez trais; ni's traiz esgeraint.

Oppression has no hold of him; enemies come not in to him.

Cynxelw.

Esgard, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar) A cleft, or chap.

Esgardiaw, v. a. (esgard) To cause to chap.

Esgarz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar) Rupture, ruption.

Esgarzawl, a. (esgarz) Tending to disperse.

Esgarze, s. f. (esgarz) A dispersion, a scattering.

Dyvnwyd vy yfgyd yn esgarze;

Dyvnant esgarant gwaew o'i hafgre.

My shield has been used to dispersion; foes will be accustomed to pain from its shelter.

Li. P. Moç.

Esgarez, s. m. (esgar) Separation, or schism.

Esgaredig, a. (esgar) Separated, parted; divorced.

Esgaredigaeth, s. m. (esgaredig) Separation.

Esgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar) A separating.

Esgariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar) A separation.

Esgariaw, v. a. (esgar) To separate, to part; to put off.

Esgarllys, s. m. aggr. (esgar—llys) Birthwort, hart wort. *Esgarllys gron, round birthwort; esgarllys bir, long birthwort; esgarllys byçan, periwinkles, or climbers.*

Esgaru, v. a. (esgar) To separate, to disjoin.

Esgaizig, a. (esgaiz) Smart, nimble; moving with ease. *Cerzediad esgaizig, a smart walk; dyn esgaizig, a graceful person.*

*Yr harz esgaizig wen-vun sy'n bert ei llun a'i llw,
Clyw açwyn mab ferçgaiz—*

The comely and graceful fair one, beauteous of form and complexion, hear the complaint of a lovesick youth.

Ivan Sion.

Esgairca, v. a. (esgair—ca) To move the shanks; to walk.

Esgaircawraig, s. f.—pl. esgeircawreigez (esgeirca—gwraig) A walking woman, a walker.

Tebyg oez Elen izynt hwythau; a thég, a gwreigiaiz, a hynaws oez; ac esgeircawraig za; a man oez rhwng ei dwyael.

Elen was similar to them also; and fair, and effeminate, and kind was she; and a good walkingwoman; and there was a mark between her eyebrows.

H. Dared—Mabinogion.

Esgairiawg, a. (esgair) Having shanks, or legs.

Esgairnoeth, a. (esgair—noeth) Bare-legged.

Esgemyz, s. f.—pl. t. au (es—cam) A bench.

Esgeraint, s. pl. aggr. (esgarant) Adversaries.

*Teyrnas i' th law, lid Geraint, nid çwith,
Er cwydad esgeraint;
Nid bath llath yn llaw ysgaraint;
Ni byz byth bydawl ei symmairt.*

Thou who art in wrath like Geraint, a kingdom in thy hand is not awkward, notwithstanding the vomiting of adversaries; very different the shaft in the hands of the relatives; there will never be another worldling to match with him.

Li. P. Moç, i Redri.

Esgulus, a. (cael) Negligent, careless, heedless.

*Nid esgulus ond gweinidawg
Nid cywir ond ci.*

The most careless is a servant; the most faithful is a dog.

Adage.

Esgulusaw, v. n. (esgulus) To neglect; to disregard.

Esgulusawl, a. (esgeulus) Neglectful; disregarding.

Esgulusdawl, s. m. (esgeulus) Negligence, disregard.

Esgulusder, s. m. (esgeulus) Carelessness, negligence.

Esgulusdra, s. m. (esgeulus) Indifference, negligence.

Esgulusedig, a. (esgeulus) Neglected; connived at.

Esgulusiad, s. m. (esgeulus) A neglecting, or disregarding; a acting carelessly.

Esgulusiant, s. m. (esgeulus) Indifference, disregard.

Esgulusrwyd, s. m. (esgeulus) Heedlessness, negligence, or neglectfulness.

Esguluswr, s. m.—pl. esgeuluswyr (esgeulus—gwr) A neglecter; a heedless person.

Esgid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (es—cid) A shoe. *Esgid-iau'r gôg, blue bells; esgid morvorwyn, mermaid's shoe, a species of sea-weed.*

Esgidiedig, a. (esgid) Furnished with shoes; shod.

Esgidiwr, s. m.—pl. esgidwyr (esgid—gwr) A shoe man, or dealer in shoes.

Esglyw, s. m. (esg—llyw) Protection, defence.

Esglywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esglyw) A defending;

Esglywu, v. a. (esglyw) To protect, to defend.

Esgud ei angad i esglywu gwlad.

Nimble is his hand to defend a country.

Gwalçmai.

Esglywyn, v. a. (esglyw) To protect, to defend.

Esgud angad i esglywyn gwlad.

A nimble hand for defending a country.

Melhyr.

Esgob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cob) A bishop. *Esgob gwyn, white bishop, or bellis major, a herb.*

Cas esgob heb zyfg.

Odious is a bishop without learning.

Adage.

Esgobaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgob) A bishoprick; episcopacy.

Esgobawd, s. f. (esgob) A bishoprick; a diocess.

Esgobawl, a. (esgob) Diocesan, or episcopal.

Esgobdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgob—ty) A bishop's palace; a bishoprick.

Esgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (es—côr) Partage; partus.

Esgor, v. a. (es—côr) To separate; to dismiss; to quit, to leave off; to bring forth; to be delivered.

- Esgoradwy, a. (esgor)** Separable; that may be parted, or divided.
Esgorz, s. pl. aggr. (corz) Such as be out of the circle; strangers.
Esgored, s. f. (esgor) What is parted from.
Esgoredva, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgored) A blace of breaking forth, or separation.
Esgoredig, a. (esgor) Separated; delivered
Esgoredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgoredig) A separation; a quitting; a deliverance.
Esgoredigawl, a. (esgoredig) Separatory; parturient.
Esgorva, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgor) A parturition; a deliverance.
Esgorvaiç, a. (esgor—baiç) Delivered of a load.

Ni bu esgorvaiç Brynaïç branes.

The crows of the Highlands have not been free from a burden.
Cynxelw.

- Esgori, v. a. (esgor)** To separate; to dismiss; to quit; to be delivered; to bring forth.
Esgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgor) A separating; a delivering; a being delivered, a bringing forth; parturition.
Esgoriant, s. m. (esgor) Separation; deliverance.
Esgorlys, s. pl. aggr. (esgor—llys) Aristolochia, or birthwort; called also, *llyfiau'r galon*.
Esgorwraig, s. f.—pl. esgorwreigez (esgor—gwraig) A midwife.
Esgoryd, v. a. (esgor) To part from; to deliver.

Cyn esgar, wrth esgoryd
 Morwyn weï azwyn oeyd.

Before separation, in bringing forth a fair kind maid thou wert.
H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.

- Esgoryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgor)** One who takes from, or divides; a deliverer; an accoucheur.
Esgud, a. (cud) Swift, quick; nimble; skittish; flippant; active, diligent.

Mam esgud a wna merch ziawg.

A lazy daughter makes a brisk mother.

Adage.

Un esgud i'w dud ydwyv;
 O'i dai a'i gylç diawg wyv.

A nimble one am I to his ground; going out of his houses and his neighbourhood I am a lazy one.
L. G. Colbi.

- Esgudawg, a. (esgud)** Abounding with activity.
Esgudvryd, s. m. (esgud—brýd) Quick impulse of the mind.
Esgudvrys, s. m. (esgud—brýs) Quick bustle.
Esgudogyll, s. m. (esgudawg) The wood-lark.
Esgudwal, s. f. (esgud—gwâl) A quickly-moving shelter.

Piau yr yfgwyd, esgudwal cynwan
 A'r can-waew am ei thali—
 Yfgwyd Llywelyn.

Who owns the shield, the quickly-moving shelter of the foremost courie with the hundred spears around its front!—It is the shield of Llywelyn.
Llywarc Llaeth, i G. ab Madawg.

- Esgudwan, s. f. (esgud—gwân)** A swift career.
Esgudwan gariban, the swift course of conflict.
Esgus, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—cus) A receding from, a refraining; an excuse; an apology.
Esgusaw, v. a. (esgus) To recede from; to excuse.
Esgusawd, s. m.—pl. esgusodion (esgus) A refraining, or flinching from; an excusation.
Esgusawl, a. (esgus) Excusatory; apologetic.
Esgusedig, a. (esgus) Excused; palliated.
Esgusiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgus) An excusing.
Esgusodai, s. m.—pl. esgusodeion (esgusawd) A palliative.
Esgusodawl, a. (esgusawd) Tending to excuse; excusatory; palliative.

- Esgusodedig, a. (esgusawd)** Excused; remitted.
Esgusodedigaeth, s. m. (esgusodedig) Excusation the act of excusing.
Esgusodedigawl, a. (esgusodedig) Palliative.
Esgusodi, v. a. (esgusawd) To excuse; to apologize.
Esgusodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgusawd) Excusation; an excusing, or apologizing.
Esgusodwr, s. m.—pl. esgusodwyr (esgusawd—gwr) One who excuses, an excuser.
Esgusodyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgusawd) An excuser; an apologist.
Esgymawl, a. (cym) Unaffociating; unfociable.
Esgymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cym) A dissolving, or separating a society.
Esgymmun, a. (cymmun) Excommunicate; accursed, execrable; detestable.
Esgymmunaw, v. a. (esgymmun) To excommunicate, to exclude from society.
Esgymmunawd, s. m. (esgymmun) Excommunication, exclusion from society.
Esgymmunawl, a. (esgymmun) Excommunicate.
Esgymmuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgymmun) An excommunicating; excommunication.
Esgymmunrwyz, s. m. (esgymmun) An excommunicated state; accursedness.
Esgymu, v. a. (cym) To disconnect, to break off from associating.
Esgymus, a. (cym) Separated from society.
Esgyn, s. m. (cyn) The act of ascending up.
Esgyn, v. a. (cyn) To ascend, to mound, to rise.
Esgynadwy, a. (esgyn) Ascendable, that may be ascended, or mounted.
Esgynawl, a. (esgyn) Ascendant; ascending.
Esgynedig, a. (esgyn) Mounted up, ascended.
Esgynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgynedig) The act of ascending, ascension.
Esgynva, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgyn) An ascent, rise, or activity, a getting up.
Esgynvaen, s. m.—pl. esgynvain (esgyn—maen) A mounting stone, a horse-block.

Minnau vyzav ar ben yr esgynvaen accw i'rh araws di.

And I shall be on the top of the younger horse-block to stay for thee.
H. O. ab Urten—Mabmorgen.

- Esgynglw, s. m.—pl. esgynglymau (esgyn—clwm)** An ascending node.
Esgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgyn) A rising, or ascending; ascension; activity.
Esgyniadawl, a. (esgyniad) Ascensive, rising.
Esgyniaith, s. f. (esgyn—iaith) A climax.
Esgynlawr, s. m.—pl. esgynloriau (esgyn—llawr) A scaffold.
Esgynwr, s. m.—pl. esgynwyr (esgyn—gwr) One who mounts up; an ascender.
Esgynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgyn) An ascender.
Esgyr, s. f.—pl. t. oz (es—gyr) A day's ploughing with one yoke; an acre. *Esgyr Gwynu, Esgyr Milwyr*; places so called.
Esgyrnawl, a. (asgwrn) Ossific; of a bony nature.
Esgyrndy, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgwrn—ty) A bone-house.
Esgyrniad, s. m. (asgwrn) Ossification; a boning.
Esgyrniawg, a. (asgwrn) Having bones, bony.
Esgyrnle, s. f.—pl. t. oz (asgwrn—lle) A charnel-house, or ossuary.
Esgyrnllyd, a. (asgwrn) Of a bony nature, osseous.
Esgyrnllym, a. (asgwrn—llym) Sharp-boned; scraggy.
Esgyrnllymez, s. m. (esgyrnllym) Scragginess.
Esgyrnwg, s. m. (asgwrn) Fullness of bones.
Esgyrnygawl, a. (esgyrnwg) Grinning, gnashing.
Esgyrnygva,

ESO

Esgyrnygva, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyrnwg) A place of grinning, or gnashing of teeth.
Esgyrnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (esgyrnwg) A grinning.
Esgyrnygu, *v. a.* (esgyrnwg) To grin, to gnash the teeth.
Efill, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fill) A member; offspring, progeny, or issue.
Efillt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (efill) Offspring, or issue.
Efilltyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (efillt) Offspring, progeny.
Efillyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, progeny.
Efin, *a. (es)* Apt to fly out, or burst; perturbed.
Efing, *s. m.* (efin) The act of breaking out. *Yr oerwon i yn efing gwyllt ganxo*, I was in a wild tumult with it, or I could hardly contain myself on account of it. *Sil.*

*Trais dwyn glyw allwyn, glew efing goval,
 Ovyraig Macgynning;
 Mab Owain caelvain coeling,
 Mawr rad gwalloviad gweiling.*

It was oppression to take away the guardian chief, the brave defender of care, the hope of the country of Maelgwn; the son of Owain, the portended treasure, the great gift of the distributor of blessings.
Gw. Ryddel, i D. ab Owain.

Efiw, *a. (es)* In a state of privation.
Efiwaw, *v. a.* (efiw) To cause to want.
Efiwyz, *s. m.* (efiw) A state of want.
Efiwyzawl, *a. (efiwyz)* Necessitous, or needy.
Efiwyziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (efiwyz) A feeling want.
Efiwyzu, *v. n.* (efiwyz) To experience want.
Efmwyth, *a. (mwyth)* Soft, or smooth to the feel; easy; quiet; agreeable, comfortable.

*Efmwythav gwaith yw methu.
 The easiest work is to fail.* *Adage.*

*Mi ym efmwyth a llawn dawns,
 A bacile bawn, a brywus,
 A llawenav dyn i'm plwy,
 A hezyw 'z wy'n ovalus!*

I have been comfortable, and full of enjoyment, and proud wherever I was, and wanton, and the merriest man in my community, and to-day I am oppressed with care!
Hop. T. Phylip.

Efmwythâd, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A softening; a quieting; a mollifying, or assuaging.
Efmwythâawl, *a. (efmwyth)* Mollificative.
Efmwythator, *ger.* (efmwyth) Making easy.
Efmwythâu, *v. a.* (efmwyth) To soften, to mollify; to become easy, or composed.
Efmwythaw, *v. a.* (efmwyth) To soften, to make soft and easy; to ease, to emollify; to assuage; to quiet; to be easy, or quiet.
Efmwythawl, *a. (efmwyth)* Mollient, assuative.
Efmwythder, *s. m.* (efmwyth) Softness; easiness; quietness; tranquillity; ease, rest.

Tri dyn ni çarant eu gwlad: a garo ei vol, a garo gyvoeth, ac a garo efmwythder.

Three persons who have no regard for their country: that loves his belly, that loves wealth, and that loves ease. *Barzas.*

Efmwythdra, *s. m.* (efmwyth) Softness to the feel, easiness; quietness, stillness, rest.
Efmwythedig, *a. (efmwyth)* Softened, mollified.
Efmwythedigaeth, *s. m.* (efmwythedig) Mollification.
Efmwythiad, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A softening; a quieting; mollification.
Efmwythiant, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A state of ease.
Efmwythid, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A state of ease, rest.
Efmwythitor, *sup.* (efmwythid) To be easing.
Efmwythyd, *s. m.* (efmwyth) A state of ease.
Efogryn, *s. f.* (gogryn) An inflammation about the jaws, the mumps.

EST

Esplyz, *a. (plyz)* Delicate, tender, or soft.

*Avallen beren blodau esplyz—
 A dyv yn argel yn argoedyz.*

Sweet apple tree with delicate blossoms—that grows a shelter in the forests. *Myrddin.*

Esplyzen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (esplyz) A pippin.
Efill, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fill) Offspring, or issue.
Efilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (efill) A generation.
Efilliaw, *v. a.* (efill) To beget offspring.
Efilling, *s. m.* (efill) An origin, or source.

*O'r cedyrn cedawl hawl hirziving:
 O Gadell ener o gadelling;
 O'r glan efillid gloyw efilling;
 O'r glyw glew dywal ni dal ni ding.*

Of the munificent mighty ones of far extending claim; of Cadell's stock of Cadellian power; of the pure offspring of the splendid source; of the chief brave and fierce that will not concede, that will not flinch. *Cynxelw, i Riryd Vianx.*

Efillt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (efill) Offspring, issue.
Efilltyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, progeny.
Efillyd, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, or issue.
Efillyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (efill) Offspring, progeny.

*Pedwarez welygorz, pedweryz molawd,
 Molavi lyw ai dyrllyz;
 Mawr dorv darv gyvarv gyweithyz,
 Madogion Madawg efillyz.*

The fourth community; a fourth panegyric, I will praise him who deserves it; a mighty host striking terror when an auxiliary with the mutual weapon, Madogion, the offspring of Madog. *Cynxelw.*

Eft, *s. m.* (es) A partition, or parting from.
Eftawl, *a. (est)* Tending to separate, or part.
Estrawn, *s. m.*—*pl. estronion* (trawn) One of a separate community; a stranger, a foreigner.

*Dal lliid, govid, ac avar,
 A ças wrth estrawn a çar.*

Holding malice, pain and vexation, and hatred to stranger and friend. *Gw. ab Seunyn.*

Estriciad, *s. m.* (estrig) A hastening, a bustling.
Estriciaw, *v. a.* (estrig) To bustle, to brush away, to make haste; to be active.
Estrig, *a. (estyr)* Apt to dart away; quick.
Estronaiz, *a. (estrawn)* Strange, extraneous.
Estronawg, *a. (estrawn)* Extraneous; strange.

*A'th volav, vilwr pedrydawg;
 A'th volant pymtheccant cadeiriawg;
 Rhythvawl ar ys fyz estroniawg.*

I will praise thee, warrior of swift career; fifteen hundred presiding bards will extol thee; thou wilt be greatly praised by such as are strange. *Ll. P. M., i Lywelyn I.*

Estronawl, *a. (estrawn)* Tending to estrange; foreign, extraneous.

*Carawn a erçis genad—i gadw ynys Prydain ar longau ar y mor-
 oz yn i çylç rhag gormesoz y gan estronion genedloz.*

Caron demanded permission to guard the title of Britain with ships, upon the seas surrounding it, against the depredations of foreign nations. *Gr. ab Artbur.*

Estronedig, *a. (estrawn)* Estranged, alienated.
Estroneiziad, *s. m.* (estronaiz) An estranging.
Estroneiziaw, *v. n.* (estronaiz) To be estranged.
Estroneiziawl, *a. (estronaiz)* Tending to estrange.
Estrones, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (estrawn) A strange female.

Onid yn estronesau y cyvrivoez eve nynt?

Did he not reckon us to be strangers? *Genesis xxxi. 15.*

Estroni, *v. a.* (estrawn) To estrange, to alienate.

Ni ellid ei wahanu i wrtho, na'i estroni er a zywetai neb.

He could not be separated from him, nor could he be alienated for what any body could say. *H. Bown o Hamtun—Makinogion.*

Estroniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (estrawn) An estranging; estrangement; alienation.

ESY

Estroniaeth, s. m. (estrawn) An estrangement.
Estyl, s. m.—*pl.* estlon (est—yl) What ranges.
Estyll, s. pl. aggr.—*pl. t.* od (astell) Slit boards, or shingles; laths, or staves. *Estyll dyrwyn*, winding blades.
Estyllawg, a. (estyll) Having shingles, or boards.
Estyllibig, a. (estyll) Being done with boards.
Estyllen, s. f. dim.—*pl. t.* au (estyll) A shingle, or thin split board; a board; a closetool.
Estyllva, s. f.—*pl. t.* au (estyll) A board yard.
Estyllodi, v. a. (estyll) To slit into boards.
Estyllu, v. a. (estyll) To do with shingles.
Estyn, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (es—tyn) Extent; in law, a grant, or investiture; the act of investing with possession when seisin is given of an estate.
Estyn, v. a. (es—tyn) To extend, to stretch out, to enlarge; to stretch, to reach, to hold out; to invest, or make a grant of.

*Dyn wyv o glwyv yn dwyn gloes;
 Os dyn vwyn eityn v'cinioes.*

*I am one bearing the smart of a wound; if thou art a kind maid
 lengthen my life!* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Estynadwy, a. (estyn) Extensible, ductile; that may be extended, stretched, or reached out.
Estynawl, a. (estyn) Extensive, extending; stretching, or reaching out; invested, or having seisin.

Or dervyz i'r arglwyd geistaw cymbell o llyz y rhai ni bont estynellion o dir o yw ei gyvoeth ev, ni zyiirduz izynt o gyvraith.
If the prince should attempt to compel those that are not invested with seisin of land within his jurisdiction to serve in the army, the law says they ought not to be obliged to serve. *Welsh Laws.*

Estynedig, a. (estyn) Extended, stretched out.
Estynedigaeth, s. m. (estynedig) An extension.
Estynedigawl, a. (estynedig) Of an extending quality.
Estyniad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (estyn) A reaching out, stretching, or extending; extension; continuation; a giving possession, investiture.
Estyniawg, a. (estyn) Having extension, extended.
Estynu, v. a. (estyn) To extend, to stretch, to reach.
Estynwevyl, s. f.—*pl.* estynwevlau (estyn—gwevyl) A pouting lip, a long snout.
Estynwr, s. m.—*pl.* estynwyr (estyn—gwr) An extender, one who stretches, a reacher out; a grantor.
Estynyz, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (estyn) An extender.
Estyr, s. m.—*pl.* estrod (est—yr) That darts away.
Estu, v. a. (es) To push away; to range out.
Eswrn, s. m.—*pl.* esyrnau (iswrn) The joint next to the foot, of animals, the fetlock-joint.
Efyzyn, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (efyzyn) A mansion, a dwelling place.

Tri friv lys arbenig syz i dri mydeyrn dyledawg Cymru yn efyzynau breiniawl izynt: un yw Aberffraw yn Ngwynedd, Dinevwr yn y Deheu, a Mathraful Wynva yn Mhowys.

There are three appropriate courts for the three supreme princes of Wales as privileged mansions for them: one is Aberffraw in Gwynedd, Dinevwr in the South, and Mathraful Gwynva in Powys. *Triox.*

Efyzynawg, a. (efyzyn) Having a dwelling.
Efyzynawl, a. (efyzyn) Relating to a dwelling.
Efyzyniad, s. m. (efyzyn) A fixing a dwelling.
Efyzynu, v. a. (efyzyn) To settle a habitation.
Efyllt, s. f. (fyllt) That is fair, or open to view.
The name of several famous women.
Efyllwg, s. f. (fyllwg) That abounds with prospects. It is the name of a part of South Wales, latinized *Siluria*, and was of considerable extent in ancient times.
Efyth, s. pl. aggr. (afeth) Sharp sticks, waggets.

ETH

Efythu, v. a. (efyth) To drive a stake through; to impale.
Etewyn, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (tewyn) A firebrand.
Gwell y llyfsg dau etewyn nag un.
Two firebrands will burn better than one. *Adage.*
Etivaw, v. a. (tivaw) To inherit, to possess.
Etivawg, a. (tivawg) Having an inheritance.
Etivawl, a. (tivawl) Hereditary, hereditary.
Etivez, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (tizez) A birth; an heir; an infant.

Nid hofder ond etivez.

The supreme pleasure is an heir. *Adage.*

Etivezawg, a. (etivez) Having a child, or lying in childbed.
Etivezawl, a. (etivez) Hereditary, hereditary.

Nid etivezawl neb i dalu dylyed dros ei rieni.

No body is hereditary to pay a debt on account of his parents. *Welsh Laws.*

Etivezedig, a. (etivez) Made hereditary.
Etivezes, s. f.—*pl. t.* au (etivez) A female inheritor, an heiress.
Etiveziad, s. m. (etivez) An inheriting; possession.
Etiveziaeth, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (etivez) An inheritance, or heritage.
Etiveziant, s. m. (etivez) An inheritance.
Etivezu, v. a. (etivez) To inherit, to possess by hereditary right.
Etivezwely, s. m. (etivez—gwely) A child-bed.
Etivezwr, s. m.—*pl.* etivezwyr (etivez—gwr) An inheritor.
Etiviad, s. m. (tiviad) A getting an inheritance.
Etivant, s. m. (tivant) Heirship; heritage.
Etto, conj. (ed—to) Yet, still, also; however; nevertheless. *adv.* Yet, again, once more, another time, still; hitherto.

Gwraig a vyz marw etto yn Rhiw Vabon.

An old woman will die again in Rhiw Vabon. *Adage.*

Etton, conj. (ed—ton) Yet, still. *adv.* Again.

A gaw—

Y can hon etton ateb?

Shall I obtain from this female yet an answer?

G. ab D. ab Tudur.

Etwa, conj. (ed—gwa) Yet, still. *adv.* Yet, again.
Etwaeth, conj. (ed—gwaeth) Yet, still. *adv.* Yet, again.
ETH, s. m. r. That is in motion, or progression; a pervading quality.
Ethais, s. m. (tais) What is spread out.

Caravi yr ednap a'i llarian llais,

Cathvozawg coed, cadyr i ethais.

I love the little bird with her mild voice, filling the woods with song, firm is her seat. *Gwalmai.*

Ethol, s. m. (tol) Choice, election. *a.* Select.
Ethol, v. a. (tol) To elect, to select, to choose.
Etholadwy, a. (ethol) That may be chosen.
Etholedig, a. (ethol) Elected, elect, chosen.
Etholedigion i xidrauc boenau, chosen as objects of eternal torments.
Etholedigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (etholedig) The act of choosing, or electing, selection.
Etholi, v. a. (ethol) To elect, to choose, to select.
Etholiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (ethol) An election.
Etholiadawl, a. (etholiad) Elective, selecting.
Etholiant, s. m. (ethol) Election, or choice.
Etholwr, s. m.—*pl.* etholwyr (ethol—gwr) One who elects, an elector.

Etholyz,

EUA

Etholyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ethol) An elector.
 Etholyziaeth, *s. m.* (etholyz) Electorship.
 Ethreviad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (treviad) Domestication.
 Ethrevig, *a.* (trevig) Domestical, homely.
 Ethrevigaw, *v. a.* (ethrevig) To domesticate.

Ni'm ethrevig Duw a dig-vryd ofeb;
 Ni lluziwni heb newid breuzwyd;

God will not domesticate me with an angry-minded guest; I
 would not obstruct any one to change a dream. *Gwalmai.*

Ethrevigawl, *a.* (ethrevig) Tending to domesticate.
 Ethrevu, *v. a.* (trevu) To domesticate.
 Ethrewyn, *v. a.* (trewyn) To conciliate, to pacify.
 Ethrin, *s. m.* (trîn) A conflict; a toil.

Castell Mathraual, mwyth werin wythawg,
 Du peithiawg poeth ethrin.

The castle of Mathraual where there is a pampered furious
 throng, is black and open from fiery conflict. *Li. P. Moç.*

Ethrinaw, *v. a.* (ethrîn) To conflict; to toil.
 Ethriniad, *s. m.* (ethrin) A conflicting.
 Ethriniawl, *a.* (ethrin) Conflicting; toiling.
 Ethryb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (tryb) Cause, or occasion.
O ethryb, because.

Pellynig y nghôv yn nghynteivin,
 Yn ethryb caru Carwys vebin.

Distracted is my memory in the spring season, on account of lov-
 ing a young fair one of Caerwys. *Gwalmai.*

Ethryçwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (try—çwîl) A lizard.
 Ethrylith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trylith) Intuition;
 genius.
 Ethrylithawg, *a.* (ethrylith) That is instructed.
 Ethrywyllt, *a.* (trywyllt) Ferocious, furious.
 Ethrywyn, *v. a.* (trywyn) To conciliate.

Byth nid ethrywyn, heb wg,
 Y zwy-wlad i zau olwg.

Never will the two countries draw the attention of his eyes so
 as to take away the frown. *Bodo Aurdrem.*

Pan zel angeu—
 Ni zicon heb ateb yn
 Daith rywyr, nag ethrewyn.

When death comes no body will be able to answer to us a long
 journey, nor to pacify. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Ethu, *v. a.* (eth) To go, to proceed, to move off.

Can ethyw dy bwyll gan wyllion mynyz,
 A thy hun yn agro,
 Pwy wledyç gwedy Iago?

Since thy intellect is gone with the dark spirits of the mountain,
 and thyself dejected, who shall reign after Iago? *Cyweifi Myrddin.*

Ethwyv o wiw-nwyv yn iag.

I am become well from excess of passion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ethw, *a.* (eth) Of a pervading quality.

Ethy, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (eth) A spur.

Grezyv gwr, oed gwas
 Gwyçyr un dias—
 Clezyvawr glas glan,
 Ethy aur a fan.

The perfection of a man, the age of a youth had the gallant one
 of tumult; a gashing sword blue and bright, golden spur and
 ermise. *Aneurin.*

Eu, *pron. pl.* (ei) Their; them. *Eu iadau*, their
 fathers; *eu bunain*, themselves; *eu llaz á wnai*,
 kill them he would; *garw eu bod yma*, their
 being here is terrible.

Euad, *s. f.*—*pl. euaid* (au) The veronica, or
 speedwell. It is also called *gwernerth*, *y zeilen*
zu, *dail duon da*, *craith unnos*, and *llyfiau llywelyn*.
Euad zu, black yles; *euad goç*, red yles.

Euain, *v. a.* (au) To be moving, or wandering.

Bid euain alltud;
 Bid zyfgethrin drud;
 Bid çwannawg ynvyd i çwerthin.

Let the exile be wandering; let the furious be raving; let the
 silly be fond of laughing. *Llywarc Hen.*

EUR

Euawg, *a.* (au) Guilty; false; imperfect.
 Euzon, *s. pl. aggr.* (au) Acarus, or mites.
 Euzonawg, *a.* (euzon) Abounding with mites.
 Euzoni, *v. a.* (euzon) To breed mites; to become
 mity. *Blawd wedi euzoni*, meal having become
 mity.

Eugi, *v. a.* (aeg) To bawl, to cry out, to shriek.
 Eulon, *s. pl. aggr.* (aul) Excrements, dung. *Eul-*
on geivyr, goat's dung.

Euloni, *v. a.* (eulon) To void excrements.

Eulun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (au—llun) A false image.

Euocâad, *s. m.* (euawg) A making guilty; a be-
 coming guilty, or wicked.

Euocâawl, *a.* (euawg) Tending to make guilty.

Euocâu, *v. a.* (euawg) To make guilty; to be-
 come guilty.

Euocâu a wnaethoç, a llaz y cyriawn, yr hwn nis gwrthwyneb-
 oez çwi.

Become guilty was what you did, and slay the righteous, the one
 who did not oppose you. *W. Salisbury, Iago 5.*

Euod, *s. pl. aggr.* (au) Worms in the liver of
 sheep.

Euogâad, *s. m.* (euawg) A making guilty, or
 condemning; a becoming guilty.

Euogâu, *v. a.* (euawg) To make guilty; to con-
 demn.

Ni zanyones Duw i Vab i'r byd i euogâu y byd.

God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world.
Margawg Crwydrad.

Euogvarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (euawg—barn) A sen-
 tence of guilt.

Euogvarniad, *s. m.* (euogvarn) Condemnation.

Euogvarnu, *v. a.* (euogvarn) To judge guilty,
 to condemn.

Euogi, *v. a.* (euawg) To make guilty, to condemn.

Euogrwyç, *s. m.* (euawg) Guiltiness, guilt.

Euon, *s. pl. aggr.* (au) Bots, a species of worms
 in the entrails of horses.

Euraval, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aur—aval) An orange.

Euravallaç, *s. f.* (aur—avallaç) An orangery.

Euraid, *a.* (aur) Golden, of gold, or like gold.

Euraiz, *a.* (aur) Of the nature of gold, golden.

Euraint, *s. m.* (aur) What is made of gold.

Euraw, *v. a.* (aur) To do with gold; to gild; to
 make splendid, to embellish.

Euroez Iorwerth, gein-werth gan,
 Erlynez gwir gyvez gwin,
 Arawd teg o oren tôn;
 O roz Duw, a euroez dyn.

Iorwerth, of high-prized fong, last year at a true banquet of
 wine, embellished a fair oration of purest accent, the gift of God,
 and which man hath embellished. *Scunyn.*

Swyzau a gavas y fyz gyvion;
 Swyz i law euraw i gerzorion,

He obtained offices that are just; the office of his hand is mid-
 streis to supply with gold. *L. G. Colbi.*

Eurawd, *s. m.* (aur) The act of doing with gold.

Eurawg, *a.* (aur) Abounding with gold.

Eurawl, *a.* (aur) Belonging to gold; auriate.

Eurben, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aur—pen) The gilt-head,
 a fish; called also *banwes*.

Eurbibau, *s. pl. aggr.* (aur—pîb) Orpiment.

Eurdavawd, *s. m.* (aur—tavawd) A golden tongue.

Eurdavodiawg, *a.* (eurdavawd) Golden tongued.

Eurdalaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. eurdaleithiau* (aur—talaeth)
 A gold fillet, or coronet.

Eurdaleithiawg, *a.* (eurdalaeth) Golden-crowned.

Eurdo, *s. m.* (aur—to) A gold covering. *a.* Co-
 vered, or plated, with gold. *Llwyg eurdo*,
 gold-covered corset.

Eurdonen,

EUR

Eurdonen, s. f. (aur—tonen) Golden-wave; the river Jordan. *a.* Golden-waved.

Boed ev y talwyr hael rwyv rhiau,
Ar lan Eurdonen, er i zoniau.

Be it that I repay the bounteous Lord of lords, on the banks of Jordan, for the sake of his merits. *Ein. ab Gwalmai.*

Eurdorç, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—torç) A golden wreath; being an ornament of distinction worn by the ancient warriors.

Eurdorçawg, a. (eurdorç) Wearing a gold wreath.

Or a aeth Cattræth o eurdorçogion,
Ar neges Mynyawg mynawg maon,
Ni zaeth yn ziwarth o barth Vrython
Ododin wr beil weil no Cynon.

Of all that went to Cattræth of those wearing the golden torque, on the errand of Mynyawg gentle leader of the throng, there came not void of shame on the part of the Britons of Gododin, a mighty man better than Cynon. *Aneurin.*

Eurdreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (aur—treth) Gold tribute.

Eurdywod, s. m. aggr. (aur—tywod) Gold dust.

Eurzail, s. pl. aggr. (aur—dail) Gold leaves.

Eurzalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—dalen) Gold leaf.

Eurzalenyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eurzalen) A gold-beater.

Eurze, a. (aur—de) Covered with gold, gilt.

Eurzaenen, s. f. (eurzain) The barberry tree. It is also called *pren melyn*.

Eurzain, s. pl. aggr. (aur—drain) Barberry trees.

Euredig, a. (aur) Done with gold; auriate.

Eurem, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—em) A golden jewel.

Eurenau, s. pl. aggr. (aur—genau) Golden lips. *a.* Golden-mouthed; eloquent.

Eurvaen, s. m.—pl. eurvain (aur—maen) A chrysolite.

Eurvail, s. f.—pl. eurveilïau (aur—mail) A golden goblet.

Eurval, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur—bâl) An orange.

Eurvanadyl, s. pl. aggr. (aur—banadyl) Sweet broom; also called *corvanadyl*, *gruglwyn*, and *banadlos*.

Eurvlawd, s. m. (aur—blawd) Gold powder. *Eurvlawd ei ysgwyd*, his shield powdered with gold.

Eurvodrwy, s. f. (aur—modrwy) A gold ring.

Eurvodrwyawg, a. (eurvodrwy) Wearing a gold ring.

Eurvrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur—brodiad) Gold embroidery; gold brocade.

Eurvrodiaw, v. a. (aur—brodiaw) To embroider with gold; to brocade.

Eurvrodiawg, a. (aur—brodiawg) Embroidered with gold; brocaded with gold.

Eurgaen, s. f. (aur—caen) A golden surface. *a.* Covered, or sprinkled over with gold.

Eurgain, a. (aur—cain) Of golden brightness.

Eurgain, merç Maelgwn Gwynez, a roes y ganwyll wrth yr adar gwylltion i zangaws y forz i'w çariad.

EURGAIN, the daughter of Maelgwn Gwynez fastened a torch to the wild fowls to shew the way to her lover. Mabinegion.

Eurgalg, s. m. (aur—calç) Gold enamel. *a.* Gold-enamelled.

Glyw glew—
Gwalç yn eurgalg, yn eurgaen.

A brave leader, a hawk in gold enamel, in gold armour *Cynxelto, i O. ab Madawg.*

Eurged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (aur—cêd) A gold treasure.

Rhed eurged eryd tros Wynez;
Rhyd gwynyd gwan-varz Arleçwez.

The gold treasure will take a course over Gwynez; the poor bard's road to happiness is Arleçwez. *Scymn.*

EUR

Eurglawr, s. m.—pl. eurglorïau (aur—clawr) A golden cover, or flat surface.

Ocz argledyr gwir dir dilys
Ar eurglawr yr arglwyz Rhys.

He was truly and doubtless the trusty protection of the golden plain of the lord Rhys. *Prydyz Bygan.*

Eurgoron, s. f.—pl. t. au (aur—coron) Gold crown.

Eurgoronawg, a. (eurgoron) Wearing a gold crown.

Eurgrawn, s. f. (aur—crawn) A collection of gold; a treasure.

Or claz dyn dir dyn arall er cuziaw peth ynzo, pedair ceiniawg cyvraith a geif perçenawg y tir am agori dacear, a'r guzva; onid eurgrawn yz, canys brenin biau bob eurgrawn.

If a person shall dig the land of another person for the purpose of hiding something in it, the owner of the land shall have four pence in law for opening the earth, and the hoard; except it shall be a treasure of gold, for the king owns every board of gold. *W. Jo. Laws.*

Eurgrwydyr, a. (aur—crwydyr) Strewed with gold, scattered over with gold.

Tal ysgwyd eurgrwydyr torynt yn vuan.

The front of the gold-bespangled shield they quickly broke. *O. C. Velhwyl.*

Euriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur) A doing with gold.

Eurin, a. (aur) Of gold, like gold, golden.

Ar llaw Owain hael, hawl dilin
Gwrvalç, y mae gorvwyç eurin.

Upon the hand of generous Owain, the pure claim of heroic pride, there is the golden casket. *Cynxelto.*

Eurinaw, v. a. (eurin) To make like gold.

Eurinawg, a. (eurin) Having the nature of gold.

Eurinawl, a. (eurin) Of the nature of gold.

Ti eryr ongyr angerzawl,
Tau yth lys lefri eurinawl.

Thou eagle of the vehement spear, thine the court with golden vessels. *Lt. P. Auz, i D. ab Owain.*

Eurlaw, a. (aur—llaw) Gold handed; munificent.

Eurlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (aur—llen) Arras.

Eurlin, s. m. (aur—llin) The raw silk.

Eurliw, s. m. (aur—lliw) Gold colour. *a.* Of the colour of gold; yellow-hued.

Eurlliw, s. m. (aur—lliw) Orpiment, yellow arsenic.

Eurllys, s. m. aggr. (aur—llys) Orach. It is also called, *y llew gwyn*.

Eurmydezawg, a. (aur—mydezawg) Abounding with golden circles, or arches.

Eurmydezawg lyn erbyn eurbaw—
Eurgyn buelin; buçigyn ban,
Eriod y perthait parth ag attan.

The gold-circling beverage the golden flagon receives; the golden horns of the buffalo; the high horns of the ox, thou hast ever directed towards us. *Cynxelto, i Mad. ab Meredyç.*

Euron, s. f. (aur—on) The barberry tree, or some kind of tree, either of a light green foliage, or bearing yellow flowers.

Euron delis bryd,
Almyr eiç allvryd.

The barberry tree held in mind that your wild nature was foreign. *Taliesin, Cad Goddau.*

Eurwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aur—rhwy) A gold ring.

Eurwyawg, a. (eurwy) Wearing a golden ring.

Eurfiderawg, a. (aur—siderawg) Laced with gold.

Eurwaith, s. m. (aur—gwaith) A gold work.

Eurwawd, s. m. (aur—gwawd) Golden panegyric.

Eurwawn, a. (aur—gwawn) Golden gossamer.

Teivi, dwyr tyviad eurwawn,
Gad i'r dyn gadeiriaw dawn.

Teivi, whose water is the source of golden flying circles, let the fair person establish grace. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Eurwawr,

EWI

Eurwawr, s. f. (aur—gwawr) A golden dawn.
Eurwç, s. m. (aur) What is made of gold.
Eurwez, s. f. (aur—gwez) A golden, or fine appearance. *a.* Golden-hued, yellow-hued.
Euryç, s. m.—pl. t. od (aur) A goldfiner, a worker in gold; a goldsmith; a worker of metal; a brazier; a tinker.

Mal dau euryç.

Like two tinkers.

Adage.

Euryçaeth, s. m. (euryç) The trade, or art, of a goldsmith; the art of working metals.

*Er açub crefft euryçaeth,
 I eavil o zail yz aeth,*

*To preserve the trade of jewelry she went to a smithy of leaves.
 D. ab Gwilym, i Voruuz.*

Euryçawl, a. (euryç) Relating to goldsmith's trade.

Euryçwaith, s. m. (euryç—gwaith) Goldsmith's work.

Euryz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aur) A goldsmith.

Euryll, s. m. dim. (aur) A golden jewel, or toy.

Euryñ, s. m. dim. (aur) A golden trinket.

Eurysgwyd, s. f. (aur—yfgwyd) A gold shield. *a.* Having a golden shield.

EW, s. m. r. What has aptness to glide; what is clear, smooth, or sleek.

Ewa, s. m. dim. (ewythr) An uncle, in fond language.

Ewaç, s. m. (gwaç) A weakling, or a fribble.

Ewaint, s. pl. aggr. (gwaint) Youth, young people.

*Bid anhygar diriad, bid fer pob ewaint,
 Bid henaint i dylodez,
 Bid azwryn yn ancwyrn mez.*

*Let the mischievous be disgusting, let all young people be strong,
 to poverty let old age come, let mead be pleasant in the feast.
 Llywarc Hen.*

Ewerzon, s. f. (gwerzon) A green spot of ground; the welsh name of Ireland.

Ewerzonig, a. (ewerzon) Like green Erin; irish.

Ewi, v. a. (ew) To listen, to hear, to attend.

Ewais ar lais adar, I have listened on the song of birds.

Ewiar, a. (ew) Smooth; clear; sleek, glossy.

Nis car—

*Meirç mawrthig, frwythig, fraeth, anwar,
 Frawzus, a freiziau ewiar.*

*He loves not thy magnificent steeds, prolific, noisy, unruly, and wanton, nor the sleek herds.
 Ll. P. Mac, i Llywelyn I.*

Ewig, s. f.—pl. t. od (ew—ig) A hind; a deer.

*Ewigod fy yn rhodiaw,
 Yn wezwon ry drymion draw;
 Rheuant, a neidiar yn wyllt,
 Eifiau gwr afau gorwyllt.*

*Hinds are wandering about yonder, in widowhood and very heavy; they run, they wildly skip about for want of a wanton bodied husband.
 T. Pryi, i Gwyn Iarw.*

Ewin, s. f.—pl. t. ez (ew—in) A nail of the fingers, or toes; a talon, or claw, of birds; a division of the horny substance of the foot of any animal, that is divided, or cloven. *Ewin ebill*, the screw, or edge of an auger.

Ewinallt, s. f. (ewin—allt) A steep cliff.

Ewinaw, v. a. (ewin) To use the nails, to claw.

*Da i gwyzoft, yd i gwezyn,
 Yn i dop ewinaw dyn,*

Well thou knowest, they suit thee, to claw a person's head.

Rhis. Iorwerth.

Ewinawg, a. (ewin) Having nails, or claws.

Clywn wrag—

Ewinawg, grvangawg grev:

*I could hear a hag, furnished with claws and strong of grasp,
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewinbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (ewin—pren) A cockloft.

EWY

Ewinvez, s. f.—pl. t. i (ewin—bez) A nail's measure, a nail.

Ni çai—

Winevez oil o'i anvoz wr.

Thou wilt not, man, get a nail's breadth against his will.

E. Brywynllys.

Ewingraf, a. (ewin—craf) That is sharp clawed. *s. f.* A grimalkin.

Ewingrwn, a. (ewin—crwn) That is turned as a nail. *s. m.* German text writing.

Ewinor, s. f. (ewin—gor) A whitlow.

Ewinrew, s. f. (ewin—rhow) Nipping frost; numbness of the fingers, or toes, from a cold. *a.* Frostbitten.

Ewinwafg, s. f. (ewin—gwafig) An agnail.

Ewn, a. (gwn) Powerful; impetuous; bold.

Ewnder, s. m. (ewn) Impetuosity; boldness.

Ewni, v. n. (ewn) To become impetuous.

Ewybraiz, a. (ewybyr) Of a swift nature.

Ewybraw, v. a. (ewybyr) To move with velocity; to brandish; to vibrate; to glitter, to shine with a trembling light; to dart.

Ewybrawl, a. (ewybyr) Tending to be swift.

Ewybrzrud, a. (ewybyr—drud) Swiftly-fierce.

Ymlithraw a orug Arthur y gantho, a'i guraw yn ewybrzrud.

*Arthur slid out of his hold, beating him with blows swiftly-fierce.
 Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ewbrez, s. m. (ewybyr) Velocity, or swiftness.

Ewybren, s. f. (ewybyr) Firmament, atmosphere.

Ewybrenawl, a. (ewybyr) Atmospheric.

Ewybriad, s. m. (ewybyr) A moving with velocity.

Ewybyr, s. f. (gwybyr) What abounds with velocity; the firmament; the atmosphere.

Ewybyr, a. (gwybyr) Having velocity, full of motion; quick; nimble. *Yn ewybyr*, quickly.

—Gwir mai dihirav,

Rhag ei zarvod, zyvod yr hav;

A lleduail wybyr ewybrav

A liawen haul.—

*Truly it is vexatious, lest it should have an end, that ever the summer should come; and the gairish swiftest moving welkin, and the smiling sun.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewydnaw, v. n. (ewydyn) To become viscous.

Ewydnez, s. m. (ewydyn) Toughness, clamminess.

Ewydnu, v. n. (ewydyn) To become viscous.

Ewydyn, a. (gwydyn) Tough, clammy, viscous.

Yn barawd ei waed ewydyn.

Ready is his clammy blood.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ewyll, s. m. (ew—yll) The will, the action, or determination of the mind.

Ewylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ewyll) A volition.

Ewylliaw, v. a. (ewyll) To exert the will, to will.

Ewyllu, v. a. (ewyll) To exert the will, to will.

Divevyl ys talas,

Huzid ewyllias,

Cyn bu clawr glas

Bez Gwrveling vraig.

If he did requite there is no disgrace, Huzid willed it, before the grave of the gigantic Gwrveling became a greenward.

Ewyllys, s. m.—pl. ion (ewyll) Will, inclination, desire.

Deuparth rhoz yw ewyllys.

Two parts of a gift is the will.

Adage.

Y genedyl noeth ziarvau a ymchwelafant ar fo i'r lle y cefynt wafgawd ac amzifyn; ac ni bu un gohir, yn y lle ddy. Gillamwri a wnaetnwyd, a'i gymhell wrth ewyllys Arthur.

*The naked and unarmed nation returned back flying to the place where they could obtain shelter and protection; and there was no delay, for immediately Gillamwri was laid hold of, and dealt with according to the will of Arthur.
 Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ewyllysgar,

E W Y

Ewyllysgar, *a.* (ewyllys) Willing, apt to comply.
Ewyllysgarwg, *s. m.* (ewyllysgar) Willingness.
Ewyllysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ewyllys) A willing, or wishing; volition.
Ewyllysiaw, *v. a.* (ewyllys) To will, to desire.
Ewyllysiawl, *a.* (ewyllys) Voluntary, willing.
Ewyllysiolrwyd, *s. m.* (ewyllysiawl) Voluntariness.
Ewyllysiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ewyllysiwyr* (ewyllys—gwr) A willer, a desirer. *Ewyllysiwr da*, a wellwisher.
Ewyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oz* (ew—yn) Foam, spume, froth. *Malu ewyn*, to foam, to scatter foam about.

Ewyn dwr azewid gwas.

A youth's promise is like the froth of water.

Adage.

Ewynawg, *a.* (ewyn) Foamy, full of froth.
Ewynawl, *a.* (ewyn) Foaming, or apt to foam.
Ewynez, *s. m.* (ewyn) Foaminess, frothiness.
Ewynvriw, *s. m.* (ewyn—briw) The spraying of foam.
Ewyngaen, *s. f.* (ewyn—caen) A surface of foam, a covering of foam. *Hoer ewyngaen*, the briskness of the foamy surface.
Ewyngant, *s. m.*—*pl. ewyngaint* (ewyn—cant) A

E W Y

circle of foam, or foamy circle; the breakers on the sea shore.

Ei gwallt melyn—

Gerllaw y wen-gern gorlliw ewyngant.

Her yellow hair around the white chin, passing the hue of the foamy circle.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ewyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ewyn) A foaming.
Ewynllyd, *a.* (ewyn) Apt to produce foam.
Ewynllydrwyd, *s. m.* (ewynllyd) Foaminess.
Ewynriw, *s. m.* (ewyn—rhiw) The fall of foam.

Molav iawn i dawn, gne gwawn gwawd-gwag;

Eliw ewynriw gwyn-vriw gwaneg:—

Gloyw-deg Wenlliant.

I will praise her of perfect accomplishment, of the hue of the sweet flowing gossamer: like the passing white falling foam of the wave: Gwennant brightly fair.

Gafredyn.

Ewynu, *v. a.* (ewyn) To foam, to froth; to gather into foam, froth, or scum; to despumate.
Ewythyr, *s. m.*—*pl. ewythrez* (gwythyr) An uncle; also a term of respect to an elderly man.
Ewythyr a modryb, Uncle and aunt; familiarly used in the same sense as *master and dame*, or *gaffer and gamer*.

Ewythyr yw brawd tad, neu fam, neu hendad, neu henfam, neu orhendad, neu orhenfam.

An uncle is a brother of a father, or mother, or grand-father, or grand-mother, or great-grand-father, or great-grand-mother.

Welsh Laws.

F

F A E

F **A**, *s. m. r.* What is enveloped, or covered over.
s. pl. aggr. Beans. *Fa freinig*, french beans; *facoion*, scarlet beans; *fa'r gors*, marshmallows; *fa'r moç*, henbane.

Faced, *s. m.* (fag) Curd; posset curds.

Fâd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fa) That is disguised or masked.

Fo a wna'r Bedo o'r badell; drew-son,

Fed gweision fad gyffell;

Fugyl ei waith, val fagyl o wellt;

Filoreg fleiryn

Folyz yz vawzyn,

Fôd anghlod englyn.

That Bedo will run away out of the pan; disgusting is the conduct of the youths of hidden connection; his work is all wind, like a blaze of straw; the babbling of the feister of the ditches is slave of the scandal verse of the dirty fellow.

Bardyn Buellt, i B. Brwynllys.

Fadu, *v. n.* (fâd) To be disguised; to be covered over.

Fael, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ael) A failing, a fault.

Faeledig, *a.* (fael) Failed, miscarried; fallible.

Faeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fael) A failing.

Faelu, *v. a.* (fael) To fail, to miss, to miscarry.

Fâen, *s. f. dim.* (fa) A bean, a single bean.

Faeth, *a.* (fy—aeth) Luxuriant, fruitful, rich, fecund; mellow, ripe. *Tir gwyd a thir faeth*, wild land and cultivated land.

Faethawl, *a.* (faeth) Tending to make mellow.

Faethder, *s. m.* (faeth) Luxuriance, richness, fecundity; mellowness, uberosity.

Faethedig, *a.* (faeth) Fecundated; mellowed.

Faethes, *s. m.* (faeth) Luxuriance; mellowness.

Faethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (faeth) A mellowing, a ripening; fecundation.

Faethiant, *s. m.* (faeth) Uberosity, fecundity.

Faethu, *v. a.* (faeth) To make rich, mellow, or fruitful, to ameliorate; to become luxuriant; to ripen; to fecundate.

Faethus, *a.* (faeth) Luxuriant, of a rich quality.

Faethusrwyd, *s. m.* (faethus) Mellowness, richness.

F A I

Fag, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (fa) What unites together, or meets, in a point.

Fagiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fag) A gathering round to a point.

Faglawg, *a.* (fagyl) Blazing, or flaming.

Fagliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fagyl) A blazing.

Faglu, *v. a.* (fagyl) To blaze, to flame, to conflagrate; to be all in a flame.

Faglwr, *s. m.*—*pl. faglwr* (fagyl—gwr) A blazer, one who bears a blaze, or torch; one who sets on fire.

Faglyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (fagyl) A blazer.

Fagod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fag) A faggot, a bundle of sticks, or twigs.

Coed mawr yn fagodau mân.

Great trees in small faggots.

H. Davi.

Fagoden, *s. f. dim.*—*pl. t. i* (fagod) A faggot.

Fagodi, *v. a.* (fagod) To tie in faggots, to bundle.

Fagyl, *s. f.*—*pl. faglau* (fag) A blaze, a flame.

Fai, *s. m.* (fa) An extreme; a stop; a cessation; forgetfulness, or a cessation of memory.

Faig, *s. f.*—*pl. feigiau* (fai) An extremity, or farthest point; a stop; a turn; a nonplus, or embarrassment. *Mae e mewn faig yn awr*, he is under an embarrassment at present; *pa woz y daetho'r faig byn?* How did he come out of this difficulty?

Rhaf gadarn, ryw faig ydoez,

Duw'n doft, am danad a oez!

A strong rope, severely, O God! the kind of restraint that was round thee.

I. ab H. Cae Llwyd, i Grist.

Frawd-gryc val rhaiadyr fryd-graig

O frydiau fynnoniau faig.

A boiling agitation, like the cataract of the rock of torrents, from the streams of the springs of extremity.

R. Gog Eryri.

— Bonezigion medrus

Syz a'u gwezi yn mhob faig

I gyfuro'i wraig wylofus.

Gentlefolks of information are, with their prayers, in every embarrassment, ready to comfort the mourning widow.

S. Morgan.

Fain,

F A N

Fain, *s. m.* (fai) What rises round into a point; a cone.

Fair, *s. f.—pl.* feiriau (fai) An eminence; a public place; a forum; a fair.

Ev a gyvyd fair rhwng pedair fynnon,
There will arise an eminence between four springs. *Taliesin.*
O daw i'r fair, diva i'r dyz.
If he comes to the public spot, may the day determine it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Pawb o'r fair
A zengys a bys dy boen.
Every body of the fair will with the finger point at thy torture. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r pawl bar.*

Faith, *s. m.—pl.* feithiau (fai) A fact; an act.

Fal, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (fa) What goes round; a closure; the heel of a shoe.

Fald, *s. f.—pl. t.* iau (fal) A fold; a pinfold.

Ugel
Ei leveryz wrth vugelyz, gwylwyr faldau.
Loud his voice to the shepherds, the watchmen of the folds. *Blewyn Parz.*

Faling, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (fal) A mantle; a cloak.

Mal y Gwytyl am y faling.
Like the Irishmen for the cloak. *Adage.*
Guto wnaeth faling gotwm.
Guto made a shaggy cloak. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Falingaw, *v. a.* (faling) To cloak, or to robe.

Falingiad, *s. m.* (faling) A cloaking; a robing.

Falm, *a.* (fal) Turning round; whirling.—
Gwynt falm, a whirlwind; a strong gust of wind.

Fals, *a.* (fal) Covered, or masked; false, deceitful; unfaithful.

Yr orlais—cabler ei bryd,
Coluzyn fais celwyzawg,
Cnyciau ei yn cneclian cawg.

The clock—curled be its face, with its false guts full of lies, and its dog-joints knocking against a bowl. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Falsder, *s. m.* (fals) Falseness, deceitfulness, craftiness.

Falsez, *s. m.* (fals) Falseness, deceitfulness.

Falst, *a.* (fals) Masked; false, deceitful; wily, cunning.

Falstez, *s. m.* (falst) Hypocrisy, dissimulation; falsity, deceitfulness.

O aſaws trais, a bradiad, anwirez, ac amryw falstez,
On account of oppression, and treachery, and injustice, and a variety of deceit. *Car. o Langarvan.*

Falsu, *v. a.* (fals) To use falsity, or to deceive.

Fall, *s. f.* (fy—all) What spreads out, what is squabby, bulky, or thickset. *a.* Broadset.

Fallaç, *s. c.—pl. t.* au (fall) A short punch, one that walks waddlingly. *Dôs y fallaç wront!*
Begone, thou nasty squab! *Y wab fallaç yw o!*
What a punch he is!

Llawer cell yn hon zifaith bellaç,
Llawer fau elyll, llawer fallaç,
Llawer cyw wyth-ryw cyvathraç dan lwyn,
Llawer twyn o'rwyn a cyvinaç.

Many a chamber in ruins at length will be in her, many a monster's den, many a squabby spright, many a brat from the connexion of eight breeds under a hedge, many a tump of rushes and sacred haunts. *L. G. Cotbi, i Gaerlleon.*

Fallaçawg, *a.* (fallaç) Having a squabby form; waddling.

Fan, *s. m.* (fa) A covering, or surface.

Fanwg, *s. m.* (fan) Coveredness; shelter.

Fanygyl, *s. m.* (fanwg) What covereth; protection; safety.

Ni foened neb wrth fenestyr,
Rhwyg fanugyl nôs a rhôs rhestyr,
Heb huno, val i'm poenwyd.

No body has been tormented under a window, what with the covering of night, and a pane of lattice work, divested of sleep, as I have been tormented. *D. ab Gwilym.*

F A W

Faon, *s. pl. aggr.* (fa) Pod fruit; beans.

Faonwyz, *s. pl. aggr.* (faon—gwyz) Bean trees.

Far, *s. m.* (fa) That extends out, or over.

Faräon, *s. pl. aggr.* (far) The higher powers.

Fargod, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (far—côd) A big paunch.

Fâs, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (fy—as) A ligature, a band.

Fasg, *s. f.—pl. t.* au (fas) A tie; a bundle, a faggot, or any things bound together.

Fasgawl, *a.* (fasg) Being bundled, or tied up.

Fasgedig, *a.* (fasg) Bundled, faggotted, tied together.

Fasgell, *s. f. dim.—pl. t.* au (fasg) A bundle.

Cynghawau a gydymgydiant y naill yn y llall, oni byzont yn tua fasgell.

The combined rhymes are connected one with the other, so that they become as one tissue. *Barzas.*

Fasgellawg, *a.* (fasgell) In bundles, or bunches.

Fasgelliad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (fasgell) A bundling.

Fasgellu, *v. a.* (fasgell) To tie up in a bundle.

Fasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (fasg) A ligation, a tying in a bundle.

Fasgu, *v. a.* (fasg) To bind, or tie in a bundle.

Fât, *s. m.—pl. t.* iau (fy—at) A smart blow, a pat; a stripe, or stroke.

Fatiad, *s. m.—pl. t.* au (fât) A patting, a striking lightly.

Fatiaw, *v. a.* (fât) To strike lightly, to pat.

Fatiwr, *s. m.—pl.* fatiwr (fât—gwr) A patter.

Fau, *s. f.—pl.* feuau (fa) A den, or cave, a hole; a lurking-place of wild beasts.

Nid cau fau ar lwynawg.

Not to shut a den on a fox.

Tywylluez wybyr vantellau
Y torz, val petwn mewn fau.

The mantles of the firmament darkened the way as if I were in a dungeon. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r niwl.*

Faw, *s. m.* (fy—aw) A flowing from; radiancy; glory; pre-eminence; honour.

Canyr Rhyzerç biau faw,
A Cymru oll y danaw.

For Rhyzerç enjoys the honour, and all Wales subject to him. *Myrddin.*

Brodyr a'm bwyad a zyg Duw rhagor;
Vy anawd a'u gorug!
Ni obrynynt faw er fug.

Brothers to me there were whom God hath taken from me; my misfortune was the cause! they did not acquire glory through deceit. *Llywarc Hen.*

Carav i meufyz a'u mân veillion arnaw,
Man yd gavas faw fyrv orvolez.

I love its fields and their delicate trefolls its covering, where I obtained glory of lasting celebrity. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Pôr eifor aefawr weiniviad,
Pond rhagdaw bu faw, bu fygiad!

The guardian chief and manager of the shield, preceding him what glory was there seen, and what haste! *Ll. P. Meç.*

Gwr a obryn faw heb fo un droedvez;
Nid mawr o'i drofrez neb ni dreisio.

A man who merits fame without ever retreating a foot; he is not great in transgression who doth not oppress. *Llygad Gwr, i R. ab Madawg.*

Faw, *a.* (fy—aw) Radiant; glorious; honourable.

Llwydiz vy nghywyz y'ng hywir gred;
Y'ng hrevyz, yn fyz, yn faw ganred.

Prosperous be my muse in perfect orthodoxy; in religion, in faith, in a glorious pursuit. *Gwalmai.*

Duw! wyd—
Brenin pob fin, pob faw dynged.

God! thou art the sovereign of every extremity, and every glorious destiny. *Ll. P. Meç.*

Fawd, *s. m.—pl.* fodiau (faw) Fortune, luck; prosperity; happiness.

Ni luz anmraint fawd.

Want of privilege will not hinder good fortune. *Adage.*

Gwein fawd hyd vrawd ys dir.

Fortune must be followed till doomday. *Adage.*

Da vu fawd ei wawd i Wiawn zewin;
Da Vyrzin, a'i lin o lwyth Meirçawn.

Good was the fortune of the praise of Gwion the divine; and good to Myrddin, with his descent from the tribe of Meirçawn. *Sevryn.*

F E D

Fawdus, a. (fawd) Fortunate, or prosperous.
Fawz, s. m. (faw) Radiation, splendor.
Fawg, s. m. (faw) Delight; pleasure. *a.* Delightful; glorious; pleasing.

Dy rad a'th gariad—
 A gafwyv, perffecth-nwyv fawg,
 Trwy gur Brenin trugarawg.

Thy grace and thy love may I obtain, a perfect state of pleasure,
 through the suffering of the merciful King. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwr a'fyz un fyz, a fawg,
 A'r tri gwir Ior trugarawg.

A man that is one in faith and delight with the three truly merciful divine Persons. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Merç a gawfant, fyniant fawg!
 Mair oez hon.—

A woman they found, delightful fortune! this was Mary.
T. Derlysg.

Fawliw, s. m. (faw—lliw) A splendid yellow hue.
a. Of a yellow hue.

Rhag Madawg—o veirç—
 Lliaws coç cein-wiw,
 Cynan forz fawliw,
 Felaig riw rededuwys.

Before Madog there are of steeds, numbers of bay truly fair,
 white-fronted of the gold-coloured road, and on the king's ascen-
 running led by hand. *Gwalchmai.*

Fawr, s. m.—pl. foriau (faw) A running from;
 a course.

Mawr yw i'n draig, wawr fawr faw fwyr fysgiad,
 Fyig-lew cad, ced wallaw,
 Bod azev nev yn eizaw,
 A'r byd a'an y danaw.

It is great to my sovereign, the light of the course of glory in the
 vehement pursuit, the active lion of battle distributing treasure,
 that the mansion of heaven should be his, and all the world submit-
 ting to him. *Phyllip Brydydd, i Rys Ieuanc.*

Fawŷz, s. pl. aggr. (fa—gwyz) The beech wood.

Mal y môç am y fawŷz.
 Like the swine after the bean trees. *Adage.*

Fawyz, s. m. aggr. (faw) Pines, or firs; deal.
Coed fawyz, fir trees; byrçau fawyz, deal boards.

Morawg a Moryd,
 Fawyz tynistya.

Morawg and Moryd were made prosperous in pines. *Taliesin.*

Fawyzawg, a. (fawyz) Abounding with pines.

Fawyzan, s. f. dim. (fawyz) A pine, or fir tree.

FE, s. m. r. What is outward, or exterior.

Fêd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (fe) An outside, appearance,
 or presence; demeanour, carriage, manner, or
 behaviour. *a.* Exposed; outward.

Truth noeth! traethu a wnaethost,
 Na çant hwy (gwn açwyn tōst,
 Groen du tōl, graen yw dy fed)
 Geuryz nev yn agored.

Manifest ribaldry! thou hast declared that they shall not obtain
 (I know of sad complaint, thou foolish black skin of rough outside)
 the portals of heaven open. *Dr. S. Cent, i'r llyvyr.*

Pwy a wnaï, pe annuwiol,
 Niwed i zyn di fed fōl.

Who would, even if ungodly, do harm to a foolish person void of
 demeanour. *Edm. Prys.*

Gwr annuwiol fōl ei fêd,
 Huw Maçno cono caened.

An ungodly man of foolish conduct, Huw Maçno a brazen chap.
R. Wyn ab Cadwaladr.

Yr henzyn o'r cornel, wrth wrando 'r ei çwedyl
 Ai 'rebuez e'n uçel, yn dra fel ei fed:
 Mi'th zyfigav.—

The old man at the fireside, listening to his narrative, answered
 him aloud, with a most impressive demeanour; I will instruct thee.
H. ab Iau. ab Robert.

Fedawg, a. (fêd) Covering over, or before. *s. f.—*
pl. fedogau, What is put on, before, or to appear
 in, a covering; an apron.

Fedel, s. f.—pl. t. au (fêd) The lap. *Gosoda brwn*
yn dy fedel, Place this in thy lap.

F E L

Fedogaid, s. f.—pl. fedogaidiau (fedawg) An apron—
 full.

Fedogi, v. a. (fedawg) To put into the apron.

Fedon, s. f. (fêd) What is put before; a screen.

Fedonas, s. f. (fedon) What screens; a fan.

Fedu, v. a. (fêd) To place forward, or outward;
 to expose, to make manifest.

Fedus, a. (fêd) Apparent, manifest, plain.

Fedus wad—
 Fei! galw o Zuw! fugio'z wyd.

A manifest denial: fie! calling upon God! thou art dissembling.
Edm. Prys, i W. Cynwal.

Fei, interj. (fe) Begone! off! shame! fie!

Fei o ieuencyd am fo;
 Ni fy henaint; fei hono!

Fie that youth should run away; old age will not flee; fie upon
 him! *W. Cynwal.*

Fei hono ganwaith! ni bu i zifeithiaç;
 Fei o'i is-olwg! a fwy fy waiaç!

Shame on it a hundred times! there never was its worse; shame
 of his sneaking look! and who can be more vile? *T. Prys.*

Feiad, s. m. (fei) A shaming away; a fying.

Feiaw, v. a. (fei) To put to shame; to hoot.

Feigiad, s. m. (faig) A driving to extremity.

Feigiaw, v. a. (faig) To drive to extremity; to
 embarrass.

Feigiawl, a. (faig) Ultimate, extreme; embar-
 rassing, or puzzling.

Feinid, s. m. (fain) A rising into a point.

Feinidwyz, s. pl. aggr. (feinid—gwyz) Pine trees.

Feinidwyz y'nghyntez,
 Cadair gyngwrytez.

Pine trees in the porch, a seat of disputation. *Taliesin.*

Feiriad, s. m. (fair) An exposing in a mart; a
 trafficking; a changing.

Feiriaw, v. a. (fair) To exchange, to change.

Safir vaen ni's feiriaw vi
 Sy'n Mhenal dros vy mhoeni.

The saphire stone, that is in Penal, I will not exchange though I
 were to be tortured. *S. Pysan.*

Feiriawl, a. (fair) Commerical; trading.

Feiriwr, s. m.—pl. feirwyr (fair—gwr) A chap-
 man, a trafficker; a changer.

Feithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (faith) An effectuating.

Feithiant, s. m. (faith) Effectuation; operation.

Feithiaw, v. a. (faith) To effectuate; to make.

Hyn nid faith yn faeth pob farug;
 Gwr gorrwyr gorlwg pan amug.

This will not render pliant every stubborn one; a great man is
 irritable in the extreme when put on the defence. *Ll. P. Maç.*

Feithiawl, a. (faith) Effectuating; operative.

Feithiedig, a. (faith) Effectuated; performed.

Fêl, a. (fy—el) Subtile, fine; cunning, wily.
Fêl cadno, wily is the fox.

Phyllip ab Rhys gyf hael-wyg,
 Fel yw i gorr.—

Phyllip the son of Rhys of a generous and brave stock, fine is his
 body. *L. G. Colbi.*

Gwiliwç, mae'n fêl y gelyn,
 A'i dwyll yn bradyçu dyn.

Take heed, the enemy is crafty, with his deception deluding
 man. *Parç. E. Evans.*

Fêlaiz, a. (fêl) Of a subtile nature; apt to be fly.

Felaig, s. m. (fel—aig) Preceptive source; a so-
 vereign, or governor.

Cyvlavan taer-dan rhag teyrnon,
 Cain felaig, pen draig, a fen dragon.

The devastation of fierce fire precedes the prince, a splendid
 source of knowledge, chief dragon, and chief leader. *Gwalchmai.*

Felaig,

FER

Felaig, a. (fêl—aig) Preceptive; governing.

A dwy zraig felaig faw gymman,
Val deu-lew ny'n dyloſafan'.

And the two leading dragons of glorious onset, like two lions
they were protecting us. *Ll. P. Meq.*

Grezwawl Lywelyn, grym geir-ber torv,
Tervynwyd ei amfer!
Yſgrud vud draig felaig fêr,
Yſgwn yſgwyd rhwyz rhagder.

The accomplished Llywelyn, the theme of the sweetly-speaking
hoſt, his time is cloſed! The dragon *foremoſt*, and mighty, with
the uplifted ſhield ready in reſiſting, is now a dumb corple.
Ll. P. Meq. i Lywelyn I.

Fêlder, s. m. (fêl) Subtilty; craftineſs, wilineſs.

Fêldra, s. m. (fêl) Subtileneſs; craftineſs, cunning.

Fêliant, s. m. (fêl) Subtilty; cunning, craft.

Fêlrwyz, s. m. (fêl) Subtileneſe; craftineſs, wile.

Fêlu, v. a. (fêl) To act ſubtilly; to become
ſubtile, wily, or diſcreet.

Fên, s. f. (fy—en) Flowing principle; air.

Feneſtrawg, a. (feneſtyr) Having windows.

Feneſtrawl, a. (feneſtyr) Feneſtral; windowed.

Tôred diawl, feneſtrawl faw,
A fwl arv ei filerau.

The windowed den, may the devil with a blunt weapon, break
its pillars. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r feneſtyr zzerw.*

Feneſtru, v. a. (feneſtyr) To make an opening;
to make a window.

Feneſtyr, s. f.—pl. feneſtri (fen—eſtyr) An open-
ing, or paſſage; an air hole; a window. It is
alſo figuratively uſed, the ſame as *gwerzſyr* and
fwrç, for the vagina, in ſpeaking of animals; as
feneſtyr burwç; *feneſtyr pob benryw*.

Rhieingerz Eva a vawreſynt;
Tremyn y treizwai trevyn a gedwynt,
Treizle glyw Powys, pei a'm getynt;
Pan dreizeſiſi yno yn yz ocynt,
Trwy feneſtri gwýdyr yz ym gweſynt.

The epithalamium of Eva they were uſed to extol; in the ſcene
I was uſed to paſs through they were uſed to keep order, ſhould
they bear with me in the place of audience of the ſovereign of
Powys; when I appeared there as they were preſent, through
glafs windows they beheld me. *Cynzelw.*

Fenigyl, s. m. (fên) Fennel. *Fenigyl belen luyzarwg*,
ſpicknel, wild dill.

Fêr, s. f.—pl. t. au (fy—er) What is hard, or
ſolid, what is congealed, or fixed with cold; a
concrete; a ſevere cold; alſo the ankle, or
ankle-bone.

Fêr, a. (fy—er) Dense, ſolid; fixed; ſtrong.

Nid muner na fêr, na fynedig;
Nis dſveirn cedeirn cad arglodig.

Not a placid one either the ſtrong or the proſperous; the mighty
ones will not condemn a ſplendid battle. *Gwaiſmai, i Redri.*

Ni thegai nêr fêr frawzus;
Mab Owain bro goelvain brys.

The ſovereign ſtrong and active would not flee; the ſon of Owain,
the quick omen of the happineſs of a country. *Prydç & Byçan.*

Llywelyn—
I zyliv cynniv cynhebycer;
I zylan am lan, am leiſiaid fêr,
Tervyſg tôn dylſg dyleinw aber.

Llywelyn—to the progreſs of tumult he is compared; to the
ſlood covering the ſhore, covering the ſtrong ſalmons, or the raging
of the wave that fills the bay with wreck. *Elin. ab Gwgan.*

Feradwy, a. (fêr) Congealable, that may be fixed
with cold.

Ferawl, a. (fêr) Concretive, or coagulative.

Ferdawd, s. m. (fer) Concreteneſs; coagulation;
a numbneſs with a cold; a freezing.

Ferder, s. m. (fêr) Concreteneſs, congealedneſs.

Ferdra, s. m. (fêr) Concreteneſs; congealedneſs.

Ferz, a. (fêr) Subſtantial; ſolid, firm; thick.

Aeth yn wan darn o'r deyrnas,
Clidro ail Iago a las!
Ai gwir yw llaz y gwr llon?
Os gwir, Duw groeſo Garon!
Mae eſiau pynciau pencerz,
A gwn iſrw, ac awen ferz.

A part of the kingdom is become feeble; Clidro, like Iago, has
been ſlain! Is it true that the pleaſant man is cut off? If true,
God proſper Garon! There is the lack of the notes of a chief of
ſong, and the ſur gown, and the ſtrong genius. *S. Tudur.*

FES

Feredig, a. (fêr) Congealed, or fixed with cold.

Feredigaeth, s. m. (feredig) Congealment.

Ferv, a. (fêr) Subſtantial; ſolid; firm; thick.

Feriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fêr) A congelation.

Feriant, s. m. (fêr) Concreture, congealment.

Feris, s. f. (fêr) Hard metal; ſteel. *Feris dân*, a
ſteel to ſtrike fire with.

Ferllyd, a. (fêr) Apt to congeal, or fix with
cold; benumbing, chilling.

Ferllydrwyz, s. m. (ferllyd) Aptneſs to congeal,
or fix with cold; freezineſs; numbedneſs;
chillineſs.

Fern, s. f.—pl. t. au (fêr) The ankle-bone.

Feru, v. a. (fêr) To concrete, to congeal, to fix
with cold; to freeze; to numb, to be numbed
with cold, to be chilled; to be very cold.

Feryll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fêr) A chymiſt; a metal-
lurgiſt, or one ſkilled in working metals; an
artiſt in any branch which reſpects bodies that
undergo the operation of fire.

Llygyrn clyr; llygaid gwyr gynt;
Lluniau lleuadau ydynt—
Dryçau o feiriau feryll.

The lamps of the miniſters; eyes of men of yore; forms of
moons they ſeem; or mirrors from the ſairs of metal.
D. ab Gwilym, i blu paen.

Or myni wybod ardymheru tîr, a'i ziwylloſdraeth, dyſg llyvyr fer-
yll yr hwn a elwir Virgil.

If thou wouldeſt know the ameliorating of land, and its cultiva-
tion, learn the book of *georgics* the which is called Virgil.
Cato Gymraeg.

A'i vur yn debye, wrth vwriad feryll,
I dri o geſtyll ar dir gwaſiad.

With its wall ſimilar, after the designation of an *artiſt*, to three
caſtles on level land. *L. G. Ceibi.*

Gweithiaw i maent, rhag wythwynt,
Gwaith feryll ar geſtyll gynt.

They are working, to make ſecure againſt eight winds, the
work of a *chymiſt* on caſtles in former times. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Feryllawl, a. (feryll) Chymical; relating to me-
tallurgy.

Ferylliad, s. m.—pl. ferylliaid (feryll) A chymiſt;
one ſkilled in the ſcience of metallurgy.

Ferylliaeth, s. m. (feryll) Chymiſtry; metallurgy.

Feryllt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (feryll) A worker of
metals; a ſmith.

Ei çwr y fyz, nid gwýz gwyllt,
O tyrv gelvyz yd feryllt.

The top of its angle is, not of ſplitting wood, but of the firm
work of the ſmith. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r delſyn.*

Mae'r dager o waith feryllt;
Gythrel o hil Gwyzel gwyllt.

The dagger is of the work of a *cutler*, an imp of the offspring of
a wild Irithman. *R. Goc Eryri, i Wll. Orac.*

Ferylltiad, s. m.—pl. ferylltiaid (feryllt) A worker
of metals; a hardwareman; a ſmith; a cutler.

Ferylltiaid oez yn trigaw yn Rhydyçain cyn gwneuthur o Alfred
yſgol ynzi.

Hardwaremen were dwelling in Oxford before Alfred had erected
a ſchool in it. *Hen Hanſſon.*

Ferylltiaeth, s. m. (feryllt) Chymiſtry; metallurgy.

Fês, s. m. (fy—es) What penetrates; ſubtilty;
knowledge.

Fesawd, s. m. (fês) Knowledge; ſubtilty.

Fesawg, a. (fês) Full of ſubtilty, or knowing.

Fesawl, a. (fês) Of a ſubtile nature; clever.

Fefig, a. (fês) Having ſubtilty; clever; cunning.

Fêſt, a. (fês) Faſt, ſpeedy, haſty, or quick;
adroit, clever. *Cerzed yn fêſt*, to walk faſt;
gwlarwio'n fêſt, to rain faſt.

Tôſt yd gwyn pob colledig;
Fêſt yd hawl eſiwedig.

Piteouſly doth every condemned one complain; every neceſſitous
one claims with ſpeed. *Talſſon.*

Fêſt a glew y mae'n rhewi,
Faſt and ſevere it is freezing.

D 2

D. ab Gwilym.

Fêſtin,

FIN

Festín, a. (fêst) Of an active nature; hasty.
Festiniad, s. m. (festin) A hastening; festination.
Festiniaw, v. a. (festin) To festinate; to hasten.

Tarv ar ysgwydau, terwyniaw a zyfg
 Tervyig ysg festiniaw.

Shields being scattered, a becoming enraged will teach the tumult of quickly *hastening*. *Cynxelw.*

Festiniawl, a. (festin) Hastening; hurrying.
Festiniawr, s. m.—pl. festinorion (festin) A hastener.
Festrwyz, s. m. (fêst) Speediness; adroitness.
Festu, v. a. (fêst) To make speed, or to hurry.
Fesu, v. a. (fêst) To penetrate, to pervade; to have perception, or knowledge.
Fetan, s. f.—pl. t. au (fêd) A budget, a bag; a saucy girl.

Ni frynav gath yn fetan.
 I will not buy a cat in a *bag*.

Adage.

Gwell i'r gwr a aeth a'r vaneg i yta nag a'r fetan.
 Better for the man that went with the glove to beg for corn, than with the *bag*. *Adage.*

Fetaniad, s. m. (fetan) A budgeting, a bagging.
Fetanu, v. a. (fetan) To budget, or to bag.
Fetanwr, s. m.—pl. fetanwyr (fetan—gwr) One who sacks; a bag-man, a budget man.
Fetur, s. m. (fêd) What is all outside; wild oats.
Fetus, a. (fêd) What is under cover; subtil.
FI, s. m. r The act of casting off, or loathing.
Inter. Fie!
Fiaiz, a. (fi) Loathsome, abominable, detestable.

Fiaiz ni çarer.
 What is not loved is *detestable*.

Adage.

Fiawg, a. (fi) Having aptness to recede.
Fieizdra, s. m. (fiaiz) Loathsomeness, abomination; disgust; disdain.
Fieiziad, s. m. (fiaiz) A loathing, or detesting; detestation, abhorrence.
Fieiziaw, v. a. (fiaiz) To loathe, to abominate, to detest; to be disgusted at.
Fieiziawl, a. (fiaiz) Abhorrent, abominable.
Fieiziwr, s. m.—pl. fieiziwyr (fiaiz—gwr) A loather; a detester, an abhorrer.
Fieizrwyz, s. m. (fiaiz) Abhorrence; disgust.
Fil, s. f.—pl. t. au (fy—il) That is ejected, or thrown from; a scud, a quick dart.
Filawg, a. (fil) That scuds, or darts. *s. f.—pl. filogod.* A wing; also a young mare, or filly; a wanton girl.

Gan vaint trwt-grwydyr ar lwydrew
 Dwy filawg y taiawg tew,
 Tygetym—mai trwt eizig.

From the greatness of the noisy course on the hore frost of the two *wings* of the fat rogue, methought it was the blustering of the jealous churl. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r cyfyllawg.*

Filcas, s. pl. aggr. (fil) Offcasts, old rags.
Filoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (filawg) A flirting female.
Filor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fil) A minstrel; a fidler.
Filoreg, s. f. (filor) Vain babbling, idle talk.
Filores, s. f.—pl. t. au (filor) A female minstrel, or player on the violin.
Fill, s. f.—pl. t. ion (fy—ill) A writhe, a turn.
Filliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fill) A writhing, a wreathing, or turning about.
Filliaw, v. a. (fill) To writhe, to move twistingly.
Filliawg, a. (fill) Having a wreathing motion.
Fîn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fy—in) A bound, boundary, or limit.

Gorwylais nôs yn açadw fîn
 Gorloes rydiau dwyr Dygen Vreizin.

I anxiously watched the night guarding the *boundary* of the murmuring fords of the water of Dygen Vreizin. *Gwaismai.*

FLA

Finez, s. m. (fin) A confinity; a boundary.

Arleçwez, Arvon, Eizionyz,
 O finéz eu hanez i'r mynyz—
 A glyw.

Arleçwez, Arvon, and Eizionyz, from the *vicinity* of their habitation to the mountains, will hear. *Meizant.*

Finva, s. f.—pl. finvëyz (fîn) A boundary.
Finvaen, s. m.—pl. finveini (fîn—maen) A boundary stone; a landmark.
Finiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (fîn) A bounding, a setting a boundary, or limit.
Finiaw, v. a. (fîn) To set a boundary; to border upon.
Finiawl, a. (fîn) Limitaneous; bounding.
Finiedig, a. (fîn) Terminated, bounded, limited.
Fiogen, s. f. dim. (fiawg) A coney, a rabbit.
Fion, s. m. (fi) The foxglove, or digitalis; a crimson, or ruddy hue. *a.* Crimson; ruddy; blushing. *Gruziau fion*, ruddy cheeks; *dail fion frwyth*, the leaves of the digitalis.

Daw mawr amerawdyr dyniadon,
 Dillwng dy walç terwyn-valç tirion:
 Dewr Owain deuruiz liw fion.

Great God the sovereign of the sons of men, liberate thy mild and ardently towering hawk: the brave Owain with cheeks of the colour of *crimson*. *H. Veil ab Grifri.*

Ystola gri o fion.

A new robe of *crimson*.

R. G. Eryri, i'r gwregys.

Fith, s. m. (fy—ith) A gliding motion.
Fithell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. od (fith) A young salmon.
Fithlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (fithyl) A darter, or what moves forward by gliding.

Fithlen vain, a foethlawn vo—
 Y neidyr.

A slender *glider*, and that is full of heat is the snake.

W. Llwyn.

Fithlen geg-vain goegvalç—
 Yw'r zyn.

A narrow-mouthed *est* pertly proud is the fair one.

T. o'r Nant.

Fithliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fithyl) A gliding.
Fithliaw, v. a. (fithyl) To glide, to dart forward.
Fithyl, s. m. (fith) A glide, a dart forward.
Fla, s. m. (fy—lla) A parting off, or from.
Flaced, s. f.—pl. t. au (flag) A mass; a flock.

Flacedau a flu coedyz.

Flocks and plumage of trees.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r cnau.

Flad, s. m. (fla) What throws, or gives out.
Fladraiz, a. (fladyr) Doting; oafish; fondling.
Fladrawl, a. (fladyr) Apt to be complying.
Fladriad, s. m. (fladyr) An acting dotingly.
Fladru, v. a. (fladyr) To act the dotard.
Fladyr, a. (flad) Doting, oafish, foolish; fondling; using fair words, flattering.

Y zylluan—

Wyl fladyr a gan i'r lladron.

The owl gloomy and *stupid* that sings to the thieves.

D. ab Gwilym.

Flag, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fla) What parts from; what is separated, or rifted, from; a flag.
Flaim, s. f.—pl. fleimiau (fla) A lancet, a fleam.
Flair, s. f.—pl. fleiriau (fla) A feast.
Flais, s. m.—pl. fleisiau (fla) A break, opening, or rent. *a.* Open; exposed.
Flam, s. f.—pl. t. au (fla) A flame; a blaze.

Durn flam y daran flwg,
 Dug warwyva'n digrivwg.

The *flame* bolt of the pervading thunder it took away the pleasure of our play. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwasgwyn o flam a haiarn a anrheithiws, a'i thywylogien a zaroityngws i Arthur.

Gascogne with *flame* and iron he devastated, and her princes became subjected to Arthur. *Gr. ab Artur.*

Flamaiz.

F L E

Flamaiz, *a.* (flam) Like a flame, flaming.
Flamboer, *s. m.* (flam—poer) A vomiting of fire.
a. Vomiting a flame, flammivomous.
Flamdan, *s. m.* (flam—tân) A blazing fire.

Gnawd yd gyrç—
 Mal pan gyrç flamdan flamdo yspwng.

He is used to assault as when the flaming fire pervades the perforated vault of fire.
Ein. ab M. Rbaawd.

Flamdo, *s. m.* (flam—tô) A covering, or vault of fire.

Flamdrais, *s. m.* (flam—trais) Ravage of flames.

Flamzwyn, *a.* (flam—dwyn) Flammiferous.

Fwyr fysgiad mai fleimiad flamzwyn,
 A hastening tumult like a flame-bearing conflagrator.
Cynxelw.

Flameg, *s. f.* (flam) Inflammation; blearedness.

Flamgyrç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (flam—gyrç) An attack with flames; a carrying flames. *a.* Flammiferous.

Hirbell, val Flamzwyn, ei flamgyrçau:
 Far-extending, like Flamzwyn, were his fire-attacks.
Llygad Gwr.

Flamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (flam) Flammation.

Flamiaw, *v. a.* (flam) To flame; to inflame; to be inflamed.

Flamiawg, *a.* (flam) Abounding with flames.

Flamiawl, *a.* (flam) Flaming, or blazing.

Flamliw, *s. m.* (flam—lliw) Flame colour. *a.* Flamecoloured.

Flamlyd, *a.* (flam) Flammeous, flamy.

Flamlydrwyz, *s. m.* (flamlyd) Flammability.

Flamwç, *s. m.* (flam) A flaming state.

Flamycadwy, *a.* (flamwç) Inflammable.

Flamycawl, *a.* (flamwç) Inflammatory.

Flamycu, *v. a.* (flamwç) To emit flames.

Pan ruzam ruz-flam flamycu hyd nev,
 Yn azev ni nozai.

When we should kindle the ruddy flame it would blaze up to heaven, a dwelling would yield no safety.
H. ab Owain.

Flasg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fla—asg) A vessel made with wicker, or straw work; a basket. *Flasg zillad*, a clothes basket.

Flasgaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* flasgeidiau (flasg) A flasket-full.

Flasged, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (flasg) A vessel of straw, or wicker work; a large vessel of straw bound with briars, like the work of a beehive. *Flasged wladw*, a meal receptacle.

Flasgu, *v. a.* (flasg) To put in a basket, or hamper.

Flau, *s. f.* (fla) A spreading out; radiation.

Flaw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* floion (fla) A piece rent, or shivered off; a ray; a dart; a shiver, a splinter; a flaw.

Flaw clær, o bob aer cafael gwyflon.
 A bright ray, from every battle obtaining hostages.
Cywysefz Gwynedd a Debu.

Fle, *s. m.* (fal) A hem round; a closure.

Fleç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fle) A confined utterance.

Nid tebyg, enyd tybiais,
 Ei fleç lom i flwç lais.

Not at all like (long have I thought) is his naked squeak to a prompt voice.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Baç.

Flêd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (fle) Restraint; refusal. *Rbag owyn flêd*, for fear of refusal.

Taled, gwrthoded flêd i ellmyn.
 Let him pay, let him refrain from a refusal to foreigners.
Taliessin.

Pan brynasant Daned, drwy flêd callez,
 Gan Hors a Hengys, ocz yn eu thysfz;
 Eu cynnyz bu i wrthym yn anvonez.

When they bargained for Thanet, through lack of discretion, with Hors and Hengys, who where in their career; their prosperity was derided from us without honour.
Taliessin.

F L O

Fled, *a.* (fle) Restricted, stinted; scarce.

Yffym aur ac arian nid flêd.

I am possessed of gold and silver not scanty. *Ll. P. Meç.*

Ac o'r pryd y provav nad flêd,
 Na'th adws Iesu eiswed.

And from the time I shall prove that it was not scarce, that Jesus left thee not to want. *Ll. P. Meç.*

Flêg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fle) Confined utterance.

Flegain, *a.* (flêg) Squeaking; chuckling. *Iâr flegain*, a chuckling hen.

Fleimgoed, *s. pl. aggr.* (flaim—coed) The spurge.

Fleimiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* fleimiaid (flam) A bearer of flames, a conflagrator.

Pan gyçwynws—

Ocz tygiad fleimiad flam gan uçer.

When he arose he was the quick blazer of the flame at evening.
Cynxelw, i'r argl. Rbys.

Fleimiaw, *v. a.* (flaim) To lance, to use a fleam.

Fleirgi, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (flair—ci) A feisting dog.

Fleiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (flair) A feisting.

Fleiriaft, *s. f.* (flair—gâft) A feisting bitch.

Fleiriaw, *v. a.* (flair) To feist, to make a stink.

Fleiriawg, *a.* (flair) Apt to feist, or to stink.

Fleiryn, *s. m. dim.* (flair) A feister, a stinkard.

Flemawr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* flemorion (flam) A burner, or conflagrator.

Ail dyn aurheithozev y vyz flemawr.

The next person liable to be outlawed is a burner. *Welsh Laws.*

Flês, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* fleision (fy—llês) The dregs.

Flew, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (fle) That keeps in.

Llew a flew, glew ei glôd;
 Llew Eneon Ewell hynod.

A lion and a guardian, of fair fame; the lion of the famed Eneon the Twin.
Gr. Hiraelhawg.

Fliciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (flig) A darkening.

Fliciaw, *v. n.* (flig) To become overcast.

Flicws, *s. m. dim.* (flig) That is dripping with rain, or dew. *a.* Drizzling.

Flig, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (fal—ig) A squeak, a squeal.

Fligiau, *v. a.* (flig) To squeak, or to squeal.

Fligiau, *a.* (flig) Squeaking, or squealing.

Dymunai—

Dair gwilog wedi'r gwyliau;
 Fligiau lancesi flygon,
 Fromedig ar vrig y vron.

He would desire three fillies after the holidays; squealing and fleet prancers, proud on the brow of the hill.
T. Pryi.

Flig, *a.* (fal—ig) Tending to overcast.

Flôad, *s. m.* (flaw) A darting from; radiation.

Floç, *a.* (flwç) Flying about; rife; abrupt.

Cyð el y dywarçen floç
 Yn briç hagyr, y brawd dugoç;
 Nid a llewyç cawd mirain,
 Pryd balç, ond yn liw'r calç cain.

Though the transient cod turns to ugly mould, thou friar in black; the appearance of the delicate flesh or dignified aspect will only turn to the colour of the splendid chalk. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Floçen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (floç) A splinter, a rift.

Floçenawl, *a.* (floçen) Splintered, or shivered.

Floçeniad, *s. m.* (floçen) A splintering, a shivering.

Floçenu, *v. a.* (floçen) To splinter, to shiver.

Floçi, *v. a.* (floç) To dart suddenly from.

Floçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (floç) A darting out.

Floi, *v. a.* (flaw) To diverge; to radiate; to ray.

Flöyn, *s. m. dim.* (flaw) A shiver, a small splinter; a shred. *Ni tbâl o flöyn*, it is not worth a straw.

Flöyn! nonsense! Si.

Flöyw, *a.* (flaw) Radiant, lucid, bright.

Y zraig goç—

Flöyw ei mynwair flam unwez.

The red dragon with radiant collar like a flame.

R. Geç Eryri.
 Flu,

Flu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (fy—llu) A breaking out.
 Flur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oz (flu) Bright hue; bloom.

Rhybu Ull Ceifar ceisafai flur
 Y gan uz Prydain, prid i hysgur;
 Rhybu Vran ab Llyr, llu rwyviadur mad
 Yn nghamp, yn nghywiad, yn nghad, yn nghur.

There has been Julius Cæsar who went to obtain the *bright gem* from the sovereign of Britain, of meritorious course; there has been Bran the son of Llyr, a leader of a host good in the feat, in society, in battle, and in toil. *Ll. P. Mac.*

Digon i'r byd o degwç
 Eigy bryd flur, a brad flwç.

Enough of beauty for the world is the *blooming* countenance of the nymph of ready deceit. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Casglav—
 Hoew veillion, dilynion llawr,
 A glwys bert flur y glabawr—
 Ar vez Ivor.

I will collect the sprightly trefoils, the jewels of the ground, and the purely gay *bloom* of the green pasture, upon the grave of Ivor. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fluraiz, *a.* (flur) Of a glowing, or blooming nature.

Fluraw, *v. n.* (flur) To seem bright; to bloom.

Flureg, *s. f.* (flur) The prow of a ship; the fore-castle.

Fluw, *s. m.* (flu) A diverging, a running out.

Fluwç, *s. m.* (fluw) Full or bushy hair.

Fluwçaiz, *a.* (fluwç) Of a bushy nature.

Fluwçawg, *a.* (fluwç) Waving about.

Flw, *s. m.* (fy—llw) A tendency to spread out.

Flwç, *a.* (flw) Prevalent, rife, abundant; full; brisk, lusty.

Cyw a'r hôf lev cywair flwç;
 Cyveilyz can cōv elwç.

The bird with the lovely voice correct and brisk; the inventor of the song of the memorial of joy. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r uwyaiz.*

Llesteirioez briv zigriwç,
 Llaes ei flu a'i lleisiau flwç.

She hindered supreme delight, she with her trailing plumage and prompt cries. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r vran.*

Duryn flam y daran flwç
 Dug warwyva'n digriwç.

The flaming point of the *abrupt* thunder, it took away the pleasure of our diversion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Flwr, *s. m.* (flw) A scattered state; flour.

Flyçiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (flwç) A breaking out abruptly; a prevailing.

Flyçiaw, *v. a.* (flwç) To break out abruptly.

Flyçiawl, *a.* (flwç) Breaking out suddenly.

FO, *s. m. r.* A going from; flight, retreat.

Rhag aneu ni thycia fo.

From death *flight* will not avail. *Adage.*

Fo, *v. a.* (fo, s) To flee, to retreat, to run away.

Trwt taran—
 Gwylltio'r vorwyn vwyn veinwen,
 Gwafgu a rogyf ei fen;
 Fynnu'n deg, foen ninnau'n dau;
 E foes hon, a fois innau!

The rumbling of the thunder it scared the kind and delicate maid, who wrapping herself close *ran off* head foremost; fairly prospering we both *fled away*! she fled, and I fled too. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Foad, *s. m.* (fo) A running away, a fleeing.

Foadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (foad) A fugitive.

Foaduriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* foaduriaid (foadur) A fugitive, a retreat.

Foadurus, *a.* (foadur) Fugitive, fugacious.

Foadwy, *a.* (foad) Capable of retreating, or fleeing.

Foadw, *s. m.* (fo) The act of retreating, or fleeing.

Foadwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* foodron (foawd) Fugitive.

Foodron rhag hollon.

Fugitives from claims. *L. G. Cethi, Dezyu Rhuzlan.*

Foawl, *a.* (fo) Fugitive, retreating, fleeing.

Foc, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (fy—oc) A focus; a fireplace, a furnace; a cauldron.

Mal dala gël bendoll i'm tofies yr haiarn dur! Poed emendigaidd y foc y berwid ynzi, a'r gōv a'i digones: Môr dōst yw!

Like laying hold of an open leech has the tempered steel pained me! Let the *furnace* wherein it was melted be accursed, and the smith who made it: How severe it is!

A. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Föd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fy—od) A shank, a leg.

Yr aradyr—
 A'i föd, bellaç haç di bwl,
 A'i gebystyr a'i giust yn gwbwl.

The plough with its small sharp *shank*, with its band, and *lusty* its loop. *L. G. Cethi.*

Fodawg, *a.* (föd) Having thick shanks; squabby. *Dyna bwtan fodawg*, there is a thick-legged runt. *Môn.*

Fodiant, *s. m.* (fawd) Prosperity, good fortune.

Fodiaw, *v. n.* (fawd) To prosper, to be fortunate.

Fodiawg, *a.* (fawd) Prosperous, fortunate, lucky.

Bez Meilyr Molwynawg, falw vozawg fywyr,
 Fygiad fywyr fodiawg,
 Mab i Vrwyn o Breceiniawg.

This is the grave of Meilyr Molwynog, of feebly-furnished sense, the hallener of a *fortunate* career, son to Brwyn of Breceiniog. *E. Bezzau Miliwyr.*

Yn llys Aberfraw, er faw fodiawg,
 Bum o du gwledig yn lleithiawg.

In the court of Aberfraw, for the honour of the *fortunate*, I have been seated by the side of a sovereign. *Meilyr.*

Fodiawl, *a.* (fawd) Tending to luck, prospering.

Fodiogrwyz, *s. m.* (fodiawg) Fortunateness.

Fozadwy, *a.* (fawz) That may be made light, or shining.

Fozawl, *a.* (fawz) Of a shining quality.

Fozi, *v. a.* (fawz) To cast a splendor, to illumine.

Foziad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (fawz) An illumining.

Föedig, *a.* (fo) Fugitive, fleeing, retreating.

Föedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (föedig) Fugation.

Föedigrwyz, *s. m.* (föedig) Fugacity; flightiness.

Foi, *v. a.* (fo) To run away, to flee, to retreat.

Ni çeif ei zewis gam a föo.

He will not get his choice of sleep that flies. *Adage.*

E foe ziawl hawl wrth holi
 I'r tan rhag olyn dy bryd ti.

From disputing a claim the devil himself *would fly* into the fire for fear of thy countenance. *T. Pry.*

Föl, *a.* (fy—ol) Round; blunt; silly, simple, foolish, vain. *Llawur föl*, useless labour; *dyn föl*, a foolish man; *föl geni*, an idiot.

Föl pob tylawd.

Foolish is every poor one. *Adage.*

Ymryson a föl ti a vyzi folaç.

Dispute with the *foolish* and thou wilt be *more foolish*. *Adage.*

Tri çwerthin föl: am ben y da, am ben y drwg, ac am ben na's gwyr beth

The three laughers of the *silly*: at what is good, at what is evil, and at what he knows not. *Barzas.*

Folez, *s. m.* (föl) Foolishness, silliness, folly.

Yn mhob peçawd y mae folez.

In every sin there is *folly*. *Adage.*

Folen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (föl) A buttock, a haunch.

Pa beth—dros gamwez a rozwn izo? A hwy a zywedasant, pump o folenau aur, a fump o lygod aur.

What shall we render him for transgression? And they said, five *haunches* of gold, and five mice of gold. *I. Samuel, vi. 4.*

Folenawg, *a.* (folen) Having buttocks; having large buttocks.

Folenig, *s. f. dim.* (folen) A little buttock.

Folenu, *v. n.* (folen) To become rotund.

Foles, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (föl) A foolish female.

Foli,

FOR

Foli, v. a. (fôl) To condemn as foolish; to deride.
Maent yn vy foli yn arw, They accuse me greatly of folly.

Folineb, s. m. (fôl) Sillinefs, foolishness, folly.

Nid folineb ond mezwdawd.

There is no folly except drunkenness. Adage.

Folog, s. f.—pl. t. od (fôl) A silly female.

Foll, s. m.—pl. t. au (fy—oll) A broad mass.

*Gorwyn blaen coli geir Digyll bre;
Diawg vyz pob foil:
Gweithred cadarn cadw arvoll.*

Glittering the top of the hazel by the hill of Digoll; every squabby one will be lazy: it is the action of the mighty to keep a treaty.
Llywarc Hen.

Follaç, s. f.—pl. t. au (foll) A short round body.

Y vran wyd—

Follaç wegil-graç gul-greg.

Thou crow art a scabby necked waddler with a straitened hoarseness.
D. ab Gwilym.

Follaçawg, a. (follaç) Having a bulky form; thick set. *Ei çerzediad sy'n follaçawg, her walking is waddling.*

Fôn, s. f.—pl. fyn (fy—on) A staff, or stick; a cudgel. *Fyn càr the sticks of a drag-frame; fyn rhesel, the sticks of a crib; fôn dân, a tube used in blowing the fire; fôn xwybig, a quarter staff. Fôn y bugail, henbane; fyn-wewyr ellyllon, fyn-wewyr y plant, cat's tail; plants so called.*

Trydyz troed i hên ei fôn.

The third foot of the aged is his staff. Adage.

Cyfal ar draed a marçogaeth fon.

As good on his feet as the riding of a stick. Adage.

Fônawd, s. f.—pl. fonodiau (fôn) A stroke with a stick.

Fondoriad, s. m. (fôn—toriad) A striking with a stick.

Fondoriaw, v. a. (fôn—toriauw) A beating with a stick, a cudgelling.

Fonodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fônawd) A cudgelling.

Fonodiaw, v. a. (fônawd) To beat with a stick.

Fonwayw, s. f.—pl. fynwewyr (fôn—gwaew) A javelin.

Fôr, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fy—or) An opening; a pass, or a road.

Forç, s. f.—pl. fyrç (for) A fork, a parting into two blades, or shanks.

Forçaid, s. f.—pl. forçeidiau (forç) What is taken upon a fork.

Forçawdyl, s. f.—pl. forçodlau (forç—awdyl) A kind of alternate rhyme.

Forçawg, a. (forç) Forked; pronged; straddling.

Forçawl, a. (forç) Tending to part into two; forked; divaricating.

Forçdroed, s. m.—pl. forçdraed (forç—troed) A divided or cloven foot. *a. Bisulcous.*

Forçi, v. a. (forç) To fork, to part into two blades.

Forçiad, s. m. (forç) A forking, a parting into two.

Forçogi, v. n. (forçawg) To divaricate, to divide, or become forked; to cleave the hoof; to straddle.

Forçogiad, s. m. (forçawg) A forking; a straddling.

Forçwain, s. f.—pl. forçweiniau (forç—gwain) A small rustic cart, contrived to be drawn either by hand or by horses; it is made of a forked tree, the car that holds the load being built upon the fork, which rests upon the axletree.

Forz, s. f.—pl. fyrz (fôr) A passage, a road, a way.

Forz wawr, a high way; forz draed, a foot way; forz, away; myned i forz, myned i furz, myned

FOR

i waes, myned i bant, myned ymaith, myned bawt, to go away.

Deuparth forz ei gwybod.

Two parts of a road is to know it. Adage.

Advyd Franc ar fo forz i ovyn.

The tribulation of a Frank on the retreat the way he doth not seek.
Myrddin.

Forzawl, a. (forz) Relating to passage; travelling, wayfaring. *s. pl. Forzolon, travellers.*

*Maith o'th rad, heb raid eu heiriawl,
Mythion veirç fwyr tyweirç forzawl.*

Abundantly of thy grace, without the necessity of interceding for them, fleet steeds throw up the way clouds.
L. P. Moç, i D. ab Owain.

Ei gaeau i gyd—

Yr holl forzolon a'u rhéd

Drwy yspail a gormail gwyd.

His fields entirely will be run over by all the travellers intent on spoil and mischievous trespass.
W. Middleton, ps. 89.

Forziad, s. m. (forz) A making out, or exploring the way; a directing.

Forziaw, v. a. (forz) To explore the way; to direct.

Forzoli, v. a. (forzawl) To direct in the way.

Forzoliad, s. m.—pl. forzoliaid (forzawl) One who shews the way; a guide.

Mae i ni forzoliad trwy fyrz at y rhâd hyn; yn yr hwn yz ym yn fevyl, ac yn yniawenyçu dan obaith y gogoniant.

There is a guide for us through faith to this grace; in whom we stand, and rejoice under the hope of glory.
W. Salisbury, Rom. 5.

Forzryç, a. (for—dryç) Having sight of the way, acquainted with the road; wayfaring; wandering.

—Dwyn dyn gwawd-air,

A gado Blezyn gidwm,

Forzryç druan cryman crwm;

Taking away a man of good word, and leaving Blezyn the rapacious one, a vagabond, miserable, and bent like a sickle.
Gr. Gryç, i D. ab Gwilym.

Forz yr aeg yn forzryç iawn.

The way that ye would go very readily. Adage.

Forzwr, s. m.—pl. forzwyr (forz—gwr) A wayfaring man, a traveller.

Forzwyz, s. m. (forz—gwyz) A wayfare; a road.

Gwell yw'r març a vo'n ei forzwyz, nag a vo'n ei bresb.

Better is the horse that shall be on his way, than that shall be in his stall.
Adage.

Forest, s. m.—pl. t. yz (for—est) An impassable place; a forest.

Forestawl, a. (forest) Relating to a forest.

Forestiad, s. m. (forest) A rendering impassable; a making into a forest.

Forestu, v. a. (forest) To make void of ways; to make into a forest; to forest.

Y gweirçloziau a forestir rhag y môç bob amser o'r vlywryn;
canyls llygru y tir a wnant.

The meadows shall be shut up from the swine at all times of the year; for they will hurt the land.
Welsh Laws.

Forestwr, s. m.—pl. forestwyr (forest—gwr) A forester.

Myn Lleuzad! O daw dy wr

Ar frwt ar ben forestwr—

Ni'n gwêl.

By Saint Lleuzad! should thy husband come in a hurry upon the forester, he will not see us.
D. ab Gwilym.

Forfed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (for—fed) A forfeit.

Gwell eniwd forfed fag

Na fori'n wladalz farug.

Better is the harm of a false demand than to be boorishly affronted.
D. ab Gwilym.

Rhoes ei gorf, heb nim forfed,

Ar bren croes i brynu cred.

He resigned his body, without any obligation, on a cross, to redeem the believing world.
D. ab Gwilym.

Foriad,

F R A

Foriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (for) Exploration.
Foriaw, v. a. (fôr) To explore a way; to scout; to travel; to shew the way.
Foriawl, a. (for) Exploratory; shewing the way.
Foriwr, s. m.—pl. forwyr (fôr—gwr) One who explores a way; a scout.
Fôs, s. f.—pl. t. yz (fy—os) A ditch, a mote, a trench.

Yr eiry mân—
 Somiant bryn a fant a fôs.

The driven snow is the deception of the hill, the hollow, and the ditch.
D. ab Gwilym.

Fosawd, s. m.—pl. fosodau (fôs) A gash; a stroke, or cut, with a sword.

Er perygyl preizwyr peri fosawd.
 To cause a gashing that shall be a peril to the ravagers,
Meilyr.

Bolç ei lavyn o lavur fosawd.
 His blade is notched from the toil of gashing.
Cynxelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Fosawg, a. (fôs) Abounding with trenches.
Fosi, v. a. (fôs) To make a trench, or dyke.
Fosiad, s. m. (fôs) A making a trench.
Fosodiad, s. m. (fosawd) A gashing, a flashing.
Fosodiaw, v. a. (fosawd) To gash, to flash.
Fosp, s. m. (fôs) A breach, gap, or entrance.

Ev yw'r—cynhorawr fosp.
 He is the vanguard of the breach.
Gwalchmai.

Foswn, s. m. (fôs) A gather; a sword.
Foth, s. f.—pl. t. au (fy—oth) A round vessel.
Fothell, s. f.—pl. t. au (foth) A wheal, a blister.
Fothellawg, a. (fothell) Having blisters.
Fothelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fothell) A blistering.
Fothellu, v. a. (fothell) To raise blisters.
Fra, s. m. (fy—rha) A state of readiness, promptitude, or activity.
Fraeth, a. (fra) Prompt; ready; fluent; articulate; clear of speech; eloquent.

Gnawd fo ar fraeth.
 The loquacious is wont to fly.
Adage.

Fraethaç yw hon mewn bronallt
 Y nôs na'r êos.

More loquacious is she in the towering cliff, at night, than the nightingale.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r zylluan.

Fraethaiz, a. (fraeth) Of fluent utterance.
Fraethair, s. m.—pl. fraetheiriau (fraeth—gair) A repartee.
Fraethawg, a. (fraeth) Having free utterance.
Fraethawl, a. (fraeth) Freely uttering; fluent.
Fraethder, s. m. (fraeth) Fluency of speech.
Fraetheb, s. f. (fraeth) An oration; oratory.
Fraethebawl, a. (fraetheb) Oratorical.
Fraethebiad, s. m. (fraetheb) A haranguing.
Fraethebu, v. a. (fraetheb) To harangue.

Mae fraethineb yn dysgu fraethebu, ac areithiaw yn hyawdyl.
 The science of elocution teaches to harangue and to discourse fluently.
H. Perri.

Fraethedig, a. (fraeth) Endued with fluency.
Fraethez, s. m. (fraeth) Fluency; eloquence.
Fraethineb, s. m. (fraeth) Fluency; eloquence.
Fraethogi, v. a. (fraethawg) To make eloquent; to become eloquent.
Fraethoneg, s. f. (fraeth) Art of elocution.
Frain, a. (fra) Abounding with promptitude, frankness, or freedom of action.
Frainc, s. f. (frain) France. *Frainc zwoyreiniawol, Franconia.*

F R A

Frâl, s. m.—pl. t. oz (fra) A skipper. *Rbyw frâl o zyn, a hair-brained sort of a person. Sil.*
Franc, s. m.—pl. t. od (fra) A prompt, or active one; a youth; a freeman; a frenchman. Different tribes of Celts went under the appellation of Franks. The people about the river Seine were so called before the Franks of Germany settled in Gaul.

Franc, a. (fra) Prompt; active; free, or frank.
Francon, s. pl. aggr. (franc) The beaver.
Frau, s. m. (fra) A flux, a stream, a torrent. *a. Flowing, streaming, or gushing.*

Lliaws twr twn-vriw,
 A gwaed-frau ar friw.

Many a mouldering tower, and streaming blood on a visage.
Gwalchmai.

Oez trabluz gwyr
 A lliv crau a lliw frau ar frwyn.

There was the anguish of men, with the flowing of blood and the colour of a stream on the bridge.
Cynxelw.

Fraul, s. m.—pl. freulon (fra) A rippling.
Fraw, s. m. (fra) Promptness to move; agitation; activity. *a. Agitated, full of motion. Llys fraw, a court full of bustle; uz fraw, an alert leader. Aber-fraw, in Môn, the fall of the river Fraw into the sea; a place celebrated for being the chief residence of the princes of North Wales.*

Tervysg yn rhag-fysg yn rhagder a wnaeth,
 Twryv tön fraeth fraw aber.

In forwardly hurrying in opposing he raised a tumult, like the noise of a sonorous wave of the agitated conflux.
Cynxelw, m. Ein. ab M. ab Ixan.

Ywain vab Grufuz—
 Eryr fraw, ni zaw i'w zaioni neb,
 Am glöd ac wyneb, Gwynez loçi.

Owain the son of Grufuz, the active eagle, not one will come up to his goodness, for fame and candour, the protector of Gwynez.
Bleddyn Vard.

Frawd, s. m.—pl. frodiau (fraw) Commotion. *Ni wnaeth wawr o frawd, he did no great bustle.*

Ni waeth côr fraeth lle cair frawd
 Na Samfon os a i ymfawd.

A pert dwarf is as good where a tumult takes place as Samfon, if he should go to engage.
E. Prys, i'r gun.

Frawz, s. m. (fraw) Promptness of action; agitation; tumult, or confusion.

Dar a dywys ar y clawz
 Gwedi gwaedfrau, gwedi frawz:
 Gwae wrth win ymdrin ymdrawz.

An oak hath grown upon the dyke after the spilling of blood, after tumult: woe from the dispute and contention over wine.
Rhebert Tywysawg Norzmandi.

Duw a'n gwnef goçel frawz oerfel frau,
 Frwd usern aitrus frawzus frydiau.

God make us to escape the tumult of the streaming cold, the torrent of confused hell of tumultuous torrents.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Frawz, a. (fraw) Prompt or ready to move; tumultuous; agitated.

Emys fraeth yn frwynvawr a'm daw
 O frawz vez uz heb lusiaw.
 Cafwn i radau;
 Cafawd an gwawdau;
 Cathlau clau carzau caw.

The ready steeds highly trained to the bridle will come to me, from the prompt good will of the sovereign, without obstruction, we obtain his gifts; he shall obtain our praises; unceasing strains of well-combined songs.
Cynxelw, i O. Gwynn.

Frawzawl, a. (frawz) Of an active tendency.
Frawzen, s. f. (frawz) Emotion; humor, or fancy.
Frawzenus, a. (frawzen) Humorous.
Frawzged, a. (frawz—cêd) Prompt of gift; profuse, liberal.

Frawziain,

Frawziain, a. (frawz) Abounding with activity, or motion.

Llewelyn, vab Iorwerth—
Vab Owain frawziain frwyth cynnar,
Ev dyvu draig llw yn llafar zillad.

Llewelyn the son of Iorwerth, the son of Owain, the animated early fruit, he has been the leader of a host in blue garments.
Ll. P. Moq.

Frawziain, s. m. (frawziain) Plenitude of motion; agility, or nimbleness.

Frawzu, v. a. (frawz) To move promptly; to be active, or full of bustle.

Frawzun, s. m. (frawz) A commotion.

Frawzuniad, s. m. (frawzun) A putting in a state of motion.

Frawzuniaw, v. a. (frawzun) To put in a state of motion; to agitate.

Heb y Culhwç: ni zeuthym i yma er frawzuniaw bwyd a llyn,
namyn or cafav vy nghyvarws.

Saith Culhwç; I did not come here for the sake of consuming meat and drink, but that I may obtain my boon.
H. Culhwç—Mabinogion.

Frawzuniawl, a. (frawzun) Tending to agitate.

Frawzus, a. (frawz) Full of commotion; tumultuous; agitated.

Rodri hael, ei haval ni gwnaid,
O zwyr ac awyr, ac enaid a friz,
A frawzus tan ni faid.

Rodri the generous, his fellow has not been formed, of water and air, soul and matter, and active fire that ceaseth not.
Ll. P. Moq.

Tranc ar bob Franc frawzus gylç.
An end to every Frank of tumultuous career. *Prydyz Byçan.*

Frawzusrwyz, s. m. (frawzus) Tumultuousness; a state of activity, or bustle.

Fre, s. f. (fy—rhe) A prompt motion, or noise; a clack.

Fréc, s. f. (fre) A chatter, a chattering, a babbling; gibberish.

Uçel ei fréç mewn tec-coed.
Loud is her chatter in the fair wood.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zylluan.

Freg, s. f. (fre) A chatter, a chattering, a babbling; gibberish.

Fregawd, s. f.—pl. fregodau (freg) A preachment.

Oç it, ond tég dy fregawd!
The deuce take thee, how fair thy preachment!
D. Llwyd Gorleç.

Fregodi, v. a. (fregawd) To chatter, or speak affectedly.

Freinig, a. (frain) Of a prompt, active, or free nature; of a free, or full growth. *Dyn freinig*, a gigantic person. *Collen freinig*, a walnut tree; *cnau freinig*, walnuts; *eitbin freinig*, the greater furze; *berwr freinig*, garden cresses; *fa freinig*, french beans; *y wreç freinig*, venereal pox; *llygod freinig*, rats; *ceiliarwg freinig*, a turkey cock.

Frengig, a. (franc) Prompt; frank, free; of a prompt, active, or free nature; of a free, or full growth; french.

Nid oez debig, frengig friw,
Dyhuziant doe i hezyw.

The pleasure of yesterday, of frenchified face, was nothing like that of to-day.

D. ab Gwilym.

Frés, a. (fre) Active, vigorous; pure, fresh.

Frés twy blagur a bywull, val tarz dail a glaswellt, a balant blodau.

Frés the growth of shoots and germs, like the breaking out of leaves, and green grass, and the buds of flowers.
Barzai.

Fresg, a. (frés) Active; pure, or fresh.

Fresgaiz, a. (fresg) Of a fresh nature; refreshing.

Fresgawl, a. (fresg) Tending to make fresh.

Fresgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fresg) A freshening.

Fresgu, v. a. (fresg) To freshen; to grow fresh.

Fresiad, s. m. (fres) A freshening, a becoming brisk.

Fresiaw, v. a. (fres) To freshen; to grow fresh.

Fresiawl, a. (fres) Freshening; refreshing.

Freuad, s. m. (frau) A spouting, a gushing out.

Freuaw, v. a. (frau) To gush, to spout out, to spurt; to flow, to stream. *Gwaed yn freuaw*, blood spouting out.

Freuawl, a. (frau) Gushing, spouting, spurting.

Freulad, s. m. (fraul) A purling; a rippling.

Freulaw, v. a. (fraul) To purl; to ripple.

Freulawg, a. (fraul) Purling; rippling.

Frew, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fy—rhew) A state of stillness.

Frewi, v. a. (frew) To make still; to quiet; to make up a quarrel, or to pacify.

Frewiad, s. m. (frew) A quieting; a tranquillizing; a pacifying.

Frewyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (fraw) A scourge, a whip.

Frewylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (frewyll) A scourging, whipping, or flagellation.

Frewylliaw, v. a. (frewyll) To scourge, to whip.

Frewylliedig, a. (frewyll) Scourged, whipped.

Frewylliwr, s. m.—pl. frewyllwyr (frewyll—gwr) A scourger.

Frewyllyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (frewyll) A scourger.

Frewyn, v. a. (frew) To still; to quiet; to make up a quarrel.

Frewynawl, a. (frewyn) Tranquillizing; tending to pacify.

Frewyniad, s. m. (frewyn) A stilling; a tranquillizing; pacification.

Frewynu, v. a. (frewyn) To still; to quiet; to put an end to an affray.

Frewynyz, s. m.—pl. t. ion (frewyn) A stiller; a peace-maker.

Frid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fy—rhid) A sudden start, rise, or motion.

Fríz, s. f.—pl. t. oz (fy—rhiz) A forest; a plantation; a track of ground inclosed from the mountains; a sheep-walk; a track inclosed on the side of hills to turn cattle into at all times; in the extent of Anglesey, it signifies a tenantless farm, or land. *Fríz Celyxon*, the Forest of Caledonia.

Mae'r fríz o wýz Moreizig
Wedi bwrw oll hyd y brig;
Etto hevyd i tyvant
O egin coed ugain cant.

The park of the wood of Moreizig has shed its leaves quite to the top, again nevertheless they will grow in thousands of young trees.
L. G. Colbi, i argl. Blesuag.

Fril, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fy—rhil) A fickle one; mean thing. *Fril o zyn*, a fribble of a man.

Frill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (fy—rhill) A twitter, a chatter. *Frill adar*, the twittering of birds.

Frin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fy—rhin) A brow of a cliff. *Sil.*

Fring, s. m.—pl. t. au (fy—rhing) The brow of a hill. *Sil.*

Yz wy'n darvod—
Val prés rhwng y maen ai vling,
Neu'r hyf ar fring y llethri.

I am consuming like brags on the stone that grinds it, or the drift of snow upon the brow of cliffs.
Gwaliau.

Fris, s. m.—pl. iau (fy—rhis) What is raised up; a nap, or frieze.

Frist, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fris) What is formed into sides; a dice.

F R O

Fristial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frist) A dice-box.
Fristialu, *v. a.* (fristial) To throw the dice.
Fristiol, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frist) A dice-box.

Gwerin fristiol a tholbwrz,
 Claer eu gwaith, clawr awyr gwrz;
 Nodwyzau, ni a'u dizawr
 Gwllg pen y furvaven vawr;—
 Meillion ar wynebion wybyr.

They are the men of the chessboard; elegant their workmanship,
 on the vast surface of the sky; for what concerns us they may be
 the pins of the head-dress of the great firmament; or trefails
 strewn on the aspects of the revolving space. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Frit, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (frid) A sudden start, jerk,
 or leap.

Friten, *s. f. dim.* (frit) A flighty female; a little
 pert girl.

Frityn, *s. m. dim.* (frid) A little flighty fellow.—
Frityn o syn, a fribble of a person

Frith, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oz* (fy—rhith) A forest; a plan-
 tation; woodland; a track inclosed from the
 mountain.

Rho'h gwŵd, val frwd, ar bob frith,
 A'r gweuny, a'r tir gwenith.

Send thy produce, like a stream, upon every lawn, and the mea-
 dows, and the wheat land. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Friw, *s. f.* (fy—rhiw) A mien, a countenance.

Meirç canaid—
 Yn erwawr froen-vawr friw euraid.

Splendid steeds, great of growth, nostril wide, and golden front.
Li. P. adeg.

Uda'n fraeth; adwaen ei friw;
 Eden Gwyn ab Nuz.

She howls loudly; I know her phiz; she is the bird of Gwyn
 the son of Nuz. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Zylluan.*

Fro, *s. m.* (fy—rho) A violent motion, or impulse.
a. Ardent, fierce.

Froç, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (fro) Fury, violence. *a. Fu-*
rious, fierce, ardent.

Froçwyllt, *a.* (froç—gwyllt) Furiously wild.

Froell, *s. m.* (fraw—ell) Inflamed flesh in a
 wound.

Froen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fraw) A nostril.

Emys—
 Fraeth leision leisiaid cynhebig
 Friw eurdo, frwyn-gno, froen zyfrig.

The noisy gray stallions like salmon with gold-covered front,
 gnawing the bridle and with starting n. strils. *Cynzeu.*

Froenvoll, *a.* (froen—moll) Having a distended
 nostril.

With generous fury glows his quivering frame,
 And from his nostril bursts the fierce collected flame.

Froengraf, *a.* (froen—craf) Sharp-scented.

Froengrafder, *s. m.* (froengraf) Sharpness of scent.

Froengrafu, *v. a.* (froengraf) To scent sharply.

Froeni, *v. a.* (froen) To work the nostrils, to
 snort.

Froeni byth, frwynaw ei ben
 I'z ydoez at i ziden.

He is ever snorting and bridling his head towards his pap.
T. Penllyn, i bibyç.

Froeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (froen) A snorting.

Froeniaw, *v. a.* (froen) To blow, or breathe out
 of the nostrils. to snort; to snaffle.

Froeniawg, *a.* (froen) Having nostrils; having large
 nostrils.

Froeniawl, *a.* (froen) Relating to the nostrils.

Froeniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. froenwyr* (froen—gwr) One
 who exerts the nostrils.

Froenlliv, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (froen—lliv) Snivel.

Froenllivaw, *v. v.* (froenlliv) To run at the nose.

Froenlivawg, *a.* (froenlliv) Having snivel.

Froenllym, *a.* (froen—llym) Sharp of scent.

F R O

Froenllymder, *s. m.* (froenllym) Sharpness of scent.
Froenllymez, *s. m.* (froenllym) Sharpness of scent.
Froenllymu, *v. a.* (froenllym) To use the sense of
 smelling.

Froenugel, *a.* (froen—ugel) Of a high gait.

Froenwawd, *s. m.* (froen—gwawd) A disdainful
 scoff, a sarcasm; mycterismus, in rhetoric.

Froenyç, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (froen) A snorter.

Froes, *s. f.* (fraw—es) A dish of flesh and eggs
 fried; an omelet.

Fróm, *a.* (fro) Fuming, in a chafe, violent;
 angry.

Taro a wnaeth,—
 Trwa taran tros y tiroz,
 A frydiaw croyw-wlaw creulawn
 A foeri mellit yn from iawn.

The rumbling of the outrageous thunder reverberated over the
 lands, and the fast blustering rain streamed, and the lightnings spit
 most violently. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Frómaiz, *a.* (fróm) Of a haughty nature, testy.

Frómawl, *a.* (fróm) Apt to be touchy, or testy.

Frómder, *s. m.* (fróm) Testiness, touchiness.

Gwrthod draw zigaw, za agwez a gwyth;
 Gwrthod lid a frómeç.

Refrain there to be angry, commendable the condition and holy;
 refrain thee from wrath and passion. *W. Middleton.*

Frómi, *v. n.* (fróm) To chafe, to fume; to be in
 a fume; to grow angry, to be in a pet.

Gwyn vyd y Cymru—
 Pan zel hynges i Aberdeuglezu,
 Ac Engilbant yn to ar zyw iau,
 A'r meirç yn fromi yn eu frwynau,
 Gan waced felywon eu cyvrwyau.

Happy the state of the Welsh, when a fleet shall come to Aber-
 deuglezu, and the Englishmen retreating on a Wednesday, and
 the needs chasing in their bridles from feeling their saddles so
 light. *Grenio Zu.*

Frómiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (fróm) A becoming testy,
 a taking fire at, a becoming angry.

Frómwr, *s. m.*—*pl. frómwyr* (fróm—gwr) An ir-
 ritable man, one that is testy.

Frómyllt, *a.* (fróm—gwyllt) Haughtily, fierce.

Frómyñ, *s. m. dim.* (fróm) A testy person.

Fronc, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (fro) A shelter; a cage; a
 hut. *a. Sheltered, or covered over.*

Fros, *s. m.* (fro) An abrupt rise, or toss.

Frôst, *s. m.* (fros) A strong emotion; a swell, a
 brag, a vaunt; pomp, ostentation.

Etto zyn yw iti zyfg:
 Pan zel a'i frôst ar ofteg,
 Rhag d'enzid dywaid yn deg.

Again, my fair, there is instruction for thee: when he comes
 openly with his swaggering, for thy life speak fairly.
D. ab Gwilym, yngber i wraig.

Froftiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (frôst) A swaggering.

Froftiaw, *v. a.* (frôst) To vaunt, to brag.

Froftiawl, *a.* (frôst) Vaunting; bragging.

Froftiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. froftwyr* (frôst—gwr) A vaunt-
 er, a bragger, a braggadocio.

Frowyll, *s. m.* (fro—gwyll) A quickly moving
 violence; outrage; commotion, or tumult.

Ac am zwylian Fraw frowyll.
 And on both banks of Fraw there was violence.
Llywarc Hen.

Frowyllaiz, *a.* (frowyll) Of a violent nature.

Frowyllaw, *v. a.* (frowyll) To act furiously; to
 move violently; to brandish.

Pwyllais i pan las Elgo;
 Frowyllai lavyn a reizio Fyll,
 A febyllaw o'i vro.

I pushed onward when Elgo fell; the blade which Fyll should
 hurl would gleam with wrath, if tents were pitched in his
 country. *Llywarc Hen.*

Frowyllawg,

Frowyllawg, *a.* (frowyll) Abounding with violence, or fierceness.

Frowylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frowyll) A moving violently; a swelling with fury; a raising a tumult.

Frowys, *a.* (fro—gwys) Of a violent course; turbulent, outrageous.

Cwyp frowys ar yr eglwys.
A terrible fall on the church.

Myrzin.

From olwg, ond drwg y tro,
Frowys yn mynys fraeo.

Was not the time occurred: haughty look, and turbulent, frequently quarrelling.

T. Prys.

Frw, *s. m.* (fy—rhw) A strong effort, or impulse.

Frwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* frygion (frw) A violent breaking out, or ruption.

Frwd, *s. f.*—*pl.* frydiau (frw) A stream, a torrent.

Rhodi'r wyv frwd yr avon,
A dyn a'i daith dan y don;
A llyma'r moz y bozav,
Eilpai'n frydiau tonau Tav.

I am travelling the stream of the river; I am a person whose journey is under the wave; and thus behold the way I shall be drowned, as if in the torrents of the waves of the Tav.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwanar frwd, gwenwyna'r friw;
Gwen gaigeid-len gylgeid-liw.

An extensive torrent, it will blight the countenance; a veil white like chalk, of a surrounding appearance.

Gywilym Gog.

Frwg, *s. m.* (frw) Violence; outrage, tumult.

Frwgwd, *s. f.* (frwg) A tumult; a squabble; a fray, a brawl.

Frwm, *a.* (frw) Displaying power, or vigour; luxuriant. *Tyvu'n frwm iawn*, to grow very luxuriantly.

Frws, *s. m.*—*pl.* frysoz (frw) A sudden emotion.

Frwst, *s. m.* (frws) Quick emotion; hurry, haste, bustle.

Fwyr drafwyr dra llwyr dra Lloegyr vethlu;
Frawz dra frawz dra çawz dragynnenu;
Frwt dra frwt dra thrwt trethau o Lundain;
Traethadur Prydain wyv yn prydu.

Force upon force to the entire discomfiting of Lloegyr; tumult upon tumult towards curbing of too much bickering, bustle upon bustle from the din of bringing tributes from London; I, the historian of Britain, in song record it.

Gw. Brycheiniawg, i'r argl. Rhys.

Frwt, *s. m.*—*pl.* frytiau (frw) A quick impulse; a jet; a tofs.

Frwy, *s. m.* (frw) A strong effort, or impulse.

Frwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frwy) Pulsion; impulse.

Frwydraw, *v. a.* (frwydyr) To make an explosion, to blast.

Frwydrawl, *a.* (frwydyr) Blasting, exploding.

Frwydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frwydyr) An exploding, or blasting; explosion.

Frwydyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* frwydrau (frwyd) A violent expulsion; an explosion.

Frwyl, *s. m.* (frwy) Drizzling rain, mist.

Frwylaiz, *a.* (frwyl) Drizzly, apt to drizzle.

Frwylaw, *v. a.* (frwyl) To drizzle, to fall in mist.

Frwyliad, *s. m.* (frwyl) A falling in small drops.

Frwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (frwy) A bridle; a restraint.

Devin-vab—
Dywed, dan gron fynnon fery,
Pa vóz y lithroez llathr-wynt
Y gerz, a vu anwyl gynt?
Ti a wyzoft, tau azaw,
Tôri frwyn marçawg tir Fraw.

Son of Prophecy, below the round and potent fountain, tell me, how has the song of gentle air thus stolen away? Thou knowest well; 'tis owned by thee; broken is the bridle of the knight of the land of Fraw.

Gr. ab Gromw Gethin.

Frwynadwy, *a.* (frwyn) Restrained, that may be bridled.

Frwynaw, *v. a.* (frwyn) To bridle, to curb, to restrain.

Frwynawl, *a.* (frwyn) Bridling, restraining.

Frwynzov, *a.* (frwyn—dov) Tamed to the bridle.

Frwynedig, *a.* (frwyn) Having a bridle, bridled.

Frwynvawr, *a.* (frwyn) Easily restrained.

Frwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frwyn) A bridling.

Frwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* frwynwyr (frwyn—gwr) One who bridleth.

Frwynyz, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (frwyn) A bridler.

Frwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frwy) Ardency, vehemency.

Frwys, *a.* (frwy) Of a violent quality; violent, vehement.

Frwysaw, *v. a.* (frwys) To act violently.

Frwysawl, *a.* (frwys) Tending to be vehement, or violent.

Frwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frwys) An acting violently.

Frwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (frwy) Fruit; vigour, strength. *Nid oes dim frwyth ar y pren*, there is no fruit on the tree; *collais frwyth wy mraig*, I have lost the use of my arm; *nid oes dim frwyth ynnw*, there is no strength in it.

Minnau—o gnau—

A dalav bwyth frwyth y friz.

And I, with nuts, will return the kindness of the fruit of the grove.

D. ab Gwilym.

Frwythadwy, *a.* (frwyth) That may be made prolific.

Frwythaw, *v. a.* (frwyth) To invigorate; to fructify, to be fruitful, to bear fruit.

Can rhyz Duw Dovydz dawn ehalaeth,
Can ran goieu-zewr frwythaw fraeth.

As the Lord God will confer ample talent, for a distinguished and energetic portion to invigorate an eloquent one.

Cynzeiw.

Frwythawl, *a.* (frwyth) Fructuose; fertile.

Frwythedig, *a.* (frwyth) Fructified; fertilized.

Frwythiad, *s. m.* (frwyth) A making powerful; a making productive; fructification.

Frwythiannawl, *a.* (frwythiant) Fertilizing, tending to make fruitful.

Frwythiannu, *v. a.* (frwythiant) To fructify; to make fruitful, to fertilize.

Frwythiannus, *a.* (frwythiant) Fructiferous; producing fruit; tending to make fruitful.

Frwythiant, *s. m.* (frwyth) Fructification.

Frwythig, *s. m.* (frwyth) Capable of producing; powerful; fruitful, prolific.

E'm donia a—

Meirç mawrthig frwythig fraeth anwar.

He bestows on me amply grown steeds, vigorous, noisy, and untractable.

Ll. P. Moç.

Frwythineb, *s. m.* (frwyth) Fructuosity; strength.

Frwythlawç, *a.* (frwyth—llawç) Fructiferous; congenial to fruit.

Gwnaethoſt vôr tawç,
A thir frwythlawç,
Awç uçeliawdyr.

Thou didst form the exhaling sea and the fruit-preserving lands of high-tending growth.

Lauyz y Gocd.

Frwythlawn, *a.* (frwyth) Fruitful, luxuriant; energetic.

Frwythlondeb, *s. m.* (frwythlawn) Fruitfulness.

Frwythlonder, *s. m.* (frwythlawn) Fruitfulness.

Frwythlonez, *s. m.* (frwythlawn) Fruitfulness.

Frwythloni, *v. a.* (frwythlawn) To make fruitful; to become fruitful, or prolific.

Duw Hollalluawg a'th frwythlono,

May the Almighty God make thee fruitful. Genesis xxviii. 3.

Tri teth a frwythlona'r awen; dyzanwç mezwl, colez daionus vezwl, a forthi còv.

Three things that enrich genius: placidness of mind, the cherishing a good mind, and the strengthening the memory.

Barxaz.

F U A

- Frwythloniad**, *s. m.* (frwythlawn) A becoming fruitful.
- Frwythlonrwyz**, *s. m.* (frwythlawn) Fruitfulness.
- Frwythlonus**, *a.* (frwythlawn) Tending to render fruitful; tending to enrich.
- Frwythus**, *a.* (frwyth) Of a fruitful nature.
- Frycwyllt**, *a.* (frwç—gwyllt) Outrageously wild; very rapid, or furious.
- Frydan**, *s. f. dim.* (frwd) A streamlet, a stream.
- Frydiad**, *s. m.* (frwd) A streaming; a flowing.
- Frydiaw**, *v. a.* (frwd) To flow, to stream; to run out, or to gush.
- Frydiawl**, *a.* (frwd) Streaming; flowing.
- Frydiolwz**, *s. m.* (frydiawl) Flowingness, fluidity.
- Frydiolrwyz**, *s. m.* (frydiawl) Fluidity; fluency.
- Frymaiz**, *a.* (frwm) Of a powerful nature; energetic; luxuriant.
- Frymiad**, *s. m.* (frwm) A rendering or becoming luxuriant.
- Frymiaw**, *v. a.* (frwm) To make prolific or luxuriant; to become luxuriant.
- Frymiawl**, *a.* (frwm) Of an energetic quality; tending to be luxuriant.
- Fryn**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (fy—rhyn) A quiver, a shudder, a quake.
- Frysiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (frws) A briskly driving, impelling, or hastening.
- Frysiaw**, *v. a.* (frws) To impel briskly; to be hurrying.

Yr wylan—
Verç hoew-lan ar varç heli,
Yn frystion, fres wyd tl.

The sea-mew, like a brisk fair lady on a steed of brine hurrying on the wave, thou art pure. *D. Llwyd ab Ll. ab Gruffydd.*

- Frysiawl**, *a.* (frws) Briskly impelling; hurrying; bustling.
- Frysteli**, *s. m.—pl. t. oz* (frwst) A combustion, a bustle.
- Frystellac**, *s. m.* (frystell) Combustion, or bustle.
- v. a.* To bustle, or to be all in motion.
- Frystelliad**, *s. m.* (frystell) A bustling, or hurrying about.
- Frystellu**, *v. a.* (frystell) To bustle, or to hurry about.
- Frystiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (frwst) Festination.

Gwae a gar, na gwar, na gwyllt frystiad
Gwawr trev, dycithyr nev tangnev yn Tâd?

Woe to him that loves any thing, either what is gentle or wild combustion of a town scene, instead of Heaven the best abode of our father! *Llywelyn Zu.*

- Frystiaw**, *v. a.* (frwst) To bustle, to hurry; to make haste; to accelerate.

Deçreuals, frystiais yn fraeth,
Ganu awdyl i'r genedlaeth.

I did begin, I hurried fluently, to compose an ode to the tribe. *T. Penllyn, i'r Saeson.*

- Frystjawl**, *a.* (frwst) Bustling, full of hurry.
- Frystiedig**, *a.* (frwst) Accelerated, or hastened.
- Frystiwr**, *s. m.—pl. frystwyr* (frwst—gwr) One who is full of haste, a hustler.
- FU**, *s. m. r.—pl. t. on.* A fleeting state; a passing, or vanishing nature; a state of being veiled over.
- Fuannaiz**, *a.* (fuant) Apt to dissemble; feigned.
- Fuannawl**, *a.* (fuant) Feigning, dissembling, counterfeiting, canting, hypocritical.
- Fuanniad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fuant) Dissimulation.
- Fuannu**, *v. a.* (fuant) To feign, to dissemble.
- Fuant**, *s. m.—pl. fuannoz* (fu) A feint, disguise, colour, pretence, or hypocrisy.

F U L

- Fuantiad**, *s. m.* (fuant) A feigning; a disguising.
- Fuantu**, *v. a.* (fuant) To feign, to make a feint, to dissemble, to counterfeit; to pretend; to cant.
- Fuantus**, *a.* (fuant) Feigning, dissembling; canting.
- Fuantwr**, *s. m.—pl. fuantwyr* (fuant—gwr) A feigner, a dissembler, a hypocrite.
- Fug**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (fu) Delusion; a feint, disguise; guile, deception, or dissimulation.

Hawz talu fug i fôl.

It is easy to retaliate a trick on the silly. *Adage.*

Rhythyr a zug, nid fug fwy'r zilyn,
Brynaic, braw izynt a dygryn!

An assault he will make, not a feint of the attack in the pursuit, the Highlanders, dismay to them and terror. *Gwen.*

- Fugiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fug) A deluding; a feigning, a veiling over, a dissembling; dissimulation.
- Fuglaw**, *v. a.* (fug) To delude; to feign, to dissemble, to deceive; to deal hypocritically.
- Fugiawl**, *a.* (fug) Deluding, illusive; obscure, deceiving; dissembling; apt to counterfeit, or to falsify.
- Fugiedig**, *a.* (fug) Feigned, glossed over, dissembled.
- Fugiedyz**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (fugiad) A feigner, a dissembler.
- Fugiwr**, *s. m.—pl. fugwyr* (fug—gwr) A deluder; a dissembler, a deceiver, a falsifier.
- Fugliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fugyl) An inflating, a puffing; an inflation.
- Fugliaw**, *v. a.* (fugyl) To inflate, to puff with wind.
- Fugliawg**, *a.* (fugyl) Inflated, flatuous, puffed up with wind.
- Fugliogrwyz**, *s. m.* (fugliawg) Flatulentness, or flatuosity.
- Fugliw**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (fug—lliw) False colour.
- Fugyl**, *s. m.—pl. fuglion* (fug) Flatus; a puff of wind.
- Fugyr**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (fug) A type; a figure.
- Fugyrn**, *s. m. dim.* (fugyr) A semblance; a figure.
- Full**, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (fu) Haste, speed, celerity.

Ni çar full na çuraw fêst,
Na çau dwrn o çaid ornest.

He loves not bustle, nor much fighting, nor of clenching the fist should a strife take place. *Gwen Owain.*

Ilemais à mawr full ymaith
Yn bruz wedi diwuz caith.

I bounded away with great haste, pensively after a fruitless journey. *Gwen Owain.*

- Fulliad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (full) Festination; a hastening.
- Fulliaw**, *v. a.* (full) To hasten, to make haste; to be in haste, or impatient.

Y rhoz—

Arçav, a fullav, ym na falled.

I will ask, I will be impatient, let not the gift fail to come to me. *Gw. Tew.*

- Fulliawg**, *a.* (full) Full of bustle, or hurry; of a hurrying disposition.
- Fulliawl**, *a.* (full) Tending to produce bustle, or hurry.
- Fulliwr**, *s. m.—pl. fullwyr* (full—gwr) One who hurrieth, a hustler.

Fun,

FUR

Fun, s. f.—pl. t. oz (fy—un) What is united, or combined together; a bundle.

A fan oez ym funoz yd.
And when there were to me *sheaves* of corn.
Bedd Brwynllys.

Funell, s. f.—pl. t. au (fun) A little bundle; a handful.

Funen, s. f.—pl. t. au (fun) A band, a lace, a riband; a swathe; a head-band; a fishing line.

Drwy fenestyr dyro funen
Dy vam haeli doi vy mhen.
Through the window give thy generous mother's *head-band* to cover my head.
D. ab Edmunt.

Funeniad, s. m. (funen) A binding together, a bundling.

Funenig, s. f. dim. (funen) A bandlet, or a small band.

Funenu, v. a. (funen) To bind round, to tie in a bundle.

Funiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fun) A combining or tying together.

Funud, s. m. (fun) Figure, form, manner. *Mae'r zau yn union yr un funud a'u gilyz*, the two are exactly of the same form with one another.

Sev a orug Hingestyr yna mezyliaw o bob mezwl twyllodrus pa funud y gallai ev zyvod i'r tir.

What did Hengist then do was to devise by every deceitful means in what *wise* he should be able to come to the land.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Fuon, s. m. aggr. (fu) That is of a blushing, or red nature.

Coçaç oez ei deuruz no'r fuon coçav.
Her two cheeks were more red than the reddest *roses*.
H. Culhwch—Mabinigion.

Fûr, a. (fy—ur) Of a penetrating, or subtle nature; cunning, wary, wily, crafty; wise.

Fur iti iolay,
Buzig o Veli,
Ab Manogan ri;
Rhygeidwei deithi
Ynys vel Beli;
Teithiawg oez iti.

Cunningly I will give thee praise, having pre-eminence from Beli, the son of Manogan the prince: thou wilt uphold the honours of the honey island of Beli.
Talhaiarn.

Furaw, v. a. (fûr) To act warily; to be cunning, wary, or crafty; to be wise.

Furawl, a. (fûr) Of a penetrating power, of a subtle nature.

Fured, s. f.—pl. t. au (fûr) That is subtle; a ferret.

Vo eifi rodiaw yn vwy furedaç
Na çi, na baill.
He will go to take his range *more craftily* than a dog, or a bailiff.
T. Pryi, i glerwr.

Furedaiz, a. (fured) Of the nature of, or like, a ferret.

Furediad, s. m. (fured) A acting craftily.

Furedu, v. a. (fured) To act subtilly; to ferret.

Furedwr, s. m.—pl. furedwyr (fured—gwr) A ferreter.

Furv, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fur) What is designed, or contrived; shape; form; order; manner.

Furvayen, s. f. (furv—men) The firmament.

Ni frowais dan furvayen
Gwe mor gaeth a'r Gymraeg wen.
I have not tried under *heaven* a structure so exact as the fair *Welsh* tongue.
Edm. Pryi.

FWR

Furvaiz, a. (furv) Shapely; orderly; formal.

Furveiziad, s. m. (furvaiz) A making orderly.

Furveiziaw, v. a. (furvaiz) To frame, to form.

Furveiziawl, a. (furvaiz) Tending to make orderly, or formal.

Furveizrwyz, s. m. (furvaiz) Shapeliness.

Fust, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fu) A flail; a threshing.

Fustva, s. f.—pl. fustvëyz (fust) A beating, a boxing match.

FW, s. m. r. Volatility, or quickness of motion.

Fwd, s. m. (fw) An abruptness; a quick motion, or impulse.

Fwdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwd) Bustle, hurry; flurry, or agitation.

Grefyn oez na 'mgroefai ev,
A feidiaw, annoeth fwdan
Taith gwael, a'i lateiaeth gwan.

It were a pity that he should not take warning, and cease with his feeble pining, a silly *toil*, and a vile journey,
T. Pryi.

Oç, o'r fwdan i'm anerc;
Yn tōri trwyn er mwyn merç!

Dear, what *trouble* am I assailed with, breaking my nose for the sake of a girl!
D. ab Gwilym.

Fwdanllyd, a. (fwdan) Full of bustle, or flurry; fidgety, restless.

Fwdanu, v. a. (fwdan) To bustle, or toil hard; to be in agitation, or restless.

Fwdanus, a. (fwdan) Full of business, or hurry; fidgety, or flurried.

Fwç, s. m. (fw) What is volatile, or light; long dry grass.

Fwgws, s. m. (fwç) Dry grass, or leaves; tobacco.

Fwl, s. m. (fw) What is light, or dry.

Fwl, s. m.—pl. fyliaid (fy—wl) A blunt one, a stupid one, a dolt, a fool.

A çwmwl yw fwl y fair.—
I'w çuzio.

And the *fool* of the fair is a cloud to hide her.
S. Tudur.

Fwlaç, s. m. aggr. (fwl) Refuse; the light, or empty corn.

Fwlbri, s. m. (fwl) Refuse, trash, or dregs.

Fwlbrïaiz, a. (fwlbri) Of the nature of trash, or refuse.

Fwn, s. m. (fw) A state of proceeding from, or originating; a source; the breath, or respiration; a puff of breath expelled; a sigh.

Fwnt, s. m. (fwn) A produce, or what is generated.

Fwr, s. m. (fw) A divergency, or going away.
prep. Off. v. imp. Away, off, begone.

Fwrç, s. m.—pl. fyrçod (fwr) An angle from which any thing branches out; the fork, or inside of the junction of the thighs with the body.

Gwelwn—llwynog coç—
Yn eite val dinas-dwrç
Ger ei fau ar gwr ei fwrç.

I could see a red fox, sitting like a city hog, by the side of his den, on the bottom of his *haunch*.
D. ab Gwilym.

Fwrz, s. m. (fwr) A divergency, a going away.
prep. Off, from. adv. Away. v. imp. Hence, be gone. Dos i fwrz, get thee away; fwrz, avaunt! begone!

Fwrn, s. m. (fwr) A point of divergency; a focus; a furnace; an oven.

Fwrw, s. m. (fwr) What is apt to diverge, or fly about; fur.

Friw sad mewn fwrw fidan
Frdw môr uwç ofeirïad mân.

A firm aspect in *silken fur*, like the torrent of the sea above little parsons.
T. Aled.
Fwrwr,

F Y Z

Fwrwr, s. m. (fwrw) Fur, or the soft hair of animals.

Broc a'i vol attoç val twr
Brawn fyrv mewn brwyn a fwrwr.

A badger with his belly towards you, like a heap of solid brawn in rushes and fur.

Rbys Nannor.

Fwtiar, s. m. (fwd) A short person, a squab, or punch.

Fwtog, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwd) A scut, a short tail.

Fwy, s. m. (fw) Volatility, or aptness of motion.

Fwyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (fwy) A drive, or impulsion; a stroke upon; a foil.

Ei hwç anwy!—
Hi gavoç yn dren ar ei fen y fwyl;
Hyll oçz Martha amei llaz a mwrthwyl.

Her beloved sow, woefully has she received the foil on her head; furious was Martha, to kill her with a hammer.

G. Dav. Meredyç.

Fwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (fwy) What is produced, or thrown out; hay; hay newly cut given to cattle when it is green.

Fwynen s. f.—pl. t. au (fwyn) A bandage of hay, such as is used in grafting.

Fwynog, s. f.—pl. t. yz (fwyn) A meadow, or hay-land.

Fwyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwy) A vehement propulsion, or drive; an onset; or assault.

Mor gyvran gyvred y donion
Mur mawr-gor, Morgant arwyzion;
Mor gadarn i fwy ar faraon Franc,
Ac ar frawz o wyllion!

How complete and accordant the endowments of the far-extending bulwark with the banners of Morgant; how mighty his onset on the heroes of France, and on the tumult of hostages.

Cynsclw, i O. Gwynedd.

Gwr creulawn, creulan ai cyfry,
Cyfraw cad cadening weiy;
Gwr a wyr yn nyz fwy na fy.

A furious man, who will be agitated by the bloody plain; the terror of the battle of the Cadellian tribe; a hero who knows in the day of onset not to flee.

Cynsclw, i'r argl. Rbys.

Arthur gynt, fwyrcynt fiam,
A'i ceisai val y cawfain.

Arthur of yore, whose course was the darting of flame, made effort to obtain it as we have done.

Li. P. Meç.

Gnawd Franc rhag fwyrcynt a fo arno.

It will be common to see a Franc on flight, for fear of the deadly assault.

D. Benuraj.

Fwyrad, s. m. (fwyr) Impulsion; an assaulting.

Fwyrad awel, a gust of wind: Arm.

Fwyraw, v. a. (fwyr) To impel, or drive, violently; to assault.

Fwyrawl, a. (fwyr) Violently impelling; assaulting.

FY, s. m. r. Aptness to move, or impel. It is used as a prefix in the composition of words, denoting agency, or cause.

Fyd, s. pl. aggr. (fed) Coverings, garments, raiment.

Dig hevyd, a'i fyd i forç,
Yw'r efgob; gwael yw'r ysgorz.

Envious also, divested of his robes, is the bishop; miserable is the reflection.

Dr. S. Cent.

Fyz, s. f. (fy—yz) Faith, or confidence; reliance, dependance.

Deuparth fyz y 'nghalon.

Two parts of faith lie in the heart.

Adage.

Gobaith nid oes ond gwibio
Y dyz, ar vy fyz, a fo!

Hope there is not but of wandering through the day, upon my faith, and fleeing away!

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwir fyz—

Duw, cynnal vy amcanion
O wies harz yr eirias hon!

True faith—God support my endeavours by the rising heat of this fire!

H. D. ab Iwan.

F Y N

Fyzvrawd, s. m.—pl. fyzvrodyr (fyz—brawd) A brother in the faith.

Fyziad, s. m. (fyz) A having faith, a relying, or confiding.

Fyziaw, v. a. (fyz) To have faith; to trust, to rely, or to confide.

Fyziawg, a. (fyz) Having faith, faithful.

Ys imi uz—

Fyziawg fodawg i ymdro.

I have a faithful sovereign of prosperous course,

Phylip Brydyç, i R. Gryç.

Fyziawl, a. (fyz) Relating to faith; faithful.

Truiniad gweiniad gwynion a'u gobaith,
Ni zifyz cilwaith i fyzohion.

Feeble miserable ones blessed with their hope, which again will not be extinguished to the faithful ones.

W. Middleton.

Fyzlawn, a. (fyz) Faithful. **Fyzloniad, faithful** ones, or believers.

Fyzlondeb, s. m. (fyzlawn) Faithfulness.

Fyzlonder, s. m. (fyzlawn) Faithfulness.

Fyzloni, v. n. (fyzlawn) To become faithful.

Fyzloniad, s. m.—pl. fyzloniaid (fyzlawn) A faithful one, or a believer.

Fylor, s. m. (fwl) Powder, dust, or any thing reduced small.

Fyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (fy—yll) That shades, or covers over. **a.** Overgrown; gloomy.

Fylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyll) A shading over; a becoming overgrown.

Fylliaw, v. a. (fyll) To overshade, to grow over; to become gloomy.

Fylliawg, a. (fyll) Shading over; abounding with dark coverts, or brakes.

Fyllog, s. f.—pl. t. od (fyll) A place that is overgrown, wild, or uncultivated. **Y Fyllog,** a low plain so called in Glamorganshire.

Fyllon, s. pl. aggr. (fyll) Gloomy recesses, or brakes. **Nant Fyllon,** a place so called in Montgomeryshire.

Fyllwyllt, a. (fyll—gwyllt) Darkly wild.

Fynadwy, a. (fwn) Productive; prosperous.

Fyned, s. f. (fwn) The act of generating, or expelling air; a breathing.

Fynedig, a. (fwn) Prosperous, fortunate.

Gwellwell pob fynedig.

Better and better every prosperous one. *Adage.*

Fynedigrwyç, s. m. (fynedig) Prosperousness.

Fyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwn) What generates, or produces.

Fynegliad, s. m. (fynegyl) A furrowing.

Fyneglu, v. a. (fynegyl) To furrow, to make into furrows.

Fynegyl, s. f.—pl. fyneglau (fyneg) A furrow.

Fynel, s. f.—pl. t. oz (fwn) An air-hole, or funnel; a chimney.

Fynell, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwn) An air-hole; a funnel.

Fynetyr, s. f.—pl. fynetri (fyned) A chimney.

Fyniant, s. m. (fwn) Production; generation; abundance; prosperity.

Fyniaw, v. a. (fwn) To produce; to generate; to abound.

—Fynwyd o genedyl

Y Gwineu Deuvreuzwyd.

He was produced from the family of Gwineu Deuvreuzwyd.

D. ab Gwilym.

Fynnadwy, a. (fwnt) Capable of prospering.

Fynnawn, s. f.—pl. fynnonau (fwnt) A fountain, a spring, a source, a well. **Fynnonyz oerion,** cold springs.

Fynedig,

F Y N

Fynnedig, a. (fwnt) Made lucky; prosperous.
Fynnedigrwyz, s. m. (fynnedig) Prosperousness.
Fynniannawl, a. (fynniant) Prospering.
Fynniannus, a. (fynniant) Prospering.
Fynniant, s. m. (fwnt) Prosperity; luck.

Wyrda! ymogyriannwn ninnau yn fynniant a glewder; ac ymoglewn rhag annhygedven gywilyzus, eb y Bofó.

Good fellows! let us exalt ourselves also in good fortune and bravery; and let us guard against shameful ill luck, said Bofó.
Gr. ab Artbur.

Fynnon, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwnt) A fountain, a source.

Ni wyzis eifieu y fynnon onid el yn hefb.

The want of the spring is not known until it becomes dry.

Adage.

Fynnonawg, a. (fynnon) Abounding with springs.

Fynnonell, s. f. dim. (fynnawn) A small spring, or fountain; an issue.

Fynnoni, v. a. (fynnon) To rise up in springs.

Fynnonws, s. m. (fynnon) A place full of springs.

Y berwr gwynion a dŷv y'ngover fynnonws.

The white cresses grow in the outlet of springs.
Llywyr Mezeyg.

Fynnonwys, s. m. (fynnon) A place full of springs.

Fynnu, v. n. (fwnt) To be productive; to prosper, or to be fortunate.

Fynniant i'w gorf, a'i waneg,
 Fynnon dyfeg yn fynnu 'n deg.

Success to him, and to his ways, the fountain of learning fairly prospering.
S. Vygan.

Fynon, s. f.—pl. t. yz (fwn) A spring, a well.

Fynon Lâs, Fynon Velen, Fynon Vreg, lakes so called in Eryri.

Fynu, v. a. (fwn) To produce, to generate; to abound.

Fynus, a. (fwn) Productive; abundant; prosperous.

Fyr, s. m. (fy—yr) A substantial, or firm state; a solid.

Fyrv, a. (fyr) Substantial, thick; firm, strong; steady.

Rhym gelwir yn fyrv, yn fyfg, arab hwyl,
 Yn arab hawl deryfg,
 Yn fyrv cyrz cerz dawawdlyfg,
 Yn brydyz, yn brivvarz dyfg.

I am denominated powerful, impetuous, of joyous course, of joyous claim of tumult in the ways of songs of the soothing muse, a poet, and a primary bard of instruction.
Cynzeitu.

Fyrvâad, s. m. (fyrv) A rendering thick, or firm; a becoming thick, or firm.

Fyrvâawl, a. (fyrv) Of a tendency to make thick, or firm.

Fyrvaiz, a. (fyrv) Of a solid, or firm nature.

Fyrvâu, v. a. (fyrv) To make substantial; to strengthen; to establish; to become substantial, to grow thick; to become firm.

Fyrvawl, a. (fyrv) Tending to make solid, firm, or thick.

Fyrvder, s. m. (fyrv) Substantialness, thickness; firmness; steadiness.

—Cyrrivant
 Fwyr fyrvder fer fyniant.

They reckon the impulse of firmness great prosperity.

Cynzeitu.

Fyrveiziad, s. m. (fyrvaiz) A rendering substantial, thick, or firm; a becoming substantial.

Fyrveiziaw, v. n. (fyrvaiz) To render substantial; to become thick, or firm.

Fyrveiziawl, a. (fyrvaiz) Tending to make substantial, solid, or thick.

Fyrveizrwyz, s. m. (fyrvaiz) Substantialness; bulkiness; thickness.

F Y S

Fyrviad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fyrv) A rendering, or becoming firm; a thickening.

Fyrviant, s. m. (fyrv) Substance; firmness; thickness.

Fyrnaid, s. f.—pl. fyrneidiau (fwrn) A furnace-full; an oven-full.

Fyrnaiz, a. (fwrn) Focale; violent; pungent.

Fyrnawl, a. (fwrn) Focale; of a sharp, or violent quality.

Fyrnig, a. (fwrn) Penetrating; wily, cunning; violent; outrageous; fierce.

Mozion cwith! mezwon ni çant
 Etivezu at veziant
 Teyrnas Zuw; trwy naws ei zig,
 Can' fwrn fy'n cynneu'n fyrnig.

Sad matters! drunkards, they shall not get to attain the possession of the kingdom of God; through the force of his wrath they shall have the furnace that burns furiously.
Ed. Morus.

Nid fyrnig ond ci.

Nothing so fierce as a dog.

Adage.

Fyrnigaiz, a. (fyrnig) Of a violent nature; ferocious.

Fyrnigaw, v. a. (fyrnig) To act violently; to act subtilly, or cunning; to become violent, outrageous, or fierce.

—Pan ryveloez,
 Poen uffern agawa pan fyrnigoez—
 Ddiar yn gynnar pan gwnoc zyrnawd
 Gan ei arwawd a gynhyrvoez.

When he warred, he was nearly the torment of hell when he became outrageous: when he uplifted a stroke soon the earth did tremble from the motion of his weapon.
S. Tudur.

Fyrnigawl, a. (fyrnig) Of a violent tendency.

Fyrnigiad, s. m. (fyrnig) A becoming fierce, or violent.

Fyrnigrwyz, s. m. (fyrnig) Aptness to penetrate through; subtilty; craftiness; violence; outrageousness; fierceness.

Sev yw fyrnigrwyz diwrynaw y da izo ei hun, ac i'r neb bleufo.

Outrageousness consists in the spoiling of property to himself, and to him that is the owner.
Welsh Laws.

Sev yw fyrnigrwyz murnaw dyn, a llaz dyn, heb welli, neu â gwenwyn; a diwrynaw da izo ei hun, ac i'w berçenawg.

Outrageousness consists in setting upon a man, and killing a man without a wound, or with poison; and to spoil property to himself, and to its owner.
Welsh Laws.

Fyrnigwr, s. m.—pl. fyrnigwyr (fyrnig—gwr) A violent, or outrageous, man.

Fyfg, s. m.—pl. t. ion, (fy—ysg) A quick course; impetuosity.

Cyvaillt grym yffym—
 Cedawl wirawd wawd wawawz;
 Cadyr fyfg rwyz hyzyfg, rox hawz.

I have a powerful friend, profuse of beverage and inviting praise; of mighty, free, and well-trained course, and frank of gift.
Llywelyn Brydyz Hednant.

Fyfg, a. (fy—ysg) Of a quick motion; sudden; abrupt, quick, hasty; or impetuous.

Uz yffym ezyw ar geir,
 Nis arvaiz llew a dan loer;
 Gwaew crwm yn nyz trwm, trwy fwyr;
 Gwan fyfg yn eur-wryfg yn aer.

To me there is a sovereign this day on the cars, there is not a lion beneath the moon that would dare him; he caught the spear on the sad day, with violence; impetuous his course, wearing golden branches in the battle.
Cynzeitu, i O. Cyveiliawg.

Frawz yffyrw efronion hual,
 Fyfg dyfysg diwys-gad ardal.

The ready device of the fencers of strangers, impetuously he hastens over the embattled plain.
Cynzeitu, i O. Gwynnaw.

Y geinaç—
 Crair hy bron a fy ar fyfg.

The hare, a bold jewel of the lawn that on a sudden scuds away.
D. ab Gwilym.

Angharad vein-lhun!
 Hoen fyfg za zyfg, nid oez un,
 Huan 'wybyr, a hi nebun.

Angharad of slender form! The brisk whirl of the wave, of goodly instruction, there was not one and the not one, luminary of the firmament.
D. ab Gwilym.

Fyfgiad,

Fysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fysg) A moving with celerity, a going rapidly; a hastening.

Dyrydez Gwynez! gwae ni, ryallad
Gwalç fysgiad, roziad ruz a fal!

The mourning of Gwynez! Woe to us the being deprived of the hawk of *impetuosity*, the bestower of crimson and velvet.

Blexyn Parz.

Gwae Vôn, ac Arvon, gorvod colli rhwyv
Rwyfsg angerz Ellvri;
Gwacw gwaed, fysgiad gad gyni,
Gwawr deivniawg; ruzvoawg ri.

Woe to Môn and Arvon, to be fated to lose a prince of the violent course of Ellvri; with a spear of blood, the hastening of the anguish of battle; the accomplished luminary, and red-stained chief.

Blexyn Parz, m. D. ab G. ab Llywelyn.

Fysgiaw, v. a. (fysg) To move suddenly, to hurry; to go impetuously.

Gwryd diogel, diogan fysgiad,
Yn fysgiaw biw garthan;
Aerya vawr aer-wawr eur-wân;
Eur-walç balç bolç ei darian.

Of secure manhood, and unblemished impulsion, *hastening away* the kine of the depredation; of golden course gleaming death in the great slaughter; a towering golden hawk with broken shield.

Cynzelw, i Wenwynwyn.

Fysgiawd, s. m. (fysg) The act of moving quickly, or impetuously.

Mawr-byfsg mirain fysg fysgiawd eigion.

The fair great fishes of the impetuous motion of the ocean.

Einion Ofairiad.

Fysgiawl, a. (fysg) Of a quick, or hasty nature; impetuous.

Fysgiolin, a. (fysgiawl) Of a quick, or impetuous course.

Bid Gymry ni gnaws yng ngnawd veithrin bar,
Ac ym cyvaillt car corv fysgiolin.

Let the Welsh be not fond of being accustomed to cherish wrath respecting my associate, the friend with the *brisk* body.

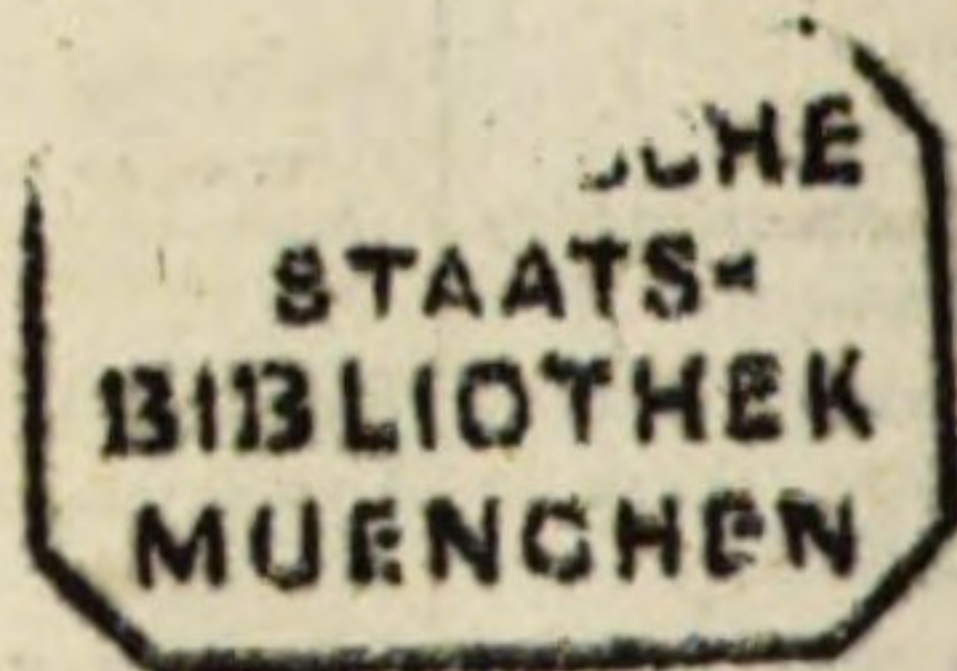
Gwalçmai, i Redri.

Fysgiolyn, s. m. (fysgiawl) One of a quick, or impetuous course; a hero.

Fysgiolyn byzin, buz açrev cerzau;
Cerzwys hael yn nhangnev
Carno, vro vreiniawl azev,
A gwedi Carno caer Nev.

The *hero* of the army, the treasure of benevolence of songs; the generous one is gone to the tranquillity of Carno, the resting place of a privileged country, and after Carno, the mansion of heaven.

Ll. P. Mac, m. Ior. ab Rhoisart.



END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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Pughe, William Owen,

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